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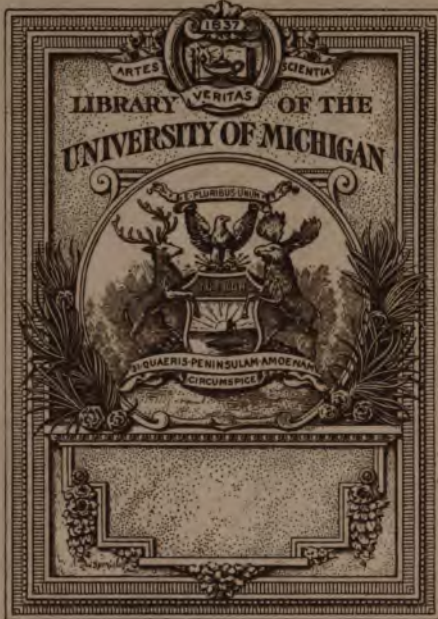
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May 28, 1913.

THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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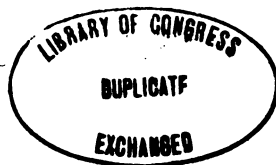


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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1859.

[No. 1.

## From Liberia.

### RETURN OF THE NIAGARA.

THE United States Steam Frigate NIAGARA, Commander J. S. Chauncey, arrived on Saturday, December 11th, from Monrovia, Liberia, at New York. This noble vessel was designated by the Government to convey the Africans captured in the *Echo*, alias the *Putnam*, by Lieutenant Maffit, and brought into Charleston. The "Niagara" left New York September 12th, sailed with the recaptured Africans from Charleston on the 21st, and having touched at Porto Grande and Porto Praya, and obtained supplies of coal, water and medicines, arrived at Monrovia on the 8th of November. Ample supplies of medicines, clothing and provisions and all necessary stores were put on board of the Niagara, by the American Colonization Society, which with the Africans were landed at Monrovia the day after their arrival.

Dr. Thomas Rainey was appointed special agent by the President,

to superintend these Africans on their passage and deliver them to the agent of the Society in Liberia. This gentleman, in accordance with the views of the Government, has returned in the "Niagara." After the departure of this ship, the President appointed the Rev. John Seys, (who had previously held the office, and as missionary resided many years in Africa,) "Agent for Recaptured Africans on the African Coast," and he sailed for Liberia, Nov. 1st, in the "Mary Caroline Stevens." Considering the fearful cruelties of the slave trade, and the terrible sufferings endured by these Africans in the confined hold of the slave ship, a great mortality among them was to have been expected. Says Dr. Rainey:

"Long confinement, bad air, herding like swine, and crouching under a low slave deck, not above four feet high, in addition to salt food, very deficient in quantity, want of exercise and cruel treatment gener-

ally, had wrought upon them most disastrously. Many of them were reduced to the last stages of disease when landed from the slaver."

The salt provisions on which they lived mostly from the time they were taken from Africa on board the slaver, and their dreadful confinement in that vessel, bred the scurvy, and a variety of dangerous diseases, so that seventy-one died on their passage in the "Niagara." By the terms of the contract, the Society had nothing to do with these Africans until after they were landed in Monrovia; and it was understood that the best provision would be made by the Government for their health and comfort during the voyage. Doubtless such were the intentions both of the President and the Hon. Secretary of the Navy; but with so fine and large a ship, the causes for such extraordinary and unexpected mortality among these poor Africans should be ascertained.

Dr. Rainey says:

"I trust that I shall never again witness such scenes of suffering as we found among these people for forty-eight days. The heartlessness and cruelty of a system resulting in so many slow and torturing deaths, must be palpable to every properly constituted mind and heart, and cannot fail to enlist a corrective sympathy, unless men are wholly hardened to vice and lost to the shame of crime."

"Dr. Rainey states that the ship was one month from Charleston to St. Vincent, and forty-eight days from her departure from Charleston to Monrovia via Porto Praya. She

was most of the time under sail, and experienced a southern wind for sixteen consecutive days, which kept her very high up north.

"He delivered but two hundred negroes to the American Colonization Society, and four of these died before the ship left. He states that there were four hundred and fifty-five originally shipped from the mouth of the Congo river. Most of them were Congos, some Kabendas, some Miquombas, many from the interior tribes of the provinces of Loanda and Loango; while there are probably fifteen tribes in all. The Kabendas are by far the most intelligent. He says that when any one of them became sick on board he died. They took medicine without an objection, as if they liked it, especially under the luring guise of alcohol.

"In regard to the provisions made to receive them, Dr. Rainey says:

"The American Colonization Society have several large and commodious Receptacles for colonists and captives in various parts of Liberia. The one in Monrovia is ample for the two hundred negroes delivered, and is handsomely located at the head of 'Broadway,' on a black hornblend rock two hundred feet high, overlooking Stockton creek and St. Paul river. The Society have expended considerable sums of money in preparing for the reception of such cargoes, and are represented by intelligent and good men as agents and physicians. There is reason to believe that they will take good care of the 'Echo's' people; yet a little watching will do no harm, as many complain that the Society keep nearly all of the money in America, and send them goods only. This is doubtless exaggerated; for no one can enter any part of the Republic of Liberia without being forcibly impressed with the mighty changes

which this little voluntary Society have made in that benighted land, and without blessing its founders and supporters for having effectually redeemed six hundred miles of coast, of the former favorite slaving ground, from the curse of the slave trade. Effectually, I say, except so far as the French are concerned, who conduct a veritable slave trade under the guises of legal emigration, based upon the right of every citizen of a Republic to expatriate himself."

The population of Monrovia, Dr. Rainey represents to be "as virtuous, orderly, and well conducted as can be found in any country." He made a short trip up the St. Paul's, finding the first few miles "covered with a low, dense growth of mangroves, from which the most noxious effluvia arises, generating intermittents, and coupled with other causes, producing also the much dreaded malignant African fever. The statements, however, which we have regarding those diseases, are ridiculously exaggerated. Generally speaking, the fever is simply an endemic malarious intermittent, of a type by no means as deleterious or of half so rapid a culmination as the congestive fever of the Missouri river bottoms. Beyond seven miles, however, the country becomes high and rolling on both banks, affording good water and healthful drainage, while it is covered with rich and very productive soil over a substratum of ferruginous sandstone, and in places hornblend, in which lime largely predominates. I inspected the banks closely for twenty miles, and passed through some large and flourishing coffee and sugar estates, and through fields of very good corn. I examined two large steam sugar mills, made in Brooklyn. One of them is erected at the expense of the government, and grinds corn

and manufactures sugar and molasses, and makes corn meal, on shares with the people. The cane is of an excellent quality. The coffee tree bears a large berry, and far more profusely than any that I have seen in Brazil. One man, Mr. Hooper, a *protégé* of our late lamented Downing, has eighteen thousand trees in bearing. But as money, especially specie, is scarce in the country, he told me that he would be able to gather from only five or six thousand trees, thus losing many thousand dollars, as the coffee is exceedingly highly prized and readily commands twenty cents per pound in Monrovia.

"The river is most densely populated. The whole district is high and healthy. Fine brick houses appear all along the stream, in Caldwell, New Georgia, Clay-Ashland, Virginia, Louisiana, and the many other flourishing settlements which I passed. The settlers seem to be thrifty and happy, notwithstanding several tribes of the colonists complain of caste, and say that the Virginians are 'most too high-headed, and are all the time claiming that they are the *quality* of Liberia.' I saw beyond these settlements the low ranges of mountains, stretching away to the south, on the first bench of which the Society have a large acclimating hospital and farm, called Careysburg. Scarcely any of the colonists remain in Monrovia, but nearly all proceed to this place, or to Robertsport at Cape Mount. Liberia is evidently advancing; and if she can only be protected by Christendom from the outrages which France is practising on her, and which cause nine-tenths of the interior wars that weaken her, she will rapidly assume a position of much interest to us and to the world, in trade as well as in the progress of civilization. I have nowhere else

seen a place on earth so well fitted for the hopeful developement of the colored man as Liberia. A general remark to me by colonists was, 'This, sir, is a great country for darkies.' I was most forcibly impressed with the fact, especially after leaving the poverty stricken and begging population of the Cape Verdes, that but one single soul asked me for alms during the nine days that I was on shore."

Of course, as the "Niagara" remained but a few days upon the coast, the observations of Dr. Rainey were necessarily very partial and limited, but as an intelligent stranger he is disposed to acknowledge his favorable impressions of the people and government of Liberia.

By the "Niagara," letters are received from President BENSON, Mr. H. W. DENNIS, Agent of the Society, dated Nov. 15th, and from Dr. H. J. ROBERTS, of the 16th, from Hon. J. H. PAXTON, Superintendent of Careysburg, of the 11th, and CHARLES DEPUTIE, of the 10th of the same month. In his letter to the Financial Secretary, President Benson, having mentioned the arrival of the "Niagara" and the landing of the 200 Africans, observes :

"The making of so liberal provision for the recaptives, and the sending them out in so fine a vessel by the United States Government, demonstrate a generosity and magnanimity worthy of so great a nation and its distinguished Chief Magistrate.

"You will perceive that the passage has been very lengthy, (49 days,) and the mortality great among the poor creatures, seventy having died on the passage.

"I would write to you more fully by this conveyance, but I have been laboring under an attack of bilious fever for the last ten days, and am still feeble. I must not, however, omit to mention that our intercourse with the accomplished Captain and officers of the frigate has been of a very pleasant nature, as also with Dr. Rainey, the United States Special Agent." \* \* \*

President Benson received assurances from the Commander of the "Niagara" and Dr. Rainey, of their interest in Liberia, and their desire to promote its prosperity on their return to the United States.

\* \* \* Their arrival here was very opportune, for in a few days after Chevalier, the French Emigration Agent, arrived in the vicinity of Cape Mount, and commenced his nefarious business; and the officers aforesaid being at this port have been made cognizant of the nature of the impositions practiced upon us by those emigrant ships, and of the strenuous efforts employed by this Government for the prevention of the system within our jurisdiction. They have witnessed some of our efforts, and they have promised to make representation of the matter to the United States Government, and enlist their sympathy in our behalf." \* \* \*

We learn that some important aid was afforded to Liberia by the Captain of the "Niagara;" but we believe that the gift by our Government of a small armed steamer to the Liberian authorities, with a supply of ammunition, would be among the most effectual means to be adopted for the suppression of the slave trade.

"The French Commodore is expected here in a day or two to dis-

cuss and adjust the affair of the Regina Cœli; what the issue of his visit will be we cannot as yet tell; but, sir, we are prepared with fortitude, courage, and determination for any emergency, if not with means and men, and we have fully determined to live as freemen here, or die in the attempt of doing so.

“Our public affairs are moving on smoothly; industry and enterprise are on the advance; money, however is very scarce, which prevents this Government from doing many things that could be profitably done in and for the country.”

Mr. Dennis was at Careysburg when the “Niagara” arrived, but came down to Monrovia on the 10th, and found the Africans already landed and placed in the Receptacle.

He writes to the Financial Secretary:

“You will perceive from this, that all were landed previous to my return. The reason why this was done is fully set forth in the communications from the captain and from the United States special agent; copies of which you will find enclosed. \* \* \* \* \*

“If an opportunity offer, and I can do so with safety to them, I purpose forwarding some to Cape Palmas and some to Cape Mount, and some to the neighborhood of Careysburg. I don’t think it prudent, in view of their feebleness, to remove them for some weeks to come. I shall try to do the best I can for their benefit, and hope to be able, in some degree at least, to give some satisfaction. \* \* \* \*

“The store-house at Careysburg is completed. The Receptacle, in consequence of the recent bad weather, will not be completed until late in December or January. Not having any one here able to determine the position of the settle-

ment in a right line from any given point on the river, without the aid of rockets and blue lights, the intended wagon road has not been commenced, though I have been trying more than a month to get some one to give a direct line to the settlement from the river. It would be a waste of money to commence the road without. This difficulty is now obviated; the captain of the Niagara has kindly given me a few rockets and blue-lights for this purpose, and we shall now soon get a straight line and commence on the road.

“Up to this time there has been some ten deaths of the last company to Careysburg, and I am sorry to say that Mr. Daniel Urey is of the number. He was one of the most valuable men of the company, and I looked forward with hope to his usefulness and example in that new settlement. Dr. Snowden, as well as Mr. Paxton, has no doubt informed you of the names of those who have died. \* \* \* \*

“I have disposed of the old sugar mill for three hundred dollars. Mr. A. F. Russell bought it a day or two ago. \* \* \* \*

“You will probably learn from some source that there is another French vessel in the neighborhood of Gallinas collecting emigrants.—The news reached here some five days ago. An English war steamer being in port, at the request of the President, took Hon. F. Payne up to Gallinas to ascertain the facts respecting this Frenchman. He has returned and reports him to be actually engaged in taking emigrants, (as they are called,) on board. I have not learned all the particulars of this matter, and I don’t know what means the Government will adopt to prevent this kind of slave traffic on our coast. We have no armed vessels, and no money to



build or buy them. Our little *Lark*, sent to England for repairs, has been condemned, and is now lying in some dock in England. We are not able to keep standing armies at the different points where emigrant slaves are procured from the chiefs. If the French persist in the violation of our laws in taking away these natives, none can tell the end of these things. The news is current in town that a French commodore is on his way to Liberia with instructions from his government to settle the difficulty of the *Regina Cæli*. It is said that the French intend demanding indemnity for the loss of the cargo and emigrants, from that vessel. This is wonderful! I suppose the Emperor intends making 'might right' in this case. We commit our cause into the hands of Him who rules the destinies of nations, and will remain firm at our posts and die in the discharge of our duty.

"I have made inquiries about the price of Liberia coffee, and find that nowhere in Liberia can coffee be bought for the price set down by Mr. Cowan.

"The English mail steamers have stopped calling at this port. Cape Palmas has been substituted. This will operate against our merchants in getting their supplies from England.

"I have not been able to take a copy of this letter; it has been penned under great disadvantage, and I hope, therefore, that you will overlook the errors."

Dr. Roberts having mentioned that the recaptured Africans would probably be obliged to remain for some time in the Receptacle, owing to their diseased condition, speaks a partial supply of medicines

furnished at his request by Captain Chauncey. Dr. Roberts writes—

"I fear I shall lose several more, as there is great prostration among many of them yet. The change of situation has operated favorably on them, and generally they are already decidedly improving.

"Nothing I assure you shall be wanting on my part to get them, as speedily as possible, in a good and healthy condition. After they have recruited, and their general health improved, some will most probably remove to Robertsport, some to Cape Palmas, and some to Greenville, Sinou.

"Teachers will be immediately employed, both male and female, for their instruction.

"We shall endeavor to fulfil the engagement entered into between the Government of the United States and the American Colonization Society on their behalf.

"We hope before this, Liberia stands honorably acquitted before the civilized world so far as her Chief Magistrate and citizens were most erroneously and maliciously charged as tolerating or conniving at the slave trade.

"Would you believe it, sir, that last week a French immigrant ship again came into Grand Cape Mount and commenced to purchase slaves. The Government, on being advised of the fact, immediately despatched an officer on board of H. B. M. steamship the ——— to the seat of this outrage. It was found that several slaves, alias emigrants, had been purchased, one of whom proved to be an apprentice of one of our farmers. This youth was redeemed by the officers, and on no other condition would the Frenchman consent to part with him. The ransom therefore was paid down, and the youth is now again in the city of

Monrovia, redeemed from the clutches of the slave hunter—for we can consider this French emigrant system in no other light.

“What are we to do, when a nation of the power of France thus takes advantage of our weakness? It is left only for us to appeal to the sympathies of the Christian world. But I cannot think the Government of France will support her subjects in violating the laws of a nation with whom she has an honorable treaty.”

The Hon. J. H. Paxton, writing from Careysburg, states that the settlement still prospers to some degree, that many of the late immigrants have built their houses and some moved into them, and others soon to follow; that there have been eight marriages among them; that they are generally improving in health; that the store-house, commenced at the instance of Mr. Dennis, has been completed, with the exception of the inside work; Mrs. Riggins's people are well, and laboring daily—they seem to be pretty well satisfied with their new home.

Two of the native chiefs had, at Mr. Paxton's request, arrested and

delivered to the authorities of Liberia those guilty of the murder of a Krooman in May last, some twenty miles from Careysburg. A Receptacle, 64 feet by 36 feet, is now in the course of erection, which will supply good accommodations for future emigrants. The road from the St. Paul's to this settlement is looked for with deep interest.

Charles Deputie writes from Careysburg, that the people there have no cause of complaint; that Mr. Paxton has taken great pains to make the people comfortable, and to assist them to get their houses ready, and to carry out the plans of Mr. Seys; to keep up the regulations, to encourage industry, put down vice, and extend the hand of friendship to the natives—and this has all been done.

“My family are all living:—wife and five children. The health of the place is good. I have married nine couples among the last immigrants. Some are in their own houses. The people are industrious, and the place will flourish if we continue so. Our land is close to the settlement, which is of great importance.”

#### **The African Slave Trade.**

It appears from the *Augusta Chronicle* of the 16th instant, which learns the fact from reliable authority, that about two hundred Africans, from the slave cargo of the “Wanderer,” are now on a plantation in South Carolina, two or three miles below that city, in the Savannah

river, having been brought there a few days previously, on board a steamboat, from some point near Savannah. Citizens of Augusta are stated to be, probably, interested in the enterprize, and those brought up the river were supposed to be their share of the spoils, and to have

been distributed on their plantations. It is generally hinted that this is the third cargo landed by the same company during the last six months.

"One of our citizens has bought a slave from the lot recently landed just below this city, for which he paid \$250. He is a stout boy about fourteen years old, and considerable curiosity has been manifested, this morning, to see the 'distinguished visitor.'"

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says:

"One of the negroes from the Wanderer was brought to this city on Monday, by a gentleman who obtained him from the lot carried up the Savannah river. He is represented to be a likely and very tractable young fellow."

Georgia newspapers (says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce) generally offer very little encouragement to this business, though one journal, the *Augusta Despatch*, openly attempts its defence. The *Despatch* thinks the time will come when "the South will make it [the slave trade] the right arm of her legitimate commerce!" The *Augusta Chronicle* and *Savannah Republican* are vehemently opposed to the iniquity.

The Boston Traveler of the 16th of December, says:

"The question in regard to the yacht Wanderer, which is said to have landed a cargo of slaves on an unfrequented part of the coast of Georgia, is most singular. This vessel has certainly been to the slave coast of Africa, where her commander has exchanged hospitalities with the officers of the English cruisers on the station, who appear to have

entertained not the slightest suspicion that she was anything else than what she appeared to be, a pleasure yacht on a pleasure excursion. There appears as yet no evidence that any slaves were brought in her, and yet a mere pleasure voyage to the Congo river, of all places in the world, seems the least probable. At any rate she could not have brought anything like the number of slaves which has been stated. Not more than 80 could have been kept on board, and it does not seem probable that this number, or even a quarter part of them, could have been brought without some traces of them being found. The prosecutions which have been instituted will probably bring out the truth. If it was in reality a slave expedition, it was one of the most adroit and successful pieces of villainy ever designed or consummated."

The arrival of the Wanderer and the landing of her cargo of slaves, was announced by the *Savannah Republican*, December 11th. This yacht was arrested at New York some time ago, under suspicion that she was intended for the slave trade. It is stated that the U. S. Attorney has taken measures to arrest the offenders, and that three of them, (one American and two Spaniards,) are in prison.

"The Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* says: 'The Wanderer (slaver) case was deliberately made as an experiment to test the constitutionality of the United States laws against the slave trade. Mr. Lamar of Georgia, gave notice to Secretary Cobb that the case would be made.'

"Senator Wilson introduced a resolution which was adopted in the

Senate on Thursday, calling on the President for information concerning this landing of slaves."

The Washington Union expresses "the horror and disgust of an honest and law-abiding people at such scenes of recklessness, depravity, and fanaticism;" but subsequently adds:

"If the people of Georgia are determined to import slaves and to make slaves, the Federal authorities will be confined in their efforts to suppress the traffic wholly to the high seas, where their jurisdiction is complete."

We see not how jurisdiction could be more complete, than that of the United States Government over this subject, and we rejoice to observe from the Savannah Republican that it has "instituted energetic measures for the vindication of the laws in this case. It has employed Judge Henry B. Jackson as associate counsel, who with its very efficient District Attorney, is now engaged in a vigorous prosecution of the investigation. The public have an assurance, in the well known character of these gentlemen, that no effort will be withheld to ferret out the facts and bring the offenders to trial. They will do their whole duty, without regard to the efforts that may be made to prejudice the public mind against an enforcement of the law."

The following sections are taken from the Act of Congress, 20th April, 1818, to be found in 3d Stat. 450:

*Penalty for importing Negroes into the United States to be held in slavery.*

Sec. 6. If any person or persons whatsoever shall, from and after the passage of

this act, bring within the jurisdiction of the United States, in any manner whatsoever, any negro, mulatto or person of color, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, or from sea, or shall hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of, any such negro, mulatto, or person of color, so brought in, as a slave, or to be held to service or labor, or be in anywise aiding or abetting therein, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof by due course of law, forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding ten thousand nor less than one thousand dollars, one moiety to the use of the United States and the other to the use of the person or persons who shall sue for such forfeiture, and prosecute the same to effect; and, moreover, shall suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years nor less than three years.

*Penalty for purchasing or selling Negroes imported.*

Sec. 7. If any person or persons whatsoever shall hold, purchase, sell or otherwise dispose of, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, for a slave or to be held to service or labor, who shall have been imported or brought in, in any way, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, or from the dominions of any foreign State immediately adjoining to the United States, into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the passing of this act, every person so offending, and every person aiding or abetting therein, shall severally forfeit and pay, for every negro, mulatto or person of color, so held, purchased, sold, or disposed of, one thousand dollars, one moiety to the use of the United States, and the other to the use of the person or persons who may sue for such forfeiture, and prosecute the same to effect, and to stand committed until the said forfeiture be paid: Provided, That the aforesaid forfeiture shall not extend to the purchaser or seller of any negro, mulatto or person of color, who may be sold or disposed of in virtue of any regulations which have been heretofore, or shall hereafter be, lawfully made by any legislature of any State or Territory in pursuance of this act and the Constitution of the United States.

*Burden of proof to rest on the Defendant.*

Sec. 8. In all prosecutions under this act, the defendant or defendants shall be holden to prove that the negro, mulatto or person of color, which he or they shall be charged with having brought into the

United States, or with purchasing, holding, selling, or otherwise disposing of, and which, according to the evidence in such case, the said defendant or defendants shall have brought in aforesaid, or otherwise disposed of, was brought into the United States at least five years previous to the commencement of such prosecution, or was not brought in, holden, purchased, or otherwise disposed of, contrary to the provisions of this act, and in failure thereof, the said defendant or defendants shall be adjudged guilty of the offence of which he or they may stand accused.

By the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1819, the President is authorized to cause armed vessels to cruise on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, to seize and bring into port any American ship or vessel of the United States concerned in the slave trade; the proceeds of such vessels, when condemned, and their furniture, are to be divided equally between the officers and men of the capturing ship or vessel, provided the slaves recaptured be safely kept and delivered to a marshal of the United States, or any other person duly authorized by the President to receive them, &c. &c.

By section second, the President is authorized to provide for the safe keeping and removal to the coast of Africa of all Africans lawfully seized and brought under the jurisdiction of the United States, and to appoint one or more agents to receive them on that coast.

By section third, a bounty of \$25 is to be paid to the officers and crews of any United States vessel for each and every negro delivered by them in fulfilment of law, to the United States authorities.

The following is the fourth section of this act:

**SEC. 4.** *And be it further enacted,* That when any citizen or other person shall lodge information with the attorney for the district of any State or Territory, as the case may be, that any negro, mulatto, or person of color, has been imported therein, contrary to the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided, it shall be the duty of the said attorney forthwith to commence a prosecution by information; and process shall issue against the person charged with holding such negro, negroes, mulatto, mulattoes, person or persons of color, so alleged to be imported contrary to the provisions of the acts aforesaid; and if, upon the return of the process executed, it shall be ascertained, by the verdict of a jury, that such negro, negroes, mulatto, mulattoes, person or persons of color, have been brought in contrary to the true intent and meaning of the acts in such cases made and provided, then the court shall direct the marshal of the said district to take the said negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, into his custody for safe-keeping, subject to the orders of the President of the United States; and the informer or informers who shall have lodged the information shall be entitled to receive, over and above the portion of the penalties accruing to him or them by the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided, a bounty of fifty dollars for each and every negro, mulatto or person of color, who shall have been delivered into the custody of the marshal; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay or cause to be paid the aforesaid bounty, upon the certificate of the clerk of the court for the district where the prosecution may have been had, with the seal of office thereto annexed, stating the number of negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, so delivered.

*Slave Trade made Piracy by Congress.*

On the 6th of April, 1820, Mr. Dickerson, of the Senate, brought in a bill to continue in force an "Act to protect the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, reported by said committee without

amendment, and passed the Senate. This bill was sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives.

In the House, so much of the President's Message as related to the suppression of the slave trade, had been referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Wemphill, Mercer, Strong of New York, Edwards of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Lathrop, and Abbott. And the bill of the Senate being before the committee of the whole House, Mr. Mercer, in behalf of the select committee, moved to amend it by adding the following sections :

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned in the whole or part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall land from any such ship or vessel, and, on any foreign shore, seize any negro or mulatto, not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with the intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall decoy, or forcibly bring or carry, or shall receive such negro or mulatto on board any such ship or vessel, with intent as aforesaid, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate, and, on conviction

thereof before the circuit court of the United States for the district wherein he may be brought or found, shall suffer death.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned wholly or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of, any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall forcibly confine or detain, or aid and abet in forcibly confining or detaining, on board such ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto not held to service by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall, on board any such ship or vessel, offer or attempt to sell as a slave any negro or mulatto not held to service as aforesaid, or shall, on the high seas, or anywhere on tide-water, transfer or deliver over to any other ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto, not held to service as aforesaid, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall land or deliver on shore from on board any such ship or vessel any such negro or mulatto, with intent to make sale of, or having previously sold, such negro or mulatto as a slave, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate, and, on conviction thereof before the circuit court of the United States for the district wherein he shall be brought or found, shall suffer death.

These sections were agreed to in the House, adopted by the Senate, and thus became part of the bill as it finally passed, and now stands in the law, which bears date May 15, 1820.

### *Liberia Vindicated.*

LETTERS FROM PRESIDENT BENSON AND EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

ALTHOUGH we regard the article which appeared in our August number an adequate defence of Liberia, against charges urged against her of giving countenance to the slave trade, the following testimonials from two of her most eminent citizens,

are justly entitled to a place in the "African Repository."

Copies of President BENSON's letter were sent to England, as well as to two or three individuals in this country. Ex-President ROBERTS writes to that tried philanthropist,

BENJAMIN COATES, Esq., Philadelphia.

In a note to the editor of the Philadelphia North American, Mr. Coates, among other things says:

"The explicit and manly denial made by President Benson has already been published in several of the papers. But as there are many who may not have seen it, and who have read the ridiculous stories of the captain and physicians of the French slaver *Regina Cœli*, implicating the President and authorities of Liberia in their iniquitous business, I send you the following letter, just received from Ex-President J. J. Roberts—against whom similar charges have lately been made in some English periodicals that possess a highly respectable character. Both President Benson and Ex-President Roberts are gentlemen of unblemished reputation and unbending Christian integrity, and where they are known they cannot be injured by these base slanders."

[From the National Intelligencer.]

We have received from the American Colonization Society the following letter and official documents from President BENSON, of Liberia, in the case of the *Regina Cœli*. The conduct of the Liberian Government appears to have been without reproach, and the friends of this young African Republic may well congratulate themselves that so intelligent and prudent a Chief Magistrate as Mr. Benson presides over her public affairs.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Monrovia, Sept. 15, 1858.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I have but a moment's time to pen you a few lines via England. I would refrain from sending you this hurried sheet if it were not that I think it may not

be amiss to correct some of the errors which have found their way in the newspapers, either honestly for the want of better information, or malignantly intentional, respecting affairs in Liberia, and especially the policy of this Government in reference to the French emigration system, and especially as relative to the *Regina Cœli*.

You are at liberty to publish as false, as downright untruths, and that upon the authority and responsibility of the Government of Liberia, the following statements, which have appeared in European and other papers:

1st. That the Chief of Cape Mount accompanied Capt. Simon to Monrovia to arrange for the procurement of emigrants.

2dly. That the President of Liberia urged Capt. Simon to procure his emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic.

3dly. That the President or Government of Liberia became a party to a contract to furnish any emigrants whatever.

4thly. That 1,564 dollars had been received by this Government as passport money.

5thly. That the emigrants were procured under the immediate superintendence or by the agency of the Government.

6thly. That any of the emigrants were Americo-Liberians, or persons of color from the United States, or their descendants.

Sir, there is not a particle of truth in any of these assertions. I can prove them all to be downright falsehoods by more than a hundred living witnesses and abundant documentary evidence. Capt. Simon, of the *Regina Cœli*, paid nothing to this Government but the usual tonnage duties of his vessel and the *ad valorem* duties on such merchandise as he expected to land within the juris-

diction of this Republic, all of which, comprising every cent ever paid to this Government, amounted to only three hundred and sixty-nine dollars, as the books of the custom-house will show. Not the first penny was ever paid by him to this Government for passports, and well he knows it. How could this Government receive passport money from him before we had ascertained how many, if any, voluntary emigrants could be procured by him; for, before he was permitted to enter his vessel and allowed to enlist emigrants within our jurisdiction, he and the French naval officer were told by me, in presence of unimpeachable witnesses, one of whom was a foreign official, that he was to call in here and clear his vessel at the custom-house, according to law, when each emigrant would be examined thoroughly by the Secretary of State as to whether his emigration was constrained or free, and that the declaration of each emigrant would guide the Secretary as to the cases in which he would grant passports, and all who might then declare their emigration involuntary would be taken on shore and discharged; and that, in the event of any cases occurring in which it was manifest that force or fraud was used to get them on board, he would be punished according to the laws of this Republic; and I told him and the French Government naval officer then and there, emphatically, in the presence of witnesses, that in case he did not wish or intend to enlist them on such conditions, to leave our jurisdiction and go elsewhere. He then and there pledged himself, in presence of witnesses, among whom were her Britannic Majesty's and his Imperial Majesty's Consuls, that he would faithfully comply with the terms and every other law of the Republic having a bearing upon

him. He spoke fairly, said his object was to act honestly and upon principle. If he could not procure free and voluntary men, he would have no other; that he had been particularly instructed by his Government not to violate our laws. He condemned Chevalier's course; said that Chevalier was an old acquaintance of his; that he was a man of no principle, and he did not wonder that the Government of Liberia had trouble with him; and that he (Capt. Simon) regarded him as a contemptible man. This was spoken in presence of witnesses.

As to any of the so-called emigrants on board the *Regina Cœli* being Americo-Liberians, the idea is preposterous; not one of them was Americo-Liberian, nor of their descendants. Sir, a French or any other emigrant ship might try for five consecutive years to enlist Americo-Liberian emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic, and I am bold to say that even if the terms were doubly as favorable as are usually offered, such vessel would not succeed in enlisting five Americo-Liberian emigrants in five years; nor, in my opinion, could twenty of our aborigines be induced by a year's effort to voluntarily emigrate under the system.

So far from my urging Capt. Simon, in November last, to procure his emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic, I have now a copy of a letter (authentic copies of which I send you) which I addressed him on the 4th of December, in answer to one received from him, (a copy of which I also send you,) in which I advised him to leave our jurisdiction, after he had spent four days at each of the points Gallenas, Solima, Manna, and Sugaree, (of course calling in here to clear;) for I informed him that, from my knowledge of the native



character, I was certain he would get within that time all the voluntary emigrants he could at all succeed in getting; that there was no use for him to wait for the news to reach the people of the interior, as they never voluntarily emigrated; and that from my knowledge of the native character, I feared that all emigrants he might procure, after spending about four days at each of the above named places, would be constrained, which would certainly make trouble, as our laws would certainly be enforced. This letter I showed to her Britannic Majesty's Consul and to his Imperial Majesty's Consul, and after retaining a copy at my office, sent it to the well-known Hon. A. D. Williams, Superintendent at Cape Mount, to be forwarded by him to Capt. Simon, and at the same time sent a copy of the said letter to the Superintendent to be retained by him, directing him at the same time by letter to make frequent inquiries, and to ascertain, as far as possible, from time to time, during Simon's stay between Cape Mount and our northwestern boundary, as to whether he (Simon) was contravening our laws in the prosecution of his enterprise, and to give me the earliest information that might reach him. The Hon. A. D. Williams is a gentleman extensively known in the United States as a christian gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, for the last thirty-five years in Liberia, and he will bear testimony to what I have stated above, as also to the fact that many other efforts were employed by this Government to at least prevent abuses of the system, if we could not put it entirely down.

And when I was at Cape Mount last March, only a month before the meeting on board, I sent a despatch several miles up the coast to Capt. Simon and the French Government

naval officer, to call on me at Robertsport, so I might again warn them against using any force or fraud in procuring emigrants within our jurisdiction. I told them that so long as they observed inviolate the laws of this Republic, they would be entitled to the protection of this Government, and would receive such facilities as are usually afforded to all foreigners engaged in legitimate business; but I told them that my object for desiring that interview was to remind them of their obligations to operate in conformity to our laws, and to re-apprise them of the consequence, if it should be proved that they had been prosecuting an illegitimate business; that the laws would be strictly enforced on him. I did this because my suspicion had become awakened by one or two rumors that had indirectly reached me, which I strove in vain to ferret out.

In two or three days after this interview the Commander of the Lark, and about a dozen Americo-Liberians, accompanied me to Sugaree, one of the points at which Simon was operating, where I met and had another interview with him and the French Government officer; and I repeated again to them, in presence of a number of native chiefs, the same warning, and threatened the native chiefs with severe punishment in case it should be proved in future that any of them had forced any persons to emigrate on board said ship, or had fraudulently abetted in doing so. They all, Frenchmen and natives, declared and pledged themselves that they had and would continue to strictly observe the laws of this Republic. This interview lasted about two hours, and was held in presence of about a dozen respectable and intelligent Americo-Liberians, who accompanied me there;

and Capt. Simon and the officer promised me then and there that he (Simon) would be ready to leave the coast the next month, (April,) and would, as the law required, clear from Monrovia, and would land every emigrant there who would declare his emigration involuntary. While there I sent spies around about in every direction to look around and to make diligent inquiry to ascertain if anything could be learned or seen that bore a resemblance to the slave trade or oppression; and the Liberians who accompanied me co-operated with me in trying to make the ascertainment; but I saw and could learn nothing. I have learned, however, since the meeting took place on board, the means by which I was defeated in my inquiries and investigation, which, at the proper time, will be made known.

There are some, no doubt, both in Europe and America, who would like to have their minds satisfied as to why this Government did not send an examining officer on board the *Regina Cœli* from time to time to search the vessel and question the emigrants as they successively arrived on board. In the first place, no emigrant that had been forced on board would otherwise than reluctantly make the fact known unless at the port of Monrovia or some other of our larger towns, where they would be landed and protected from the disappointed revenge of those who had been engaged in their enslavement. But the main cause of this Government not adopting that course was from the fact that the *Regina Cœli* had a French Government naval officer on board for the avowed purpose of preventing force or fraud by the agents in the procurement of emigrants. This officer, Mr. Martin, a Lieutenant of the navy, waited on me immedi-

ately on his arrival, satisfied me by documentary evidence of the authenticity of his mission; told me that his own future welfare and the honor of his nation depended on his keeping Capt. Simon to a strict observance of our laws while prosecuting the enterprise; and he assured me, in the name of his Government, that I might rest satisfied that there should be no force nor fraud used. Under such circumstances, I ask if it would be accordant with that sympathy and respect that are due to the functionary of a reputable nation to so far mistrust his integrity and that of his nation as to be overhauling the French ship every week. I think, sir, it was enough that that officer pledged himself, on behalf of his Government, that the *Regina Cœli* should clear at Monrovia when ready to leave, and that every emigrant that would declare to the Secretary of State that his emigration was involuntary would be given up to the authorities here. This was as much as we could consistently require of him. As to whether he or Simon was sincere in their promises and pledges to the Government is a subject on which I will not express an opinion now.

Future details of matters, founded on indisputable evidence connected with that unfortunate vessel, which will in due time be submitted to the enlightened judgment of a Christian world, will enable the public to make up a pretty correct verdict, I hope.

No longer than last year Capt. Laporterie, of H. I. M. steam vessel-of-war "*Euphrate*," who was in company with Chevalier, agent of the emigrant ship "*Phœnix*," for his protection, and professedly to prevent abuse of the system, after he announced his mission to this Government, took offence because

this Government persisted (notwithstanding his presence) in requiring Chevalier to clear from Monrovia, and submit all the emigrants procured within our jurisdiction to examination as to whether their emigration was free or constrained, which this Government thought was as little as it could consistently require of him. In fact, much correspondence, some of which was somewhat racy, passed between him and the Secretary of State on that special subject, as well as respecting Chevalier's being strictly required to comply with other laws of this Republic bearing on his enterprise. And after all both vessels practically at least bade defiance to our laws; for Chevalier, in the Phœnix, left and never returned to this port, notwithstanding he procured and carried off natives from the Republic unauthorized. These facts, in connection with Chevalier's return to the coast again in July or August following, to prosecute his so-called emigration enterprise, gave rise to the despatch from this to the French Government in August, 1857, complaining and respectfully setting forth the main facts in the case, and soliciting his Majesty to issue instructions to his subjects to desist from future violations of the laws of this Republic and express treaty stipulations subsisting between the two Governments.

There is much more I could say to the point, but I will forbear, as an authentic history of the whole affair will in due time be published. Courtesy influences this Government to make no further revelations as yet; and I assure you that these sheets, with only two out of the many documentary evidences we have in possession, would not now be sent to you for publication if we were not most discourteously, and I may say

insultingly, impelled to this course by the many ingenious falsehoods published and circulated in the papers to our injury.

Yours, very respectfully,  
STEPHEN A. BENSON.  
Rev. R. R. Gurley,  
Cor. Sec. A. C. S.,  
Washington.

CAPE MOUNT, Nov. 22, 1857.

[Translation.]

*The President of the  
Republic of Liberia, Monrovia :*

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The object of this letter is to request permission to establish in Liberia—that is to say, at Cape Mount, Sugaree, Manna, or Gallenas, factories as depots for emigrants, by paying a fixed tax of one dollar for each emigrant put on board my ships; further, a tax of twelve dollars for anchorage. I trust that this advantageous proposition will be agreeable to your Excellency.

In awaiting the honor of a reply, I remain, with respect, your devoted servant,  
C. SIMON, Captain.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Monrovia, Sept. 13, 1858.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy taken from the files in this office.  
J. N. LEWIS,  
Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
*Monrovia, Dec. 4, 1857.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22d ultimo, requesting permission of this Government to establish in Liberia—that is to say, at Cape Mount, Sugaree, Mauna, and Gallenas, factories as depots for emigrants, by paying a fixed tax of one dollar for each emigrant put on board your ship, and a further tax of twelve dollars for anchorage. In reply I beg to say that I am dis-

posed, in behalf of this Government, to go as far as I consistently can to facilitate your object in the procurement of voluntary emigrants conformably to the laws of this Republic, but I cannot, consistently with the laws of this Republic, grant your request. The establishment of the desired factories or depots among the aborigines within this Republic, for the purpose set forth in your note, is antagonistic to our avowed principles, as bearing too strong a resemblance to the slave barricoons of by-gone days, and as such would be revolting to the feeling of a humane Christian world, and entail a lasting disgrace upon this Government. This Government cannot, for any consideration, grant your request.

From my knowledge of the native character on this coast, I feel confident in the belief that three or four days at each point will enable you to ascertain how many voluntary emigrants are to be procured at each place. As the people from the interior never emigrate voluntarily, all sent off to you after the expiration of three or four days are very apt to be constrained. I am therefore of opinion that if you have spent that number of days at each point, and have not procured the desired number of voluntary emigrants, it is not likely you will be able to do so if you remain on this coast a year.

Though I make these suggestions to you relative to the native character, yet they are not intended to deprive you of any privilege granted you by the authorities during your late visit here. A strict compliance with the laws of this Republic is all that will be required of you.

I have the honor, sir, to be

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Capt. T. Simon, ship "Regina Cæli," vicinity of Cape Mount.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Monrovia, Sept. 13, 1858.*

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original filed in this office.

J. N. LEWIS,  
Secretary of State.

From Ex-President Roberts.

MONROVIA, Oct. 9, 1858.

*Benj. Coates, Esq., Philadelphia:*

DEAR SIR:—I received, a few days ago, your favor of August 9th, by which, and other letters, and the newspapers you were good enough to send me, I perceived that the old story of Liberia slave trading is again revived in the United States, in connection with the affair of the French emigrant ship "Regina Cæli." This rumor, I observed, gives you much concern for the good name and honor of Liberia, and for the cause of humanity, to which Liberia is inseparably linked. I am sorry that this matter has given you, and so many other friends of Liberia, such anxiety. However, I beg you will give yourself no further concern on the score of any such rumors. Liberia is not so degenerate. Whatever else they may lay to her charge, on the question of slavery Liberia is all right. In feeling, in action, in laws, she is thoroughly, and no mistake, anti-slavery, nor will she or her people ever lend themselves to any species of slave trade. And yet, my dear sir, while I am certainly sure there is no good foundation for such allegations, I am at a loss to understand why it is that some of the good people of the United States, and some few in England, are so pertinacious in their slave trade charges against Liberia, and so ready to seize upon any and every occurrence which they think may be tortured into a suspicion of complicity on the part of the government or people of Liberia in the slave trade. And I also confess that I am not a little puzzled to account

for the readiness with which these stories are believed as soon as uttered in the United States. I am not aware of any thing in the past history of Liberia calculated to foster such suspicions. Since the day of her foundation to the present moment the public authorities of Liberia have at no time been backward in declaring, and also in acting out, their decided disapprobation of the traffic in human flesh; and in no instance, I believe, have they failed to avail themselves of every means in their power to check, and ultimately to exterminate, the slave trade from this coast. No sooner was Cape Mesurado occupied than the colonists—though in whispers at the time, in consequence of their weakness—gave expression to their abhorrence of the slave trade. It is notorious and undeniable that the natives, in 1822, influenced by foreign slave dealers, who readily foresaw, in the success of Liberia, the danger to which their trade was exposed, confederated to exterminate the little colony, solely in consequence of its hostility to slavery. But the Lord, as ever, was on the side of humanity and right. And from that time to the present, Liberia has not wavered from her purpose, or relaxed her efforts for the suppression of the slave trade. And I venture to affirm, that all who will give themselves the trouble to inquire, will find that nearly all the difficulties and conflicts Liberia has had with the natives, have grown out of the determined hostility of her authorities to the slave trade.

Liberians have never been backward in exposing even their lives in behalf of the poor slave. Again and again have they obeyed the voice of humanity and the call of their country, in the rescue of slaves by force, and in the annihilation of the trade by removing slave establishments.

This they have done since the days of Ashmun—when, in 1826, he led a little band of Liberians far from their homes, to aid in the demolition of slave barracoons at Tradetown, till 1849, when the last slave pen within Liberian jurisdiction was razed to the ground, at New Cess, and the remaining slave traders entirely expelled the country. And if occasion required, I know the same sturdy veterans and lovers of freedom would be found ready to expel any slaver who might have temerity enough to attempt to revive the slave trade on Liberian soil. And yet these very men are shamefully accused of fostering and of actually engaging in a trade I know they abhor. Why these unmerited aspersions? Are there any annoyed at Liberia's welfare? and would they adopt such means to retard her progress? If so, it will surely fail them. Truth will prevail eventually. The slave trade cannot be prosecuted in a corner; and if so rife in Liberia, as the enemies of colonization and the traducers of Liberian character would fain make the world believe, how is it that it has so long escaped the notice of American missionaries residing in all parts of Liberia, and of the naval officers of England and the United States, who make frequent visits to the ports of the Republic? I know of but a single instance in which a naval officer, Commander Forbes, bears such testimony against Liberia; and he, poor, credulous man, never once set foot upon Liberian soil. But some years ago, making a visit to Grand Cape Mount, before that territory was ceded to the Republic, and finding there a couple of Liberians whom he, possibly, had reason to suppose were in some way implicated in the slave trade, he seized the occasion, to arouse all Liberia. Liberia, however, yet lives, and will

continue to live, *free* from the slave trade. It were folly to say there are no bad men in Liberia—none here whose cupidity, if left unrestrained, might not lead them to any atrocious act—even to sell a brother for gold. Yet, while this may be the case, I venture to affirm that the great mass of the people are too virtuous and too “freedom-loving” to countenance a traffic so justly abhorred by all good men. And even while it is true that some two or three Americo-Liberians have been found vile enough to aid and abet the slave trade—who, in every instance, I believe, where it has come to the knowledge of the authorities, have been punished—is it just for the delinquency of these two or three, or indeed, were it a score, to denounce a whole community? The enemies of Liberia—and why should she have enemies?—have ever been on the alert, and pricking their ears to catch every whisper, however absurd, that might by possibility be turned to Liberia’s disadvantage; and the charge of slave trading, of all others the most absurd, has ever been their principal hobby. Now it is pretended that the affair of the *Regina Cœli* furnishes another proof of Liberia’s complicity in the slave trade. It is trumpeted far and wide that the Liberian authorities approve the new species of African slave trade, under the guise of “French emigration, or African apprentice system;” that they have lent themselves to the abuses connected with said system, by receiving money in the shape of a “passport bonus,” and of actually having inveigled a large number of Americo-Liberians, sent to Africa by the Colonization Society, on board said ship, &c.

Believe me, my dear sir, there is not a word of truth in the whole catalogue of allegations. The au-

thorities and people here, generally, are now, as ever they have been, diametrically opposed to all species of slave trading, including all African emigration systems—both as attempted by the English a few years ago, as well as the present by the French—because they well know the difficulty of procuring voluntary emigrants, and the danger, in default, of resorting to slave trade practices to supply the deficiency; and they regretted not being able, at the time, to deny the *Regina Cœli* the privilege of attempting the system within the limits of the Republic. Not, however, that they would oppose voluntary and unrestrained emigration. This is as much the right of the native African, if he wish it, as of the Irish, the Germans, or any other peoples. But the fact is, the Africans prefer to remain in their own country; hence the difficulty and danger attending all emigration attempts on this coast.

I observe, sir, that great importance is attached to the assertion of Captain Simon, that “he paid the Liberian authorities fifteen hundred dollars for passports.” This is utterly untrue. In the first place, Captain Simon very well knew that no such sum could be demanded of him for passports for four hundred passengers. Secondly, he knew—for he understood all about the law—that the passport fee was *capitatio*; it is not all probable, therefore, that he would have paid the fee until he had ascertained or completed his number, and was ready to depart the country; at which time *only* he could have obtained passports, and at which time *only* he would have paid the fee. Upon strict inquiry and examination, I find that all sums, put together, paid by Captain Simon to the government, or any public functionary, are less than four hundred dollars, for port charges, cus-

cerely hope we shall never be troubled again with another visit from one of these French, or any other such emigrant vessel to the shores of Liberia.

Since I commenced this I have received letters from Rev. Mr. McLain and Wm. Coppinger, Esq., in relation to these said slave trade reports. I have not time now to write to those gentlemen; this goes via England, and the mail steamer is expected hourly. Please have the goodness to acquaint them of what I have said to you in regard to the matter.

I am truly sorry to hear that the little glimmer of sight which your father retained, and which was a comfort, has entirely left him. Please

present my kind regards, and those of Mrs. Roberts and my daughter to him and your sister. My daughter is married; I presume you were not aware of it. She requests me to thank you for the tokens of remembrance you kindly sent her. We are all tolerably well, though Mrs. Roberts and myself have both been suffering a good deal during the season from chills and fevers.

I must not close without congratulating you, and the cause of peace, of civilization, and of Christianity, on the success which attended the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable. Wonderful, indeed!

I am, my dear sir, yours very truly,  
J. J. ROBERTS.

#### Houses for Servants.

THE *Central Presbyterian* (Richmond) notices the report of a committee of the Presbytery of Dundee, Scotland, speaking with severity of "a large cluster of most melancholy one room houses," not to be visited but with the feeling that religion, morality, and even nature must be outraged, should such buildings be multiplied and large families be allowed to occupy them. The report exposes the miserable condition of these buildings, and states that a still worse class of houses are being put up for the accommodation of the working classes, and that such houses must greatly increase fever, cholera, and every sort of epidemic disease. The *Presbyterian* suggests that while "such indeed are the iterations of multitudes in all the

populous cities of Europe," the awakening of the attention of the religious to their spiritual condition, has also directed it to their temporal condition and to the means by which it may be improved. "For godliness," adds the writer, "is not only profitable for the life to come, but for the life which now is. And this was illustrated by our great Exemplar, who not only preached the gospel to the poor, but showed a tender sympathy for their physical wants."

While the *Presbyterian* evidently considers the physical condition of the slaves in the South to be superior to that of the laboring classes in the old world, it remarks:

"But we have adverted to this subject as a practical one, and one which has a more intimate con-

would be observed, and that no emigrant would be permitted to leave the country under any restraint or unwillingness whatever. Captain Simon admitted the possibility of abuses arising, but pledged himself to strictly avoid everything likely to give cause of complaint to the government, and to receive no emigrant who did not tender voluntary service. Captain Simon further assured the President that the French naval officer then present, was placed on board his vessel by the French government, as a guarantee against the use of any practices of force or fraud towards the natives; and that, in every respect, conformity to the laws of the Republic should be strictly observed. Now, sir, under these assurances, what more or less could President Benson, or any other authorities do, than to allow Captain Simon to enter his vessel at the custom house, and to obtain there a license to trade coastwise; as he also avowed his intention of procuring palm oil and ivory, as well as that of collecting free laborers.

He remained in the neighborhood of Sugaree some time, with, it appears, but little success in collecting emigrants; when finally rumor began to circulate that "the Frenchman was influencing the native chiefs to the use of forcible means to supply *free* laborers," "that the old slave trade practices were being revived in the interior," &c. &c.—These reports coming to the ears of the President, he visited Sugaree in person, assembled the chiefs, in presence of Captain Simon, and taxed them with what he had heard. Of course, Captain Simon and the chiefs all denied the allegations. President Benson, however, as I am informed by a gentleman who was present on the occasion, reiterated to Captain Simon his fears of

the evils likely to result from his enterprise, and again reminded him of the strict examination that would be had of the emigrants before their passports would be delivered. It may be, some may say that President Benson ought to have instituted, at the time, a more searching investigation. Perhaps so. But I am satisfied President Benson had no idea of the character and extent of the practices resorted to, and therefore did not. I presume, deem it necessary to make the investigation more formal; calculating, doubtless, that the time would come—on the application for passports—when a thorough examination would necessarily be had. And further, the French government had already taken offence, and had manifested it in no very unmistakable manner, at the opposition of the authorities here to their "African free labor system." And, possibly, President Benson had this in view at the time, and, though determined to correct any irregularities, and to punish all delinquencies that might have occurred, he concluded to abide the occasion when, according to established law, all these things would be looked into as a matter of course; thereby avoid, in case these rumors should prove unfounded, any additional offence to the nervous susceptibility of the French government.

Thus, my dear sir, you have all that I know respecting Liberia's slave trade complicity, in general; and in connexion with the Regina Cœli, in particular. You are already informed, I presume, of all the particulars of the meeting, and subsequent occurrences in relation to that vessel; I therefore need not trespass longer upon your patience, as I have already extended this letter far beyond what I expected when I set out, and may only add that I sin-



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populous cities of Europe," the awakening of the attention of the religious to their spiritual condition, has also directed it to their temporal condition and to the means by which it may be improved. "For godliness," adds the writer, "is not only profitable for the life to come, but for the life which now is. And this was illustrated by our great Exemplar, who not only preached the gospel to the poor, but showed a tender sympathy for their physical wants."

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"But we have adverted to this subject as a practical one, and one which has a more intimate con-

nexion than some may suppose with the progress and principles of true religion. It may be stated as a general fact, that in those sections of the South where special provision has been made for the religious culture of the slaves, the fruit of these efforts is seen not only in the turning of many of them from sin to holiness, but in the great improvement of their personal appearance, and in the improvement of the houses where they dwell. There is such a thing as the duty of 'rendering unto servants that which is just and equal,'—and no right-minded man will object to have defects in the performance of this obligation pointed out with a proper spirit. The master who neglects to provide suitable accommodations for his servants is evidently neglecting his own interest. It is not enough to see that they are fed and clothed, but quite as much regard should be had to the comfort of the houses where they lodge, if they are to enter upon their daily duties refreshed, and fitted for their ordinary task. What if they have been accustomed to 'one-roomed houses,' in which numbers are clustered together—and some of these houses

open and leaky, and damp—and what if their customary bed has been a floor of rough plank or earth, with no covering but a blanket in addition to their daily attire, is it certain that they are as healthy, and as vigorous, and as active, and as cheerful as they would be, were they furnished with better accommodations? It may be their own fault, and their own improvidence, that the lodgings of many of them are no better. But in such cases the master's authority may have a beneficial effect. He may insist upon their preserving comparatively the same comfort, and the same order, and the same cleanliness in their apartments, as in his own; and he as well as they will be the gainers by it. And no doubt it would be insisted on more than it is, if masters would but remember how much the *health* and the *morals* of their slaves depend upon the houses where they lodge. We do not know to what extent there are defects in this particular that need to be remedied. But it needs no argument to prove that the subject is at once a question both of economy, of morals, and of religion."

Yoruba.—Letter from Rev. T. J. Bowen.

GREENSBORO, GA.,  
Nov. 27. 1858.

My dear Friend:—Your favor of the 24<sup>th</sup> instant has come to hand, and I proceed at once to answer inquiries.

1. Lagos is the only place on the Slave Coast held by the British, and even here they claim nothing. Possibly they might persuade the king (Dósoma) to forbid the introduction of colonists, but I scarcely believe they would do so.

The mouth of Formosa, or Benin River, is a better harbor than Lagos,

and is now vacant. I suppose it is equally as healthy as other places on the coast; for although there is swamp within twenty or thirty miles, it is not to the windward of the port.

The peninsular point opposite Lagos is vacant and healthy; and the main land near the mouth of the Ogun, or Lagos River, is accessible to vessels drawing eleven feet water. I think that any or all of these places might be secured.

2. No colonists should be sent out until the best attainable location has been selected and secured.

3. After making treaties with the kings of Lagos, Abbeokuta (*i. e.* Egba,) and Ijebu, it would be very easy for colonists to reach Yoruba. They could go up the Ogun River, ninety miles, to Abbeokuta, or they could open a direct road, forty miles, to the same place. There are other points of entrance equally convenient.

There are horses and oxen in Egba and Yoruba, which could be trained to service. But there are no carts or wagons. They can be made in the country by American workmen, of the excellent timber which abounds in the forests and prairies.

A few families at a time might reach the interior, as the missionaries do, by employing the natives to carry their goods. The cost of transportation from Lagos to the line of Yoruba is about one dollar per hundred pounds.

I have uniformly discouraged our colored friends from pressing into Yoruba prematurely. They should begin by purchasing land to live on. It might be very desirable also to send an agent to Manchester and London, to secure the friendship, if not the aid, of the English. My opinion is that the influence of Manchester would be easily secured to favor a colony which would promise a good return in cotton.

In conclusion, I will again express my desire that the Colonization Society may be able to secure the confidence of the respectable and somewhat numerous colored men who are in favor of *emigration*, although they are still opposed to *colonization*. We must not break the bruised reed or quench the smoking flax.

Truly yours,

T. J. BOWEN.

Rev. R. R. Gurley.

[From the Christian Advocate.]

#### Further Liberian Testimony.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1858.

Dear Brother Stevens:—Being engaged in the agency of the New York State Colonization Society, I have obtained all the information that my time would permit from books, letters, periodicals, etc., concerning Liberia, and am still in quest of knowledge from all available sources, so that in preaching or lecturing upon the subject I may present it as it is. The more I read, and the more information I receive from those who have been to Liberia, the deeper are the convictions of my own mind that Colonization is an agency providentially introduced to co-operate with other agencies in the redemption of the deeply wronged and suffering millions of the African race. Having

sted Mr. Davis to furnish me

with his own convictions of Colonization and the state of Liberia, he has favored me with the following letter, which, on account of the facts it contains, I hope you will publish in the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Affectionately yours,

VALENTINE BUCK

P. S.—Mr. Davis returned to the United States in September, for the purpose of qualifying himself to plead at the bar of the courts in Liberia, and intends to go back as soon as he shall obtain the necessary information; but finding great difficulty in obtaining admission to a law office he almost despairs of succeeding. Are there any among the members of the bar who read the Christian Advocate, who will take

him into their office and instruct him in the legal profession.

V. B.

To Rev. VALENTINE BUCK,  
7 Phelps Place.

*Rev. Sir* :—In compliance with your request, I proceed to give you a few of my ideas of Liberia as a home for the oppressed of my race.

But before I proceed to speak of Liberia, allow me to state briefly how I came to go to that country. Born and raised in Pennsylvania, I of course was an abolitionist, and, as far as I had given the subject any thought, was opposed to Colonization. But as I grew older, and saw the innumerable impediments which, as I think, will ever prevent my people's arriving at a state of social and political equality in this country, I determined to look for a place where I should not meet with such obstacles.

In September, 1852, I left Philadelphia and came to this city with the intention of going to Australia. At my boarding-house I found a number of persons preparing to go to Liberia, some of whom were citizens of that Republic. I had some conversation about Liberia with one of the gentlemen above mentioned, but had no intention at that time of going with him. I had made arrangements to go in a vessel then advertised for Australia; but her day of sailing was changed so often that I began to think she would not go there at all.

About the 1st of October I was again disappointed by the changing of our sailing day; and upon my return to the house I found Mr. Roberts, the gentleman before mentioned, about starting to take his baggage on board the ship. I told him to wait a few moments and I would go with him. The arrangements were soon made, and our

baggage was sent on board at the same time. Although, as you see, I made no preparations to go to Africa, yet never for one moment have I regretted going to that country. Upon my arrival in Liberia, I was agreeably surprised at the appearance of the people and the aspect of the country. I expected to see a country of low sandy plains, with nothing but a few stunted shrubs to relieve the monotony of its level surface. But instead of that I saw a country covered with verdure of every kind, from the tiny vine that ran upon the ground, to the lofty forests which seemed to cover the whole country. Instead of a level surface I saw a country rising gradually, as it extended from the sea, until it rose into lofty mountains, whose tops were lost in the clouds. Instead of an ignorant, lazy people, incapable of taking care of themselves, I found the Liberians to be a smart, intelligent people, devoted to commerce and agriculture, and carrying on the various branches of a republican government in a manner really wonderful, considering the material of which Liberia is composed. I had heard that the people lived in mud huts, and that snakes and other reptiles had as free ingress, and were to be found in the houses almost as often as the owners themselves. But I found the Liberians living in comfortable frame, stone, and brick houses, some of the latter being three stories high, and as well finished as the majority of gentlemen's houses in the country towns of this country.

The missions have done much good in Liberia, both for the natives and the Liberians. They have established churches and schools in every town and village throughout the Republic, and have many mission stations out among the native

towns. But, not denying that great good has been done by preaching to the natives, yet I think more might be done with the same means by pursuing another course. It appears to me that civilization must go with, if it does not precede, Christianity among the heathen. I think the missions might do more good for Africa by establishing colleges and institutes, where we, together with the natives, might be taught the arts and sciences of the age. Every one believes Africa to be rich in minerals and medicinal plants; but we have among us neither mineralogists nor botanists. Every one believes that the farther into the interior the richer and more healthy the country becomes; but we have no civil engineers to open roads for us into the country. But if we had these things, the natives would soon see the superiority of our customs, and would be glad to adopt our laws and religion. Now where are we to get these things unless they are sent to us? The prejudice is so strong against us here that we cannot come here and learn them. We are ridiculed and slandered because enlightened nations trifle with our laws and overreach us in our treaties; yet who has taught us to make laws, or where did we learn to frame treaties? Many of my people in this country are prejudiced against the Colonization Society, and say they wish to get rid of the free blacks, that they may hold the slave more easily. But can this be their intention! Four-fifths of all the immigrants are

slaves, liberated to go to that country, and at that rate the slaves will have left the country before the free people.

But, whatever is the motive of the Colonizationist, I believe the Society has done great good for Africa. I think it would be better for Liberia if the Society could be more discriminate in the kind of immigrants it sends to us; but I suppose that is impossible; and I must say that the Society is nobly endeavoring to counteract the flood of ignorance it is compelled to pour into the country, by establishing schools in the receptacles. I object to persuading any man, or set of men, to go to Liberia; for, as a general thing, those who have to be persuaded to their own good are not capable of appreciating the good when it is obtained. Yet, for every African who feels himself oppressed in this country, I think Liberia is the best place now known. Liberia has its faults like other places, one of which, and perhaps the greatest, is its acclimating fever. But with proper care this is not to be dreaded. I was confined to my bed only two or three days, and took but one dose of medicine for the fever. I do not think that two deaths out of every six that occur during the acclimation of the immigrants can be attributed to the fever alone. Imprudence and want of proper attention are the great destroyers of life among the new comers.

W. H. DAVIS.

*New York, Oct. 22, 1858.*

#### Intelligence.

**VESSEL FOR AFRICA.**—The brig Ocean Eagle is advertised to sail from this port about the middle of January, for the West Coast of Africa, and will be the first direct opportunity to send letters. Letters

left at the Colonization Office, No. 27 Bible House, or at the office of the Secretary of the P. E. M. Board, No. 19 Bible House, will be forwarded.—*New York paper.*

**MISSIONARIES ARRIVED.**—The Rev. William Walker and wife, and the Rev. Mr. Pierce, arrived yesterday morning in the brig *Ocean Eagle*, from Gambia, Africa.

**SOUTH AFRICA.**—*Zulus*.—The annual meeting of the Zulu mission was held in the city of Pietermaritzburg, commencing Wednesday evening, May 26. Mr. Wilder writes: "All the public meetings were well attended, and the service on the Sabbath was especially interesting and solemn. We cannot speak too highly of the kindness and hospitality of the people of Pietermaritzburg, not confined to the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, who might be expected more fully to sympathize with us. The Wesleyans and Episcopalians were not behind. We were all taken into the families of friends, and all our wants were bountifully supplied. We had, on the whole, a good meeting. So far as we hear, the influence was happy upon the community, and we think it has created new interest in the missionary cause."

**LARGE SALE OF SLAVES.**—Col. Abraham Van Buren, of Columbia, S. C., recently sold to Col. Elisha Worthington, of Chicot county, Arkansas, his whole plantation of slaves, numbering 210, for \$147,000, or an average of \$700. The terms of the payments are five annual instalments of \$29,400 each, with interest from date. Col. Van Buren is a son of Ex-President Van Buren, and married the daughter of Col. Singleton of South Carolina. Mrs. Van Buren is the sister of the late Mrs. Gov. McDuffie.—*Boston, Dec. 16.*

**NATIVE AFRICANS IN PARIS.**—Two black youths—natives of Senegal—have arrived in Paris for rudimental instruction. They belong to the ruling families, and are of good promise. Their ages are twelve and fourteen.

**STEEL STEAMER FOR THE NIGER.**—Some time ago, a small screw steamer of 170 tons, named the *Rainbow*, and built of puddled steel-plates of the eighth of an inch thick, was constructed by Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, in connection with the Niger exploring expedition. She is 140 feet long, 16 feet beam; and is supplied with a high pressure engine of 60 horse power. Previous to her departure for Africa, she was subjected to a trial-trip, when she made the satisfactory average speed of twelve to thirteen miles an hour.—*N. Y. Col. Journal.*

The official returns of the French Colonial Office show that 16,500 negroes have been obtained by French agents from the eastern coast of Africa, and conveyed to the island of Bourbon, or Reunion.

**COLONIZATION.**—Dr. M. R. Delaney, who will be remembered by many of our readers as an intelligent colored man, for several years a resident of this city, has been appointed by an association of colored people of Canada and the United States to head an exploring party to the valley of the Niger, in Africa. The object is to look out a place suitable for founding a colony. Of this Niger Valley Exploring Party, Dr. Delaney is the Commissioner, to be assisted by Robert Douglass, Esq., artist, and Robert Campbell, Esq., as naturalist. All of these are colored men, the latter being at present residents of Philadelphia.—*Pittsburg Journal.*

The Mobile papers publish a decision of some interest in its bearing on the condition of persons of African descent in Alabama. It seems that Mr. A., formerly residing in Mobile, and afterwards in New Orleans, owned a large amount of real estate in Alabama and Louisiana. He removed to Paris, in France, where he died not long since, before which time he had conveyed by deed his real estate in Mobile to certain persons residing in France and England, of whom it is alleged that they are within three degrees of African descent. Certain persons, claiming to be heirs-at-law to Mr. A., and citizens of Alabama, have filed a bill to set aside the conveyance; it was submitted to Chancellor Keys on demurrer. He decides:

"1st. That free negroes born out of Alabama are aliens.

"2d. That they cannot take land, by deed or otherwise, in Alabama."

**A HEAVENLY HOUSE.**—I once met with a very aged colored woman, who, in giving me the history of her humble life, mentioned the following circumstance: "We lived a good while in the family of Dr. Livingston, of New Brunswick. Oh, that was a good time for old Joe and I. That was a heavenly house—worship every morning and evening; and always called in."

Such was Aunt Betty's idea of "a heavenly house," and she was not very wide of the mark: where God is worshipped "every morning and evening," and the humblest members of the family are always called in, that is a heavenly house. The peace, holiness, and joy of heaven

are foretasted there. The God of heaven himself dwells there. The exercises of heaven are begun there. And to its happy inmates, that is, to those who sympathise and delight in these daily offerings of prayer and praise, it is the vestibule of that "heavenly house" where they praise God day and night forever.

All that I have heard, and I have heard much of Dr. Livingston as a perfect gentleman, a polished scholar, a profound divine, and an eloquent preacher, never penetrated me with so deep a veneration for his character as this hearty tribute from an humble domestic, long after his death, that while here on earth "he walked with God," and "blessed his own household."

ONE James Thorp, a colored individual, and also a teamster in Newark, has fallen upon pleasant lines. A gentleman appeared in that part of New Jersey, last week, on a mission to discover a James Thorp, who was entitled to an estate of \$75,000, left by a planter in North Carolina. The teamster turns out to be the man. He was born on the estate, but was sent North to be educated, had his schooling at Norristown, Pa., is married, and is said to be industrious and worthy.

#### THE EMANCIPATION OF RUSSIAN SERFS.

—The present Emperor of Russia is now an object of interest to all concerned in the amelioration of those of their fellow beings who have not participated in the reforms which have generally been made in civilized countries. The condition of the Russian serf is one the hardships of which are well known to most intelligent persons. His time and labor may be said to be entirely at his master's disposal, while his social condition is generally of the lowest kind.

The first movements towards ameliorating the condition of the serf appear to have been made by Peter the Great. Owing, however, to the opposition which he met with, and the comparatively little progress which Russia had made in civilization, the Czar's efforts were useless, and he ended by sanctioning measures which riveted the chains of the serf more securely than ever. The late Emperor, Nicholas, contributed something towards the present movement by loaning money to the nobles and taking mortgages upon their estates; and as in case of non-payment the estates passed to the crown, the position of the serfs attached to them was generally improved. It was reserved, however, for the present Emperor to commence those active measures which it is to be hoped

will result in alleviating the condition of so large a proportion of his subjects. He has given sufficient evidence of his determination to introduce many reforms, and, if he prove successful, he will have done more for his country than any preceding sovereign. He is personally popular, and this in itself will go no little way towards effecting those objects he now seeks.

When, however, we bear in mind the element with which he has to contend, the work he has undertaken appears to be a most unpromising one. Serfdom, by existing for so long a time, is now so interwoven with the internal machinery of Russia, the whole of the nobility are so closely connected with it, that its removal must, unless managed with the greatest care, disturb the very foundations of the Empire. It is no small matter for a sovereign to attempt to interfere with the property of the most powerful class of his subjects—a class which has always been regarded as the support of the throne, and which has not hesitated to do away with the occupant of it when he was regarded by it as inimical to its interests. It is, therefore, with no small degree of solicitude that the movements of the Czar are now watched. He has resolved upon carrying out the great reform which every intelligent person must perceive is required in order to give Russia a higher position as regards civilization. It will, however, demand the sagacity of a most accomplished statesman to devise the means by which serfdom shall be abolished, and the interests of the owners so provided for that they will not be driven to extremities. Such a change as that now contemplated must of course be gradual; yet, in the fact that the Czar is an autocrat, and that to a certain extent his power is unlimited, there is to be found a reason for believing that what he has resolved upon must eventually be accomplished, provided only it be within the bounds of human power.

The Czar, however, has thus far shown that he has not that dread of the power of the nobility which some of his predecessors evinced. He is essentially a man of the present age. He does not feel that he is to be hampered by the chains which have generally connected the sovereigns of Russia with the nobles. He is evidently determined to be the ruler of his people—to study the interests of all, instead of those of one class only. He has had the sagacity to perceive that the condition of the serf cannot continue to be what it has been while there is any progress in civilization made in other respects in Russia; and it was but a short time

since that, in addressing the nobles upon the question of emancipation, he said "a reform must come from above, *that it may not come from below.*" When he made these remarks, he at the same time expressed his determination to carry out the measures of reform which he had contemplated.

In this country, especially, the movements of the Czar will be regarded with much interest. The constitutional right of the nobles to own the serf dates from the foundation of the Empire; and as many of them have already evinced a determination to defeat the intentions of the Czar, who, as above stated, is equally determined that they shall be carried out, the contest must be a warm one. That in the end the reforms now contemplated will be made is most probable; but the process by which the object will be attained will be one most interesting to all who are watching the progress of civilization.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

**LETTER FROM A NATIVE AFRICAN.**—The name of Mrs. Wilkins is well known to those who have taken an interest in the African missions. She was one of the first missionaries sent out by the Methodist Missionary Society. She returned to this country a short time ago in impaired health, and only lived a few weeks. The following is an extract from a letter written by a native African to the mother of Mrs. Wilkins:

"I was sorry when I heard of the death of my school-mistress, and many tears ran down my cheeks. She had taken great pains in pointing and leading me to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. I fancy to myself I can hear her voice at times now. Never, never, never will I forget the instruction I received from her; for when I was taken from my native forest I was as a beast of the field; I was ignorant, knew nothing of my Maker, was blind to the operation of the Spirit of God; but the good Lord, through her instrumentality, brought me to know, by his Holy Spirit, that I was born from above. Now I am able to read the word of God, and I can truly sympathise and mourn with those who mourn for her. I can now only prepare to meet her in that bright world above. She had taken great pains to instruct myself and wife in the path of holiness, and we feel in our hearts indebted to her. Mrs. Wilkins has done so much for us, raised us both from small infants, brought from the wilds of Africa into civilized life, our tongues fail in undertaking to tell our in-

debtedness. Pray for us that we may be faithful unto death, and meet her in heaven."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

**THE COOLIE TRADE.**—The Rev. W. C. Burns, in a letter dated at Swatow, gives an account of the Coolie trade, as carried on even by many English vessels, which, if the fact be as he considers, demands immediate attention and inquiry. It is unjust to attack the French for their emigration scheme on the African coast, if we are ourselves engaged in similar adventures in China:

"I have nothing of special interest to add, if I except what I may state about the Coolie trade, viz., that it is becoming more and more assimilated to slavery. The natives are not only decoyed away under false pretences, but are even kidnapped and sold, as on the coast of Africa. A man was put to death a year or two ago, by *crucifixion*, for decoying persons away as Coolies, and at present there are proclamations on the walls, both from the magistrates and from the people, offering rewards for the apprehension of all who are engaged in a similar way. It is melancholy to see English vessels engaged in such a traffic. The Scotia screw steamer is here for Coolies now,—although vessels carrying the British flag are obliged to put into Hong Kong, and be examined in regard to the willingness to go of those on board."

**THE DIFFERENCE.**—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce notices the paragraph which stated that Robert Morris, the colored lawyer, of Boston, bargained for a residence in Carysville, but that the select white inhabitants of that locality remonstrated with the owner of the property and prevented him from making the sale. It then goes on to contrast this statement with that of the sale in the parish of Iberville, on the Mississippi, of the estate of the late Samuel Harrison, a few weeks since. There were assembled a large number of the neighboring planters, and it is one of the wealthiest and most fashionable neighborhoods in the State. The plantation and negroes were offered in a lump, and a spirited bidding ensued. Finally the property was knocked down to a free negro, for the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. After the sale the price was commented on, but there was neither a word nor look of disapprobation.

**A KENTUCKY PHILANTHROPIST.**—Mr. Jonathan Hobson, a highly respected citi-



zen of Bowling Green, Kentucky, arrived in this city with a negro boy—his slave—whom he placed in school, with a view to his manumission. We understand that this was the ninth or tenth slave he has provided for in this manner. Mr. Hobson is a member of the Kentucky Colonization Society. He is obviously a sincere philanthropist.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 18th.

THE Rev. H. M. McMillan, of Cedarville, Ohio, one of the earliest and best friends of this Society, in writing to the Financial Secretary to reserve two collections remitted by him for the benefit of a young colored woman and her sister, who were detained from embarking, as they expected, in the Stevens, November 1st, but who intend to sail next spring, observes—

“They are designing to go to school this winter. The mouey that I have raised for them, I have loaned out, till they are ready to go, and would like what is sent to you, be preserved for them. It was raised purposely for them, and to them, in case they go, the contributors desire it to be given. I might add that the father of these girls, I taught myself, for to be a teacher in Liberia. He was to go from New Orleans, in the vessel in which the cholera was. Not going, he went to teach amongst the colored people in this State, where he married the mother of these girls. He is now dead, and has left a family of six or eight children, and now the two eldest are desirous of going to Liberia, where, to use their own language, ‘Women are women, and men men.’ Take it altogether, what a Providence!

THE correspondent of the New York Times writes from Montgomery, Alabama, that some forty of the slaves introduced into Georgia by the Wanderer, had arrived in that place from Macon, and would be sent down that river to the plantations to which they are destined. We take it for granted that they will be arrested by the officers of the Federal Government.

#### AFRICAN EXPLORATION FROM ZANZIBAR.

A private letter, dated Zanzibar, 9th of y, appeared in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*

of December 6th, stating that intelligence had been received from Captain Burton and Mr. Speik. They had reached the great African inland Lake, and were exploring its shores. They were in fine health and spirits. The writer says:

“According to the information I have gathered concerning the countries South of Abyssinia, the source of the Soubat is a large lake lying southward of Abyssinia. In the vicinity of this lake are to be found several white tribes, viz: the Amara, the Conso, the Amarakoke, and the Rendike. The two first named stand upon a level with the Abyssinians in respect to civilization. They all seem to be remnants of the ancient ‘Church in Ethiopie.’ I am now preparing a map of these countries.

“It is reported here, that Mr. Burton has been appointed consul at Zanzibar.”

#### CAPT. TOWNSEND OF THE ECHO.

*Boston, December 27.*—Capt. Townsend, of the reported slave brig *Echo*, left here to-day for Key West, to which place his trial was assigned, under the escort of two Deputy U. S. Marshals.

CHURCH EDIFICE TRANSPORTED TO LIBERIA.—The bark *Holmes*, which has just sailed from New York, takes the frame of a complete church edifice for the Mission under the care of Bishop Payne at Cape Palmas. It is large enough to accommodate six hundred persons, and cost about \$5,000. It is the gift of the Sunday School children of St. George's Church, of which Rev. Dr. Tyng is pastor.

#### COLORED CHURCH MEMBERS.

No one can doubt that the vast number of colored church members, at the South, will exercise a potent influence upon the future destiny of the rapidly increasing black population of that portion of our country and upon Africa.

The following statistics have been given as the number of slaves connected with the different churches of the South:

Methodist Church, South.....	200,000
Methodist, North, in Virginia and Maryland.....	15,000
Baptists.....	175,000
Old School Presbyterians.....	12,000
New School Presby'ns, supposed,	6,000
Cumberland Presbyterians.....	20,000
Protestant Episcopalians.....	7,000
Campbellites or Christian Church,	10,000
All other sects combined.....	20,000

Total colored membership, South, 465,000

**Acknowledgment.**

COLONIZATION OFFICE,  
*Boston, Dec. 23, 1858.*  
 Rev. R. R. Gurley,

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to express, through the Repository, my thanks to the kind and partial friends who

have enabled me, by a donation of one thousand dollars, to become a Director for Life of the American Colonization Society.

JOSEPH TRACY.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society;**

*From the 20th of November to the 20th of December, 1858.*

<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>		
<i>Springfield</i> —Legacy left by the late Miss Harriet Stebbins...	100 00	
By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$1,025,) viz: The undersigned pay the sums affixed to our several names, for the two-fold purpose of aiding in the transportation of the Massachusetts emigrants to Liberia, and constituting the Rev. Joseph Tracy a Life Director of the A. C. S.—		
<i>Boston</i> —James Hayward, Henry Plympton, James C. Dunn, Albert Fearing, Wm. Ropes, Nath. Thayer, \$50 each; Henry S. Chase, \$30, Rufus Choate, T. R. Marvin, Edward Everett, and others, \$290, (\$620.)—		
<i>Charlestown</i> —Timothy T. Sawyer, \$25, Calvin Sampson, \$20, Daniel White, \$20, Edward Lawrence, \$15, A. R. Thompson, Wm. Tufts, each \$10; and others, \$150, (\$250.)— (Much credit is due to the efficient efforts of our earnest friend, Dr. A. R. Thompson, President of Col. Society of Charlestown, for aid rendered in this behalf.)		
<i>Salem</i> —Cash, \$50; <i>Newburyport</i> —Cash, \$50; <i>Northampton</i> —John Clarke, \$30, Dr. Benjamin Barrett, in full, to constitute himself a life-member.....	25 00	
	1,125 00	
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>		
By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$40,) viz: <i>Providence</i> —R. H. Ives, \$25, A. D. & J. Y. Smith, \$10, H. A. Rogers, \$5.....	40 00	
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		
<i>Mystic River</i> —Mrs. M. L. Randall, for herself and son.....	5 00	
By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$42,) viz: <i>Southport</i> —Z. A. Wakeman, \$20; <i>Norwich</i> —Mrs. Wm. Williams, \$10; <i>Meriden</i> —J. S. Brooks, \$5; <i>Stratford</i> —Mrs. Dea. Judson, \$1. <i>Bethel</i> —Collection in Cong. Church, \$6.....	42 00	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>		
New York Colonization Society, for passage of emigrants and expenses in Liberia.....	837 14	
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>		
New Jersey Col. Society.....	900 00	
<i>Cold Spring</i> —By Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D.....	9 05	
	909 05	
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>		
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Penn'a Col. Society, DELAWARE.	14 54	
By Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D.: <i>Wilmington</i> —Central Church, to constitute Mrs. Wiswell a life member, J. W. Maury, \$20, L. P. Butler, \$10, others, \$71. <i>New Castle</i> , \$16.83; <i>Dover</i> , \$21.22; <i>Newark</i> —\$3.63; <i>Middletown</i> —\$3.35; <i>Odessa</i> —\$0.62; <i>Glasgow</i> , \$10.04; <i>Christiana</i> —\$3.66; <i>Milford</i> —\$8.90.....	101 00	
	77 25	
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>		
By Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D., (\$264.45,) viz: <i>Washington</i> —A. V. Brown, \$50, J. B. Floyd, \$20, J. Hillyer, S. Casey, S. Ingham, C. E. Mix, W. Selden, \$10 each; D. Claggett, \$20; Sundry others \$56—\$196, of which, \$190 are toward constituting James Buchanan a Life Director; Members of Foundry Church, \$8.25; Members of M. E. Church, South, \$27.55; Wesley Chapel, \$15.15.—\$50.95. <i>Georgetown</i> —Meth. Prot. Church, \$12.50, Cash, \$5—\$17.50.....	178 25	
	264 45	

VIRGINIA.

*Alexandria*—By Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D.: From sundry persons, \$120.45; Rev. Mr. Shutes' Church, \$27, Rev. H. Read's Church, near the Falls, \$26.63 ..... 174 08  
*Forks of Wheeling*—Pres. Church, collection by the Rev. James Hervey, D. D. .... 15 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

*Wilmington*—Rev. A. Empie, D. D. .... 10 00  
*Pioneer Mills*—Collection by Rev. D. A. Penick. .... 5 00

GEORGIA.

*Augusta*—R. Campbell, \$30, Miss H. B. Longstreet, \$10. .... 40 00

OHIO.

*Palmyra*—Stephen Edwards. .... 10 00

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, (\$303.50,) viz:

*Findlay*—Wm. Taylor, F. Henderson, S. Carlin, W. Vance, W. R. Pray, \$10 each; P. Carlin, H. Porch, each \$5; J. Parker, \$3; Mrs. P. M. Croninger, A. Parsons, H. P. Gage, \$2 each; others, \$3—\$72. *Carney*—John Carcy, \$10, Wm. Brown, \$5, D. Park, Straw & Co., \$2 each—\$19. *Kenton*—Mrs. W. Carcy, \$5, H. Jetson, \$2—\$7. *Sandusky*—O. Follett, G. M. Weston, \$5 each—\$10. *Cleveland*—W. J. Gordon, \$25, James F. Clarke, L. D. McMillan, A. Stone, jr., \$10 each; O. Hough, John Carlisle, C. W. Oviatt, H. Harvey, P. Chamberlin, J. S. Matherby, N. C. Winslow, Woolson, Hitchcock & Co. \$5 each—\$95. *Cincinnati*—Collection in 7th Pres. Church, \$20.50. *Hanilton*—Wm. H. Miller, \$10. *Chillicothe*—Rev. G. W. DuBois, John Reed, John Marfield, J. R. Whittermore, G. Renick, D. Douglass, J. R. Allston, C. A. Trimble, A. Renick, D. Garfield, William McKell, each \$4 for donation and \$1 for Repository to Jan. 1860; Wm. B. Franklin, Thos. Miller, Mrs. Dr. Williams, \$3 each; Thos. E. Massie, T. S. Goodsun, jr. each \$2—\$100.50. 303 50

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$99.25) viz:

*Canton*—Hon. B. S. Seiter, C. Spangles, H. H. Myers, J. F. Reynolds, A. Riem, \$10 each; S. Taylor, J. Martin, G. W. Belden, \$5 each; others, \$1.75—\$66.75. *Brooklin*—Levi Booth, A. W. Poe, J. M. West, Sarah J. Stores, Rev. G. A. Reeder, Rev. J. Fish, Sarah Stores, \$1 each; Sam. Stores, \$3, others, \$13 50. *Perkins*—\$20. .... 99 25

INDIANA.

*Princeton*—Rev. J. D. Paxton. . . . . 9 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

CONNECTICUT.—*New Haven*—Sylvanus Butler, in full. .... 2 00

NEW YORK.—*Norwich*—Rev. D. Buttolph, Dr. Daniel Bellows, \$1 each, to Jan. 1860. .... 2 00

VIRGINIA.—*Norfolk*—E. R. Gale, \$1 to May, '59, Rev. W. McGee, \$1 to March, '58. *Richmond*—Richard Forrester, \$1 in full, Wm. Williamson, Cornelius Crow, John O. Steger, \$1 each, to Jan. '59; Ch. B. Williams, Mitchell & Taylor, \$2 each, to Jan. '59; Miss E. S. Van Lew, \$3 to Jan. '58; James B. Burwell, \$4 in full; Thomas Sampson, \$3 to Jan. '59, J. H. Gardner, \$4 to Jan. '59, Hancock Lee, \$4 to Jan. '59. By Rev. W. H. Starr. . . . . 28 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Edenton*—Miss Frances Roulhoc, to April, '59, . . . . . 1 00

TENNESSEE.—*Covington*—Mrs. Lucy A. Byars, in full, \$1. *Cleveland*—Joe Nachee, to Jan. '60, \$1. .... 2 00

OHIO.—*Brooklin*—Sam'l Stores, to Jan. '60, \$1. *North Benton*—Stephen Miller, Peter Lazarus, \$1 each, to April, '59. .... 3 00

Total Repository. .... 38 00  
 Donations. .... 4,081 26  
 Legacy. .... 100 00

EARNINGS OF SHIP M. C. STEVENS:

Freight & passage home, Voy. D, 3,359 06  
 Do. out, Voyage E, 5,336 55  
 The Society's freight for the year estimated at. .... 1,774 69  
 Emigrants' passage, estimated at, 4,585 00

General Aggregate. .... \$19,136 56

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXV.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1859.

[No. 2.]

## Vindication of Liberia.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. J. HAMMOND AND J. H. B. LATROBE, ESQ.,  
RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIR OF THE REGINA CELL.

MR. LATROBE, the President of the American Colonization Society, in reply to a charge against Liberia put forth by Gov. HAMMOND, in a late speech in South Carolina, has successfully and triumphantly vindicated the President and authorities of that Republic, from having given any countenance or aid to the slave trade. We are gratified to see that the conclusive argument of Mr. Latrobe is attracting general attention, and suggesting the reasonableness of some action of the United States Government on the subject.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9, 1858.

To Hon. Jas. H. Hammond:

Sir:—In the New York Herald of November 6th, I find a report of a speech delivered by you at Barnwell Court House, on the 29th ult., in which there occurs the following passage:

“France, less sensitive, having no Exeter Hall, embracing the same scheme, resorts to Africa, and openly makes purchases—for so they may be called—from slave catchers; nay! she buys from the President of Li-

beria, the far-famed settlement of our own Colonization Society—buys the colonists, our own emancipated slaves, who, sick of freedom, prefer any form of slavery, and in their desperation do not hesitate to make their pious patrons in this country the laughing stock of the world.”

I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, but your distinguished reputation is well known to me. Even were it otherwise, the rare ability and unquestionable patriotism of the speech referred to, would be alone sufficient to give weight to its author's words, and to make it important to know from himself the facts which have been supposed to warrant the charge against the President of Liberia, of selling to the French “our own emancipated slaves, who, sick of freedom, prefer any form of slavery,” &c.

The settlement of the Colonization Society, now recognized as an independent government by many of the leading nations of the world, owes its existence to the exertions and contributions of the benevolent and patriotic throughout the country. That it should be desecrated by such acts as you charge, without qualification or question, upon it,

President, must be a matter of profound regret to the promoters of the Colonization scheme. But that you could have made such a charge without accurate information from reliable and unbiassed sources, is not for a moment believed. You are, therefore, most respectfully solicited to state, at your earliest convenience, the facts in this connection that may be in your possession, and the names of the parties, if entirely proper to be communicated, from whom you have obtained them.

While the reputation of Liberia might suffer but little from vague charges, with no better endorsement than paragraphs from anonymous writers for the press, yet, when the gravest allegations imputing what, if true, should cover the perpetrators with public infamy, receive the sanction, sir, of such a name as yours, it ill becomes the parties interested, or their friends, to remain silent; and in appealing to you for the information that is now requested, it is with the fullest confidence that you will at once appreciate the reasonableness of the request; and with the full assurance, also, that you will be among the first to rejoice should it so turn out in the complete exoneration of the individual whom the charge that has been made so grievously affects.

In the hope of hearing from you at your earliest leisure, I have the honor to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,  
JNO. H. B. LATROBE,  
*President Am. Col. Society.*

(Copy.)

REDCLIFFE, S. C.,  
*November 27, 1858.*

Sir:—I have received your letter demanding to know on what grounds I had asserted that the colonists of Liberia had been purchased (virtually) by the French, with the conni-

vance (also purchased) of the President. Having neither the time nor inclination to enter into a correspondence with the colonization employees or officers, it is fortunate for me that by the last mail I received the Edinburgh Review for October, 1858. In that is an article to which I refer you. It quotes the authorities I had—perhaps not quite all, but enough—and I beg you will turn your arrows on that Review, as a foe more worthy of your steel than I am.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,  
J. H. HAMMOND.  
J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq.,  
*President, &c., &c.*

BALTIMORE, December 10, 1858.  
*The Hon. James H. Hammond:*

Sir:—I have duly received your letter of the 27th ult., and my first impulse is to express my surprise at the tone of your reply to a communication, couched, not in the language of demand, but of solicitation. You had charged, without qualification or reference to authority, an infamous crime on the President of Liberia. Assuming that you had indisputable proof, which your sense of justice would induce you, gladly even, to communicate, and assuming, also, that a respectful request for the sources of your information would, at least, be courteously responded to, I wrote to you accordingly. How far I am justified in expressing surprise at the tone of your reply, and how far it was becoming under the circumstances, I leave without further comment to those who may read the correspondence. The matter really in hand is of far more importance than the manner that either of us may choose to adopt in his communications to the other.

You refer me to the number for October, 1858, of the Edinburgh

Review, as quoting "the authorities you had—perhaps not quite all, but enough."

The article in the Review, entitled "Slavery in 1858," is a studied attack upon the United States, and particularly the South, in which, what purports to be a history of colonization is given in much detail. Of the reliance to be placed upon its statements, some opinion may be formed from one of them. It is alleged that Liberia is a receptacle for slaves sent from the South, to keep up the price of cotton by keeping down the means of producing it. "Trifling as the shipments of negroes to Liberia always are," says the reviewer, "the largest deportations take place when cotton is lowest, that being the time when the plantation is weeded of its least valuable slaves." Liberia is thus made an agency for Southern account; and the late case of the *Regina Cœli* is relied upon as "showing why,"—page 283—this case, according to the reviewer, affording "glimpses of a system by which American planters philanthropically deport negroes to Liberia, and French planters benevolently import negroes from Liberia." The ineffable absurdity of such a statement is sufficient, both to discredit the author's charges and to cast a doubt upon the accuracy of his quotations. He makes Liberia the broker between the French Emperor and the cotton planters!

Could it have been imagined, sir, that you had no better foundation for your charge than is to be found in the article you refer to, there would have been no occasion to address you, before replying to so much of your speech at Barnwell Court House as affects the President of Liberia.

"The Emperor of the French," says the reviewer, having a contract

with Regis and Company, "for carrying free negroes to the French colonies," "purchased a number of laborers from a notorious slave dealer. The ship must clear from Monrovia because there was no other port that would serve, and the Liberian laws (the ground of alliance with England and other powers) prohibit the exportation of emigrants without passports. First, the French agents were found employing menaces to induce President Benson to grant a general passport to the whole company of negroes they had just obtained by purchase. The tale of the *Regina Cœli* is the next illustration of the case. On the 29th October last, says the French account, cited by Lord Malmesbury in the House of Lords, Captain Simon having been urged to fill his vessel from that part of the coast, (a part previously described as being within the Liberian territory,) paid to the authorities the sum of 1,564 piasters, as passport duty on 400 laborers, who should be supplied to him in the course of forty days. Of these, 271 were on board, and the rest ready to embark, when the scuffle arose on which so much dispute has since hung. The emigrants murdered several of the crew, and then took possession of the ship. They would not allow the captain, who was ashore at the time, to approach the vessel; but at length delivered it to the British Consul, who sent the *Ethiope* to take charge of the *Regina Cœli*. Captain Simon protested against any claim on account of his ship, and a French man-of-war appeared on the scene to carry her off."

The writer then continues: "Our readers will not be surprised, after what we have shown of the character of Liberia, at the French boast, that these men were not debased native Africans, but free Americans."

&c. "The puzzle in Parliament was to make out whether Captain Simon's company of passengers came from up the rivers or from the settlement on shore. They were Americans, (the French say,) and yet they did not apparently come from Monrovia or the neighborhood. Can we not solve the difficulty? And can it be necessary to direct attention to the glimpses we seem now to be obtaining of a system by which American planters philanthropically deport negroes to Liberia," &c., &c., as already quoted. The argument of the reviewer is that the Southern slaves sent to Liberia in the process of weeding the plantations!—"bondmen scarred, worn out, and expatriated,"—are sent "up the rivers, and when far enough off not to incommode the people on the coast, are dropped into the native huts, or left to shift for themselves!" They are then supposed to re-appear as "voluntary emigrants," strong and capable, fit to seize a ship, murder the crew, and escape into the interior to regain that freedom of which, were we to receive you as authority, sir, they had become so "sick as to prefer any kind of slavery."

With the addition of the surgeon's statement, that 200 out of 271 of the emigrants could read, and the further statement that "the President and other authorities sanctioned the scheme and received the money," I have given, verbatim, every thing in this connection, bearing upon Liberia and its authorities, collectively or individually, that is to be found in the Review, in the shape either of quotation or reference to documents. The argument of the reviewer I omit; because, not being known to you when you made your charge, it could, of course, have had influence upon you.

Now, whatever proof there may be

here of complicity between France and Liberia in the proceedings of the former, there is nothing that justifies the statement, that "France buys from the President of Liberia our colonists, our own emancipated slaves," &c., &c.

Indeed, the writer in the Review, himself, would seem to exonerate the President from any personal responsibility, when he speaks of "the French agents" employing "menaces to induce him to grant a general passport to certain negroes that had been obtained by purchase."

It would appear, sir, that you, yourself, had noticed this defect of proof; for in your letter of the 27th ultimo you modify the charge, as you originally made it

You begin by saying, "I have received your letter, demanding to know on what grounds I had asserted that the colonists of Liberia had been purchased (virtually) by the French, with the connivance (also purchased) of the President."

This is a mistake. I made no such demand: for you, to my knowledge, had made no such assertion.

Your speech at Barnwell Court House was a plain statement, smooth and flowing—not of an inference which you drew, and about which others might differ with you—but of a fact, which you could not have expressed in stronger terms had it fallen within your personal knowledge. Your words, after speaking of purchases made by France from "slave catchers," are these:

"Nay, she buys from the President of Liberia, the far-famed settlement of our own Colonization Society, buys the colonist—our own emancipated slaves, who, sick of freedom, prefer any form of slavery." Now, whoever read your speech, noticed your charge, and received your words as authority, must have believed thereafter, that, recreant to

duty, and false to all honorable impulses, the President of the Colony—now Republic—founded by the philanthropic and the charitable of the United States, as a home for the free people of color and emancipated slaves, had, for sordid gain, made sale of those who had been committed to his care. Nor was the crime palliated by the gross improbability with which you connected it, that “sick of freedom,” the colonists had been the willing participators in the wrong that had been done to them.

In the earlier days of colonization its opponents used to tell the colored people that the captains clearing for Africa, turned southward when at sea, and sold to Georgia the emigrants on board their vessel, and many a poor negro doubtless believed the slander, and remained in America. Now, more than a quarter of a century later, you repeat the tale, except that a French colony is the purchaser and the seller is the President of the Republic, which the people have themselves established. In point of accuracy the two stories are about upon a par.

Regarding the modification of the charge in your speech at Barnwell Court House as a virtual abandonment of it in the form in which it was originally made, it only remains to notice the “connivance (also purchased)” which you allege in your letter of the 27th. I might have said here that your reference to the quotations of the Edinburgh Review being, in point of fact, but a reference to the French statement, your vindication became necessarily dependent upon the truthfulness of the latter, and that this—as was required for the sake of the actors in the transaction—peremptorily denying a purchase, and insisting that the parties on board were voluntary emigrants—there could have been

no such connivance as you charge, for want of a sale to be connived at. But I prefer, in this connection, to go somewhat at length into the matter of the *Regina Cœli*, satisfied that the result will be the exoneration of the people, the Government, and every individual in office, from the slightest censure.

I begin by admitting, that if Captain Simon was urged to obtain what emigrants he wanted within the jurisdiction of Liberia, and if he paid, before hand, for the privilege of doing so, then France and Liberia were accomplices in an attempt to revive, practically, the slave trade.

The fullest account that I have been able to procure, of the details of the transaction as it affects the authorities of Liberia, is the official report of the Minister of the French Marine to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated June 18, 1858, published at length in the *Courier des Etats Unis*, of July 17th. From this it appears that “on the 28th of October, 1857, the *Regina Cœli* arrived at Cape Mount, where, it is alleged, the native chief urged the captain to procure his emigrants, and whence the two proceeded to Monrovia to arrange the preliminaries of the affair. Here, the approval by the President of Captain Simon’s plan was so conclusive, that it determined this officer to acquit himself of his mission, exclusively in the territory of the Republic; whereupon he hastened to pay into the hands of the authorities of the place (*autorites locales*) the sum of 1,564 piasters, as passport duty for 400 free laborers, which were to be procured for him within forty days. The collection of them then proceeded with great ease, under the eye (surveillance) of the authorities of Liberia, and of the agent of the French government.” The rest of the statement corresponds, in the



main, with that quoted from the Edinburgh Review. The report of Lieutenant Pointel, chief of the staff of the Naval Commander on the station, which is referred to by the Minister of Marine, is not given, neither has it been possible to procure at this time the official report of Dr. Des Brulais, the survivor of the massacre, and who seems to be the authority for the assertion that the emigrants were Americans, and not "debased native Africans;" although the language of the surgeon as given in the New York Times of July 1st, 1858, goes no further than to state, that "the free emigrants were embarked with the consent of the Liberian authorities, and that 200 were so well educated as to be able to subscribe their indentures."

To this statement, there is opposed the emphatic contradiction of President Benson, in a letter to Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul-General of Liberia in London, under date of September 13th, 1858, as follows:

"You are at liberty to publish as untrue the following statements, which have appeared in European and other papers:

1st. That the Chief of Cape Mount accompanied Capt. Simon to Monrovia to arrange for the procurement of emigrants.

2d. That the President of Liberia urged Capt. Simon to procure his emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic.

3d. That the President or Government of Liberia became a party to a contract to furnish any emigrants whatever.

4th. That 1,564 dollars had been received by this Government as passport duty.

5th. That the emigrants were procured under the immediate superintendence or by the agency of his Government.

6th. That any emigrants were Americo-Liberians, or persons of color from the United States, or their descendants.

There is not a particle of truth in any of the above assertions. I can prove them to be downright falsehoods by more than a hundred living witnesses, and abundant documentary evidence."

The issue being thus distinctly made up, the preponderance of the conflicting testimony must depend upon the circumstances under which it is given, the character, motives and possible bias of the witnesses, the respective probabilities and the corroborating evidence.

Taking the French account first, its apparent improbabilities are striking: thus—

It is most improbable—the emigrants being supposed to be Americans—that Captain Simon should have been urged to take them, when it is well known by the friends and unfriends of Colonization, that the great want of Liberia for years past has been more emigrants from America, to aid in the development of her resources and the building up of her power; just such emigrants as Captain Simon was looking for—men competent to assert their freedom by just such conduct as took place on board the *Regina Cœli*. Had the authorities urged him to take bondmen, "scarred, worn out and expatriated," wandering from "up the rivers" downward to the sea, he would have laughed at them.

Again, it is most improbable that passport money would have been paid in advance; when it was uncertain that a single emigrant would be procured—the admission, in the quotation of the Edinburgh Review, being, that President Benson had been *menaced*, once before, for refusing to grant a general passport

for a cargo that had been already purchased. In the case of the *Regina Cœli* the cargo was still to be obtained.

Again, the fact, that there are not one hundred male Americans fit for labor in the neighborhood of Cape Mount, where the *Regina Cœli* went to load, makes the statement that four hundred were to be procured there, of whom two hundred and seventy-one were already on board when the massacre took place, improbable in the extreme. It would have been far easier, and no more liable to detection, to take emigrants on board at Monrovia, where the population is comparatively dense. This improbability was recognized in Parliament, as has been already shown when quoting from the Review.

Again, admitting that the 271 emigrants were Americans, it is no disparagement to them to say, looking to their antecedents, that the assertion that 200 of them could read, is grossly improbable. But the surgeon himself, only states that "they could subscribe their indentures." Whether these subscriptions were names, or marks, merely, and whether the subscribers were natives or Americans, could, so easily, be proven by the production of the indentures, that their absence, when the fact is so interesting to the parties who must have them in their possession, adds to the improbability of the statement, either that the emigrants could read, or that they were other than Africans.

Again, that 271 colonists, Americans, going on board, *of their own accord*, would have risen and murdered the crew and seized the ship, passes the bounds of reasonable belief.

And, again, that a nation, however feeble, the majority of whose people were emancipated slaves, all

of whose instincts and impulses must be opposed to slavery, who had gone to Africa to escape from it, should suffer its government to countenance, in any manner or form, or for any purpose, or on any pretence, a renewal of the slave trade, or any semblance of the slave trade, is not the least of the improbabilities of the French account of the case of the *Regina Cœli*. It is admitted here, sir, that the suggestion of your speech at Barnwell Court House, which imputes sickness of freedom as a malady to which the colored man is subject, on the coast of Africa or elsewhere, is altogether disregarded. Such sickness is certainly unknown to our Maryland slaveholders on the Eastern Shore, or on the borders of Pennsylvania; and I doubt whether there is any experience in the Western border slaveholding States that would corroborate your assertion.

And finally, that three hundred colonists, over whom the authorities of Liberia had no power of compulsion, should permit themselves to be sent or sold as laborers to a country whose language was not their language, and for their return from which they had no security, is quite as improbable as any other part of the affair of the *Regina Cœli*.

In addition to the above, it may be said that the report of the French Minister of Marine, of itself adds to the improbabilities of one of the allegations of the Edinburgh Review, and which is to be found repeated in both your speech at Barnwell Court House and your letter of the 27th ultimo. I mean that which relates to the Americanism of the emigrants.

The statement I refer to is, that it was the urgency of the native chief that induced Captain Simon to procure his emigrants at Cape Mount, and that the two went together to

Monrovia to arrange "the preliminaries of the affair." Now it is not at all probable that the native chief expected to ship colonists; but it is quite probable that he wanted, or was willing, to sell his servants after the old slave trade fashion, and went therefore with Simon to Monrovia, admitting that he went there, to see whether they could not jointly obviate objections which they knew to exist, and but for which the chief would have stayed at home and disposed of his people at his pleasure.

But it may be fairly asked when discussing probabilities, what motives had the French authorities for falsehood?

They had the strongest motives, as matters turned out. They were on a nefarious errand, and they knew it; and they had failed; and their failure, under the circumstances, had attracted the attention of the civilized world, and all eyes were turned to France, whose character was compromised by them. But for the absence of the captain, with nearly half his crew on shore, the massacre would probably never have taken place, and France might have gone on replenishing her colonies from the coast, with no other obstacles than might be interposed by a people too feeble to resist by force, aggressions on their sovereignty, or on their territory. The affair of the *Regina Cœli*, however, was likely to bring a public opinion to operate, which not even France might be able to disregard. The captain of the *Regina Cœli*—the naval officer along with him—the surgeon, too, to some extent, were agents, who had blundered. It was vital to them to make out a case, that would not only acquit them at home, but which would, at the same time, relieve France from obloquy. Such a case was one, that would

• Liberia the accomplice of

France, and give to the acts of Simon and his naval coadjutor the sanction of the Liberian authorities; a sanction, the value of which would be infinitely enhanced, if the public, or the Emperor, could be persuaded, that they were free Americans, who were hired as laborers on the *Regina Cœli*. Certainly, if ever men had motives for adopting the course that has been pursued, and swearing it through, these were the men.

Nor can it be said, that the Cross of the Legion having been given to the naval officer, and a pension of 1 800 francs to the surgeon, by the Emperor, a fact dwelt on in the Edinburgh Review, places the recipients above the reach of suspicion, or makes their testimony convert the grossly improbable into the true. Too much depended upon their being believed to permit anything to be left undone that might add to their credibility. Sir John Crampton is now Minister at St. Petersburg, but no one doubts that, when in the United States, he violated our laws and merited his expulsion. So the cross and the pension, bestowed by France, cannot change the character of the conduct on the coast of Africa that brought about the catastrophe of the *Regina Cœli*.

It is but just to the officers of the *Regina Cœli* to state, however, that in the comments here made upon their statements and motives, the gloss that has been given to them by the unfriends of Colonization in the United States and Europe, has been dealt with, rather than the report of the French Minister of Marine, wherein their conduct is related. A close translation by no means justifies the charges that have grown out of the transaction.

Thus the phrase is, not that the President urged the procuring of emigrants in Liberia, but that on learning the plan, he approved it in

such conclusive terms, that it determined the captain to procure them there. Now, the plan was one already matured, according to the French report, with the chief of Cape Mount; and it was this plan, executed at a distance from Monrovia, that proceeded with ease, under the *surveillance* of the Liberian authorities; which exonerates, as might fairly be contended, both the President and authorities, from being parties to the sale, and places them in the position only of seeing that the law relating to emigrants was enforced. Believing, however, that the Regina Cœli was virtually engaged in the slave trade, I prefer putting the argument in the strongest way against Colonization and Liberia, that the reply may be the more conclusive.

I turn now to the American account, which denies positively the allegations of the French statement, as well as the statements from other sources enumerated in the extract from President Benson's letter of the 13th September last.

And here it is proposed, with a view of giving weight to the denials of the President, to corroborate them by the testimony of other witnesses, and by circumstances.

The first charge is that Simon was urged to procure the emigrants in Liberia. The following correspondence puts this at rest:

CAPE MOUNT, *Nov. 22, 1857.*

**YOUR EXCELLENCY:** The object of this letter is to request permission to establish in Liberia—that is to say, at Cape Mount, Sugaree, Manna, or Gallenas, factories as depots for emigrants, by paying a fixed tax of one dollar for each emigrant put on board my ship. Further, a tax of twelve dollars anchorage. I trust this very advantageous proposition will be agreeable to your Excellency.

In awaiting the honor of a reply, I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,  
T. SIMON, Captain.

*To the President of Liberia,  
at Monrovia.*

In President Benson's reply he says: "The establishment of the desired factories or depots among the aborigines within this Republic, for the purpose set forth in your note, is antagonistic to our avowed principles, as bearing too strong a resemblance to the slave barracoons of bygone days, and as such would be revolting to the feelings of a humane Christian world, and entail a lasting disgrace upon this government. This government cannot grant your request."

The President then proceeds to tell Captain Simon that four days, at any one port named, will be sufficient to inform him whether voluntary emigrants can be obtained there, and that all sent off to him, after that time, are "very apt to be constrained."

There is certainly no urgency here on the part of the authorities, and there can be no doubt that they were natives, not colonists, the captain had in view when the native towns were spoken of as the places where it was proposed to establish factories.

Again, with regard to the payment of the passport duty. Receipts were given for it, doubtless. Where are they? This is, perhaps, as important a matter as any other, because it would go further than any other to establish complicity. If receipts had been in existence, that is to say, if the money had been paid, can it be doubted that they would have been produced long ere this? Their absence is another corroboration of President Benson's denial, in this particular, worthy of consideration. That money was paid is not denied, but it is stated, and no

doubt truly, by President Benson in his letter to Mr. Ralston, to have been \$369 for license to trade along the coast, that being the duty on the invoice which it was proposed to dispose of, that it had anything to do with passports is positively denied. The urgency of the authorities to have the emigrants taken from Liberia, the pre-payment of the passport duty and the Americanism of the negroes on board being the three main points at issue, there now remains but the last to be disposed of; and I propose to show that the denial of President Benson is here, also, fully corroborated.

Thomas M. Chester, an intelligent citizen of Liberia, who was in the United States during the last summer, says, (see *African Repository* for August, 1858,) that "he was on board the vessel several times, after they had procured a number approximating 200. The natives, for there were no others on board as emigrants, appeared very much dissatisfied and depressed, and hoped I would use my influence to have them released."

Again, one of the principal teachers of the Alexander High School in Monrovia, and lately a member of the Liberian Legislature, testifies that he "was present in the courts of Monrovia when the legal question of salvage was tried, and that every emigrant on board was a native, and that but one of them could read the Vey character." (See the *Repository* above quoted.)

Again, the Rev. Alexander Cowan of Kentucky, who was in Africa at the time, states that on the 19th December, 1857, he saw the *Regina Cœli* six miles above Cape Mount, and that the purser informed him that he had on board *two hundred and twenty native Africans*, who were to work for a number of years in Guadeloupe as apprentices.

And again, Ex-President Roberts, in a letter dated November 9th, 1858, to Benjamin Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia, says, "the story about two hundred Americans having been smuggled on board the *Regina Cœli*, I pronounce equally untrue. I was present at her rescue, boarded her, and conversed with her emigrants—all of whom, without a single exception, were native Africans, who gave doleful accounts, perhaps some exaggerated, of the manner in which they had been forced to emigrate, or rather, forced on board the ship."

But this is not all. The surgeon, M. des Brulais, whose official report I have not been able to procure, in a letter to a relative, written after the event, gives a minute account of the massacre, and uses these words: "I remained alone at the mast-head. An emigrant takes aim at me. *I cry out to him in African. (Je lui crie en Africain.)* My friends, enough of victims! Never have I been unjust. When you have been sick, I have always nursed you.—Many of them made me understand (*me font comprendre*) that it was true, and begged me to descend, &c."

If the emigrants were Americans, why address them *in African*. This gentleman is the witness relied on to prove their Americanism—inasmuch as he is supposed to have declared that they could read—not French, we presume—but English. In this event, he must have understood the language; and why, therefore, he should have called out *in African* to colonists, speaking English, it is difficult to imagine.

But as already said, the surgeon's declaration, so far as it can be ascertained in the absence of his official report, is not that the emigrants were Americans, but that they *subscribed* their indentures. If it should be found hereafter that he

asserts their Americanism, it will be for him to explain why he addressed them in African.

Comparing, then, the French statement, with all its improbabilities, with the denial of President Benson, corroborated as it is by positive as well as circumstantial evidence, and there is certainly no doubt about the side on which the scale should preponderate.

There still remains the fact, however, that emigrants were obtained within the territorial limits of Liberia with the knowledge of the authorities, and assuming that the parties on board the *Regina Cœli* were natives, the question may be asked, "Why did the government hold any intercourse with Captain Simon? why not order him to leave the waters of Liberia and pursue his business elsewhere?" The question appears a reasonable one.

The government of Liberia, like that of the United States, has no right, in time of peace, to prevent the voluntary emigration, of either its civilized or uncivilized inhabitants. Were it to pass a prohibitory law, no outcry yet made would equal that which would then be raised; and the charge at once would be, that Liberia was a prison-house, whose secrets were to be kept from the civilized world, by an embargo upon the people.

All that Liberia can properly do, is to protect, to the extent of her means, the natives within her borders from wrong and imposition. They hire themselves on board the vessels that frequent the coast—they make, at times, long voyages in them—they may hire themselves as laborers on remote shores, as well as upon shipboard, and the government of Liberia has no right to prohibit it. But if the hirers use these occasions as a means of enslaving the employees, it becomes the Li-

berians, assuming as they do the character of guardians of the aborigines, to protect them from the wrong. To this end, laws should be made, and the strength of the government should be used to its fullest extent in enforcing them; and where it has not strength enough for the purpose, and the wrongdoers are the agents of a civilized State, remonstrance should be employed, again and again, and until, as sooner or later it would be, the end was accomplished, and the wrong restrained.

And this in fact has been the course pursued by Liberia. Her constitution declares that "there shall be no slavery in this Republic. Nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves, either within or without the Republic, directly or indirectly."

The laws make the slave trade piracy, visiting all participation in it with the severest penalties.

And further, all emigrant vessels, such as the *Regina Cœli*, are required to clear from Monrovia on their return voyage, so that each emigrant may be interrogated personally, in a port where he can be protected, as to the circumstances of his embarkation.

Nor has the action of the government been confined to legislating upon the subject.

As far back as 1852, English vessels having made attempts to procure native laborers, a proclamation requiring passports and examinations, resulted in their desisting. France then embarked in the plan. In 1856, the proclamation that had restrained the English was renewed. This time, however, without effect. In August, 1857, President Benson addressed the French government on the subject, requesting "that prompt action should be taken to cause French subjects to desist at

once from the violation of statute laws as well as express treaty stipulations existing between the two nations."

In September, 1857, Ex-President Roberts was sent as Commissioner to Europe, and visited Paris to enforce, personally, the views of his government. There, it is said, he was advised that his proclamations and communications from Liberia in this regard, had not been satisfactory to the French authorities.

In December, 1857, the President brought the subject before the Legislature, and invited them, at once, to enact such a law, as "would effectually put a stop to the system of procuring emigrants from our aborigines, of whom we are the guardians." It was on this occasion that the present laws were passed on the 1st February, 1858, which are as stringent as they can be, without absolutely prohibiting emigration. The *Regina Cœli* was then on the coast, and the captain had had his only interview with the President.

Subsequently, when the ship was brought into the port of Monrovia by the British mail steamer *Ethiopia*, she was libelled in the courts for salvage; and the grand jury of Monrovia county found a true bill against Captain Simon for engaging in the slave trade. But the French war-steamer *Renaudin*, disregarding every thing but the law of force carried off both the ship and the commander from the custody of the courts. The ringleaders who had been charged with the murder of the crew, on the evidence of Captain Simon, were acquitted on the ground, that being illegally held they were justified in delivering themselves by force.

There still remains a matter deserving of comment: It is the opinion which the French government

itself has of the conduct of the government of Liberia, in this connection. It is certainly not that which one accomplice ought to hold of the other. Were the charges of Captain Simon, the naval officer, or the surgeon, believing these last to be as reported, true, the complicity of Liberia being thereby established, she would be entitled to the commendation of the Emperor. But if we are to believe the *Edinburgh Review*, "the Emperor revoked his promise of a war brig, and sent the vessel to serve his own colonies, because the Liberian authorities were not sufficiently accommodating in promoting the slave trade;" and if further proof were wanting, it might be gathered from the *Paris correspondent of the London News*, under date of Nov. 6th, 1858, who reports that "Mr. Roberts, the President of the Republic of Liberia, who opposed France in the matter of the *Regina Cœli*, has not been re-elected, and that his successor is a man likely to give his active assistance to the French operations for the transport of free emigrants." There is certainly gross ignorance of facts here: President Benson having been in office about two years, and the next election not taking place for some time to come; but the article has its value as indicating the French appreciation of the action of the Liberian authorities.

The case which has thus been examined exhibits unfortunately, the too common spectacle of a struggle between the powerful when irresponsible, and the weak and unprotected, and instead of there being any just cause of complaint against Liberia, she is to be honored for the independent and disinterested manner in which she has asserted, to her own apparent prejudice, rights, which unfortunately for herself and the cause of humanity she

had not the physical force to maintain against aggression and violence.

Whether your charge, sir, as made originally in your speech at Barnwell Court House, or as modified in your letter of the 27th ultimo, be regarded, it must be apparent after an examination of the proof to which you have, yourself, referred, as well as all other testimony which has yet appeared, that it falls to the ground for want of evidence sufficient to support it; and we are left to regret that a Senator of the United States should have thought proper, on no better grounds, to assail, as you have done, the President of Liberia.

In vindicating him personally, the government of which he is the head, and the people who have placed him in the office that he holds, it has been my purpose to do so in all fairness and with no other aim than to ascertain the truth.

I am not a public man. In the quiet of professional life I find enough to occupy me, without seeking a correspondence which is as foreign to my habits as it is profitless and vexatious. But as President of the American Colonization Society, honored with an office which has been held by the wisest and the best in the land before me, a duty seemed imposed upon me that could not be honorably avoided.

No sense of personal comfort, no disinclination to appear before the public as a controversialist, would have justified silence, when mere

clamor in regard to Liberia assumed form and substance by force of the endorsement of a person whose position might be supposed to give weight to his words.

In not accepting your suggestion, and "turning my arrows" "against the Edinburgh Review" as "a foe more worthy of my steel than you are," I might say, sir, that perhaps your modesty leads you much to underrate yourself. I might say, too, that although, ordinarily, ready enough to engage in any labor vindicating Southern rights, or Southern honor, yet to you, with far more propriety than to myself, might be confided the reply, were one deemed necessary, to an article, wherein the South is made the object of especial vituperation. But the true reason, apart from want of leisure, for declining to make the Review the butt of such arrows as I might discharge, is to be found in the fact, that I hold my country to have passed, long since, the day, when the Review in question was competent to affect her, or to chafe the feelings of a single individual of her sons; and that, as regards Liberia, she has already lived down more than half the oft-refuted slanders which have been now repeated, and that Time may safely be relied upon to vindicate her from the remainder.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,  
 JOHN H. B. LATROBE,  
*President Am. Col. Society.*

#### **Fifth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Southern Aid Society.**

We are gratified to see that the funds of this truly benevolent and useful Society continue to increase. Its income the first year was \$4,272.78. The last year, the fifth,

\$11,355.47. It has expended in the support of ministers and missionaries the last year, \$8,890.

We are pleased to make the following extracts of its recent opera-



tions, as given in its annual report. This report was prepared by the Rev. Dr. Stiles, General Agent of the Society, a Minister of Christ greatly respected in all parts of the country. He was originally from Georgia, where, as well as in other Southern States, he has preached with distinguished ability and success.

#### THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

*Do they justify the favorable judgment of its friends?*

The distinct, Divine blessing upon most of the important agencies of the year, encourage us to trust that God has put his seal upon this institution, and placed it beside the established Christian societies of the country, and made it an arm of his kingdom, to hand out supplies to the destitute, strength to the feeble, and salvation to the perishing.

#### COLORED POPULATION.

We have this year the same favorable report to make of the progress of God's cause among the *servants of the South* as in years past. It is due to the Methodist Church to acknowledge that they—very early—presented a noble example to their Christian brethren in the spiritual care they bestowed upon the colored masses around them. To other denominations, it should in like manner be conceded that for many years past they have been coming up nobly to the help of their brethren in this good work.

We were pleased to observe that the *United Synod* gave a prominent place to this subject in the discussions of their meeting, in Knoxville. They welcomed the conviction that their usefulness and success, as a Christian body, must depend materially upon their fidelity to the re-

ligious classes of the colored population.

We have complied with various applications of feeble churches during the year, to bear a part in the support of their pastors, upon condition that they should be allowed to devote a portion of their Sabbaths *exclusively* to the colored people.

We are happy to be permitted to state that an unusually large number of colored persons have been added this year to the churches under the patronage of the Society; and to add, that the Southern churches, generally, appear to be growingly studious to ascertain and to discharge their religious duty to those on whom they so largely depend for secular supplies.

Our white laborers in Central Virginia, who employ much of their time in visiting, catechising, and preaching to the servants of their respective fields, report this year, as heretofore, a continuance of spiritual interest on the part of their pupils, occasional conversions, and the general success of their missions.

The *First Colored Church in Washington City* is aided by the funds of the Society. Its colored pastor, Rev. William S. Catto, born and brought up in South Carolina, reports an unusual blessing of God upon his labors during the year. The church has been enlarged three-fold, by the addition to its communion of one hundred and twenty-six persons upon the profession of their faith. Three additional Sabbath schools have been organized, embracing some two hundred scholars and twenty-five teachers. The library has been proportionably augmented, and the whole church elevated to a summit-level of piety and zeal unknown before.

Joseph Williams, the colored missionary formerly laboring in *McIntosh county, Georgia*, has accepted a call

to a needy district, some two hundred miles distant, where we have every reason to hope his devotion and capacity, under the blessing of a faithful Master, will be equally successful in the salvation of the souls of his fellow servants. It may be interesting to the members of the Society to glance at the talent and temper of this man as they are displayed in the letter which acknowledged the receipt of his last year's appropriation.

DEAR SIR:—I write to thank you and the Society for your kindness in sending the money you raised for me. By the blessing of God, I hope it will be the means of doing a great deal of good. I have never, until this morning, learned much of the principles of the Southern Aid Society, and I must say, I think God has directed their views and their hearts in the right way. I have been laboring among the colored people for the last twenty-six years, and, being one of them, I know all about them, and how much good might be done if the laborers had only the right heart for their work. I have not been able, sir, to travel much over this world, from being a servant all my life, yet satisfied with my condition. Some time ago I got my time by the aid of my friends. I immediately commenced to make preparations to go to Africa, but it pleased God, in his wise providence, to prevent my going. He made it appear plain that *America* was my field to labor in. He cast my lot in a place where no missionary labored. No spot could be darker than the place where I am now living. If there is any spot in Africa in which the people are more ignorant than where I now am, I must say, the Lord have mercy upon the heathen. God has, in his everlasting covenant, promised to give the heathen to his Son for his inherit-

ance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession, and I firmly believe it includes the heathen in *America* as well as the heathen in *Africa*. This being the case, reverend and dear sir, let us labor, both at the North and South, for the fulfillment of that promise. May God's blessing rest upon all the members of the Southern Aid Society. May he strengthen their hands and encourage their hearts, for they are engaged in salvation work.

Your humble servant and fellow-laborer,  
JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

#### PARTICULAR CHURCHES.

*North Prairie, Missouri.*—Rev. L. R. Morrison. In spite of great pecuniary embarrassment during the year, this church has enjoyed two seasons of refreshing, and incorporated a pleasant addition to its membership, some twelve or fourteen at one communion. One line of the history of the apostolic pastor of this feeble flock, studied by the ministry of this longitude, would furnish an instructive commentary upon the Master's word, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself." In applying to the Committee to assist them in providing a maintenance for their beloved shepherd, in all simplicity, the people say: "We raise for his support the present year, \$120, and promise him for the next \$150." He informs us: "My people cannot pay me in money;" and adds: "I have paid out twice as much in aiding them to build a little church as they have paid me in six years." He commenced this year "with no resources," and found none for his personal and family supplies until he received our appropriation.

*Troy, Missouri.*—Rev. E. P. Noel. This is a well trained church; and with its Sabbath school, weekly prayer meeting, monthly concert,

and faithful preaching, is steadily gaining ground, by God's blessing, in an immoral community. It has been extensively revived this year—adding to its communion at one time some *sixty* souls, bond and free, with the prospect of future accessions. Somewhat larger and stronger than the North Prairie Church, they have hitherto raised \$200 towards the support of their pastor, and will probably do better hereafter.

*Hannibal, Missouri.*—Rev. James W. Phillips. Among the churches of its class, the church in Hannibal is more than ordinarily flourishing. Its congregation has long been steadily increasing, is larger now than it ever was, and for some time has suffered for the want of sanctuary accommodation. During a good portion of the year the state of religious feeling has been quite elevated and encouraging. Sabbath school and prayer meeting prosperous. Twenty youth obtained this year a (*Brewster*) Bible for reciting to the pastor the whole of the catechism. The church has improved, too, in its ability to sustain itself, and asks no appropriation from the Society this year.

*Port Penn and Drawyers, Delaware.*—Rev. H. J. Gaylord. For a long season these churches "were in a languishing condition, fearing extinction." God gave them a faithful pastor. Now, their prospects are wholly changed. One of them has just completed a commodious and tasteful house of worship, and the other has raised \$3 000—half of the sum necessary to build the sanctuary they need. They have had accessions to the church at each communion during the year: on one occasion, twelve; at another, twenty-six—fifty-four in all.

*Glasgow and Christiana, Maryland.*—Rev. Geo. Foot. These churches

too, we are happy to say, have received a new impulse since the last anniversary. They have just dedicated a beautiful sanctuary in Christiana, and completed a good parsonage in Glasgow. They record frequent additions to the church during the year—thirty-eight in the month of July. The pastor obeys the early command to eat bread by the sweat of the brow. He preaches three times every Sabbath, besides teaching a Bible class and riding fourteen miles.

*West River, Maryland.*—Rev. J. E. Walton. This is a new enterprise. The church was organized and the sanctuary built upon the faith that our Society would assist in the support of the pastor. We have done so. Their beginning was very small. But congregations have been good, the church comforted by accessions, the people interested in their pastor, and all are animated and hopeful for the future.

*Fairfax county, Virginia.*—Rev. W. A. Crawford. This mission has three preaching stations. The two most prominent are the Court House and Union Chapel, four miles distant. The discreet interest with which our missionary has commenced his work, and the kindness of the people to him, both personally and professionally, encourage us to expect the happy progress of so good a commencement. In 1854 a small church was organized among them. Destitute of a pastor for years, for years a congregation of forty or fifty souls had been wont to assemble regularly on the Sabbath in the Chantilly school-house to enjoy the exercises of a *Bible class* and a *prayer meeting*. They had all become deeply interested both in the prayer meeting and the Bible class, and were very constant and earnest in their attendance.

*Leesburgh, Va.; Poolsville, Md.*—Rev. H. R. Smith. This laborer thanks God that in a time of wide-spread reviving influence he and his people have not been left un-blessed. On his first visit to the Poolsville church, he was impressed by the deep solemnity of the audience; felt it his duty to preach on, and labor for the salvation of sinners; and did so for a succession of weeks. God wrought with him. A number of souls were hopefully converted. Of the *seven* who joined the church at that time, *five* were heads of families, and *three* men of leading influence in the village. He feels that the *strength* of his church has been *doubled*, and that its number also will ultimately receive important accessions.

*Middleburgh, Va.*—Rev. Patterson Fletcher. An ill-trained or long-neglected church ordinarily needs a preparatory work in order either to blessing or usefulness. His first year in Middleburgh, Mr. Fletcher seems to have been called to incipient efforts in bringing his people up to such a summit-level of Christian fidelity as is necessary to qualify a church to accomplish its proper work. Now, by the toils of the pastor, there is a Presbyterian Sabbath school, where there never was one before. Now, all the male members, with one exception, officiate in public prayer, where, previous to the present ministry, no member prayed in public. Now, family prayer is maintained by every father in the church, without exception, where, probably, very few practiced it before. Now, too, the ladies of the church have a weekly praying circle, which they delight to visit, and to which they were entire strangers before. We heartily unite with the missionary in the prayer and hope that, by faithful continuance in well-doing, he may ere long

enjoy the richer displays of God's grace in the conversion of precious souls.

*Mount Ephraim, Fauquier county, Va.*—Rev. John W. McMurrin. The people of this church and congregation seem less distinguished for affluent circumstances than for a wholesome appreciation of the blessings of Christianity. No wonder the gospel has greatly changed the face of the community. "Could those who regularly contribute to the Southern Aid Society, see what religion has done among this people during the last eighteen months, it would gladden their hearts exceedingly. Bad men have become good husbands and fathers; Sabbath-breakers, regular attendants at church; and sinners converted and consecrated to God. A Sabbath school, a Bible class for adults, and a union prayer meeting, are well sustained."

*Sinks Grove, Va.*—Rev. Silvester Livermore, of the Baptist Church. A neighboring Presbyterian minister conjectures that, out of a population of ten thousand, six thousand rarely or never hear the preaching of the gospel; not from an indisposition to visit the house of God, but because there are so few accessible sanctuaries in these wild and sparsely settled regions of the State. The occupant of this station occasionally supplies two small churches in the neighborhood of his residence, but travels a circuit of eighty miles through this mountainous region, and often transcends it, preaching, visiting, and praying here, there, and everywhere. A kind-hearted man, a devout Christian, an acceptable and faithful preacher—no man can doubt the usefulness of our missionary.

*Jeffersonville, Va.*—Rev. Jonathan Lyons. This position, embracing Tazwell and Russell counties, is

deemed one of the most promising missionary fields of New River Presbytery. The church in Jeffersonville numbers thirty members; has a neat sanctuary, completed and paid for; and is located in a large and wealthy county, steadily improving in its practical estimate of religion. The self-denying, substantial labors of the minister through the year have been highly appreciated by the people, and bear the seal of God. "A goodly number of souls have been converted," and the general interests of religion decidedly advanced. The missionary committee of Presbytery feel assured that a continuance of aid from the Society will "yield a rich return"—for they not only look for the saving of souls, but expect the church soon to become "self-sustaining."

*Carroll county, Va.*—Rev. Lee C. Brown. Our missionary toils among the mountains and copper mines of Carroll county, and is deemed a laborious man, and "a superior preacher." He is reported to "be doing a good work," and to "have been much blessed." He has gathered two small churches, and bids fair to enlarge and strengthen them. But the people are very poor and dependent, and for the present, at least, others must do what they cannot—provide a competency for their shepherd.

*Marion, Smythe county, Va.*, is a third missionary station, within the bounds of New River Presbytery. But our missionary, Rev. J. M. Clymer, has been so recently settled we shall hear of his labors, and his success, we trust, at the next anniversary.

*Ghattanooga, Tenn.*—Rev. J. N.

Bradshaw. This church has a very important location, and has made a very good commencement. They have erected an excellent sanctuary, but traveled a little beyond their means. The leading members having been considerably straitened in arranging to pay off the large remains of their church debt, solicited our assistance in the support of their pastor "for one year."

*Petersburgh, Tenn.*—The Rev. N. H. Broughton preaches at two stations—one in the village, the other at a point five miles distant. The church is now engaged in erecting a new and respectable edifice in the village, and, within a few years, has advanced in their contributions to the support of the gospel, from the sum of seventy or eighty dollars, to the payment of half the salary of the minister. God's spiritual blessing, long looked for, we have reason to hope the church is enjoying at this time.\*

The Rev. Mr. Broughton left Massachusetts for the South three years ago. We delight to record his testimony on a point concerning which many persons in this latitude need information:—"I would remark that I have found no hindrance in the way of preaching the gospel at the South. On the contrary, it seems to me to be a very inviting and promising field for zealous laborers. I have not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God, to the best of my judgment, and have always had an attentive and favorable hearing."

*Western Rowan Charge, N. C.*—Rev. D. Feete. This field is supposed to have "special claims to sympathy and favorable considera-

\* NOTE.—The Rev. G. E. Eagleton and the Rev. H. K. Shields, (who for many years had been preaching to the slaves without compensation, whose churches had come to be composed largely of slaves, and whom the Society has recently engaged to preach to them) belong to the same Presbytery with the Rev. Mr. Broughton, and are his ministerial associates. They write us, Oct. 20th:—"The great Shepherd is blessing his churches in this region in a most gracious outpouring of the Spirit."

tion." But some embarrassment arising in arranging the settlement of the minister, it is possible that the appropriation made by the Committee, at the request of the applicants, our brethren, the officers of the German Reformed Church, may be expended in aid of a church of the same denomination in Baltimore.

*Royston, Ark.*—Rev. Samuel Orr. Two years ago, a pious lady and her husband removed from a highly religious community in Georgia to this village—one of the darkest localities within the boundaries of the United States. The zealous lady addressed us forthwith, promising on the part of her husband, the sum of \$100 per annum, and the board of the missionary and the keeping of his horse, if the Society would make an equal contribution, say \$200, toward establishing a preached gospel in their community. We accepted the overture, and Mr. Orr was employed. She informs us that the minister and his wife, with Mr. Merrill and herself, compose the church.

*Baisden's Bluff, Ebenezer and Harris Neck, Ga.*—Rev. F. R. Goulding. This was the missionary district formerly occupied by Joseph Williams. A very large number of servants, and a few poor whites, are found at each of these points. The colored people, in particular, have been grateful for the rich privileges enjoyed, feeling, doubtless, that they have been *instructed* as well as refreshed.

"Good old Lancaster, whom you know, and who speaks of you with great affection, is now totally blind. For thirty-two years he has been confined to his bed by rheumatism. During many of these years his chief solace was the Bible, which his mistress taught him to read. Many of its passages he now repeats with touching pathos. He is increasingly beloved by all who love the Lord; and his house is still the gathering

place for the plantation worship. There are times in his conversation when his soul shines through his dark skin and sightless eyeballs with an expression closely akin to heaven."

*Spring Place, Red Clay, and Sanderstown, Ga.*—Rev. W. B. Brown. The extreme churches are fifty miles apart. Yet on this inconvenient field the labors of God's servant have been acknowledged by his Master. At Spring Place, the church has been revived. Twelve persons joined the church at one communion. At Red Clay, also, God blessed the word of his servant, and he was permitted to organize a church of seventeen members. The people have resolved to build a sanctuary. In Sanderstown, people and minister look anxiously for the spiritual presence of God. Our brother considers his field very promising, but very large, and says, the worldly store of the people is so contracted that "had it not been for the Southern Aid Society, I know not how I could have been sustained."

#### LUTHERAN SYNOD, MISS.

This body of Christian pioneers, embracing four ministers of the gospel, (the Rev. G. H. Brown, S. R. Sheppard, J. D. Stingley, and J. G. Warner,) seem to be holding on their way, and doing good service in the kingdom. They report an improving state of Christian civilization all around them—new laborers entering the vineyard, new societies forming, new churches erecting, and the community at large wearing a brighter social and Christian face. They cheer us, too, with a favorable account of their respective charges. Each minister has, ordinarily, under his care two churches and one or more outposts. They report this year, in their respective charges, an average addition of twenty or thirty

members, good attendance upon public service, improving interest in religion, and hopeful prospects.

It should interest every friend of our cause to know that, very probably, these churches would be compelled to abandon their work if cut off from the patronage of our Society. With this aid how many of Christ's servants in other synods could endure, for one year, the self-denying hardness of these good soldiers—judge ye. "For my last year's services I have as yet received from my congregation only \$150, and \$50 of this I gave to the erection of our new church."

*Austin, Texas.*—Rev. J. H. Zively. For more than five years—very much at his own expense—our missionary has been preaching the gospel through the destitutions of Western Texas, with very considerable acceptance and success. "The people," he writes, "have failed to make bread for three years, in consequence of the dry weather and the ravages of the grasshopper, and hence are unable to afford me any pecuniary assistance." Having spent his own means, contracted a considerable debt, and become anxious concerning family support, our appropriation (through the application of others) reached him as a God-send. Greatly encouraged, he has made a vigorous recommencement of his labors, hoping to send us a cheering history at the close of the year.

#### TRACT MISSIONARY IN NEW ORLEANS.

The monthly report of this missionary makes up a volume. A daily diary, most minutely recording his visits to the hospitals, prisons, and homes of the poor; distributing Bibles, Testaments, tracts, good books, and all kinds of alms, and benevolent services; gathering children for the Sabbath school, and worshippers for the sanctuary; sol-

emnly pressing the claims of religion upon every mortal; reading, exhorting, praying; running of errands for prisoners; finding places for the unemployed; interceding for the liberation of imprisoned husbands and sons; attending to the wants of widows, orphans, the sick, the dying, and doing, in the kindest and most religious manner, all the good which man can do to man. We wish the world could read these records, but must content ourselves with a few extracts.

*Charity Hospital.*—Five hundred and twenty-one inmates. More interest than I have ever seen before in this institution. A goodly number wishing conversation on their soul's salvation. A few revile me, apparently filling up the measure of their iniquities; can only pray in secret for them. Ten different nations represented here to-day. Eight I supplied with tracts. The Russian and the Choctaw had no reading for, nor could I direct them to the Lamb of God; could only point upward with my finger, to which they responded with a nod of the head. The sons of Africa here I read and pray with. Many children, with and without parents; gave them primers, catechisms, and Scripture tracts, purchased with money received from the Sunday school of Newton Centre." "Rising of 500 prostrated with disease in this institution. The angel of death enters within these vast walls often—many times daily. The old, the young, and the middle-aged, are here summoned to the judgment-seat of Christ. I often see their dead bodies carried out to be buried beneath the clods of the valley—no friend to drop a tear or mark the spot of their last resting-place." "Sad scene here to-day—so exceedingly revolting, nothing but duty to God and suffering humanity could stand it. Here is every

disease the human system is subject to. Many hastening to the judgment—many anxious for their souls. Oh that God would fit the living to live, and the dying to die!”

Similar is the account of his constantly repeated visits to the *Work-house, Marine hospital, Parish prison, Sailors' Home, and Boys' and Girls' Asylums, &c. &c.*

*Benevolent services to prisoners and the poor.*—“Delivered messages and letters for the prisoners. Often obliged to pay from ten to twenty-five cents for postage for the poor fellows. Made efforts for the liberation of foolish men and boys confined for carrying concealed weapons. Visited the First District Court to hasten the trials of some of the prisoners. Spent considerable time to procure a situation for a young woman who had been educated by the Ladies' Education Society of Jacksonville, Illinois, &c., &c.”

*Saving labors among the prisoners and the poor.*—One gone, with whom I had often conversed, from *Harlem, New York.* I trust it is well with him. If I have been the instrument of leading him to the Saviour, the praise is due to God alone. One whom I found suffering under the apprehension of the second death, now hopes he has been born again. Met a man in the streets who told me that the tracts I had given him in prison had been the means of reforming his life. Visited several steamboats to procure free passage for a poor woman and her children. Met a Mr. L., on the Levee, who stopped, shook hands cordially, and said I had been the instrument in the hand of God of saving his soul, by giving him a tract when in prison. I told him to give all the praise to God alone. A woman from Sweden sprang to her drawer as soon as I entered the

room, took out the Bible I had given her last year, and expressed great joy as she showed it to me, and told me what God had done for her soul. An old Spanish Mexican, to whom I had given tracts, accosted me in the streets, imploring me, in very broken English, to give him a Bible to take to the land of his fathers. I went with him to his little room—his mattress and box, with a few cooking utensils, made up all his furniture. He showed me some Spanish tracts received from me and others, and convinced me that he loved the Lord Jesus Christ. I gave him a Bible in his own language, for which he returned me many thanks, shook my hand very feelingly, and we parted to meet no more on earth. Visited two interesting young ladies, and the mate of ship Independence, all prostrated by yellow fever. Left Sabbath school to go on board the ship Independence. The mate evidently in a dying state. Told him of the wonders of redeeming love—the great sacrifice of the Son of God for sinners. The tears started in his eye—was speechless. After a short prayer, this mortal put on immortality. Requested to-day to attend the funeral of Mrs. Smith, whom I had visited, conversed, and prayed with for nearly two years; have often mentioned her name in previous reports—a great sufferer. Apparently she had long rested on a legal righteousness. When I left the city, last June, I was fearful she never would see the only way of salvation for lost sinners. By a tract, entitled “The Afflicted Man's Companion,” she was led to fly to Christ, and died a triumphant death. With brother Heman Packard I have often taken sweet counsel, and walked to the House of God in company. He established the Bible, Tract, and Sabbath School Deposi-



tories in this city, and was engaged in this noble work more than twenty years. He triumphed over death on the morning of the 12th, truly well qualified to exclaim, "Oh, death, where is thy sting?" &c. He had "fought a good fight." I attended his funeral as pall-bearer. The body was deposited in a vault *selected by him for my own remains*, when I was on the confines of two worlds by yellow fever, in 1853.

*Striking incidents.*—"A lady, with whom I had never spoken, fond of the pleasures of the world, called me into her house, from the streets, to converse on the subject of religion, and addressed me thus: "I found in my slave John's room a copy of Pilgrim's Progress. I asked him if he read that book? He said he did, and loved to read it. I took it into the parlor, and read it from day to day, and soon concluded that I had been living to no purpose, and communicated the fact to my husband, a man of business. He said, to my surprise, "I feel the same conviction." I could only direct her to the Great Saviour of sinners. It rejoiced my heart that there were *any* in the days of their prosperity who thought on their ways. Oh that the Lord would have mercy upon us, and lead a multitude to seek the salvation of their souls! "I visited the Recorder's Court to procure the liberation of a poor, frail woman, who had been found intoxicated in the streets. She had been in prison two months. The Recorder gave me a discharge for her at once. She said *she belonged to Dr. B's Church, Boston, eight years ago.*" "I can hardly realize what my eyes have

seen here congregated these two days. Here lies the American, there the Englishman, the Scotchman, many Irishmen, the Spaniard, the Portuguese, the Frenchman, the Swede, the Dane, the Pole, the Cossack—whole wards filled from the German States, other wards with the descendants of Ham, many crossed with the blood of other nations; and here, too, is the Choctaw, of our own land. Last of all, I saw a beautiful specimen of the colored race—a noble form and head, with long straight hair in abundance. I stood and gazed for a few moments on this being, God had made after his own image, with a dark African skin, while my thoughts were in a measure looking up to the Great Creator who hath made all nations of one blood. The spell was broken. I asked him from whence he came? His answer was prompt, in good English, "I am a Mahometan, from India." I asked him if he had embraced the Lord' Jesus Christ as his Saviour? Joy and gladness beamed upon his countenance as he said, "*He is my only true friend in this land of strangers.*" I prostrated my weary limbs at his bedside to hear his history, and how he obtained such good knowledge of our language? his prompt reply was, "He was for eight years in the Missionary School at Calcutta, a *pupil of the Rev. Mr. Penny*, a missionary of the London Missionary Society. There he learned the way of salvation." I felt to humble myself before God, seeing the growth in grace of this once heathen idolater and follower of the False Prophet."

#### Letters from Liberia.

[From the Washington, Pa. Examiner.]

We take pleasure in publishing the subjoined letter from a colored of Liberia, to an uncle residing

in Hopewell township, in this county. The person to whom the letter is addressed is Mr. Peachy Herring, who lives within two miles

of West Middletown, in our county, and who we know is universally respected and esteemed. A man like Peachy Herring is an honor to the colored race. Once he was a slave. He bought his freedom, (as an honest man would do) removed to this county, and by industry and good conduct, has succeeded in becoming the owner of one of the best farms in the township where he resides. He has given his children a good education, and he proposes to sell his farm and remove to the land of his ancestors, where he can be a free man, and contribute to the elevation of his race in such a manner as he can never hope to do in this country.

BUCHANAN, LIBERIA,  
*West Africa, April 16, 1858.*

MY DEAR UNCLE PEACHY:—  
Father informed me a few weeks since that he had received a letter from you, making the second time he heard from you within the last few years. I was much gratified to hear you, and especially that good fortune has smiled on you so propitiously since we separated so long ago on our way to Staunton. Indeed, you have been highly blessed, especially when the prejudice against color is considered as manifested in the United States. As to our part here, I mean our family, all that we can boast of is a comfortable living and liberty untrammelled, and I may say more: we can say and feel that we are in a position in which we can exert a wholesome effect in aiding to provide a free, sovereign home for our children and our oppressed brethren in other lands. Liberia has been nobly and well governed for the last ten years by men of color; and now, I may say, by a man who is exactly your color, viz: Stephen A. Benson, and so far he has shown himself an honor to our

race. Our Republic is going on, and growing in respectability. She has made treaties, and has been formally acknowledged by the European nations, with but few exceptions. If I was certain this would reach you, I would write you a long letter on interesting subjects. I well remember the parting advice you gave me while on your way to Staunton, now twenty-three years ago. You said to me, "You are going to a free country, where you can be taught in schools without molestation," and you advised me to make good use of my time, saying that I "might become a magistrate in Liberia." Well, I have realized your hopes. I have served as a magistrate for ten years. I served in the Liberia legislature for six years in succession, and I am now serving in the capacity of chairman of one of our courts of record, called the monthly and probate court. I am now mayor of the city, and live in the city of Buchanan. A man can be whatever his capacity will allow him to be in Liberia. There is nothing to retard his progress so far as law is concerned.

I could say much more systematically, but not knowing whether this will reach you, and not having heard from you recently, I think I will bring this letter to a close, and wait to hear from you. Then I will take pleasure in sitting down and filling up four or five sheets with subjects that will be interesting to you.

I suppose you have heard of an invention of my own, by which I make a new kind of oil, worth here one dollar per gallon.

Yours very respectfully,  
SAMUEL S. HERRING.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

By the arrival of the President Benson, at Baltimore, intelligence from Liberia, to the 15th of No-

vember, has been received. The President Benson is a fine vessel, built in this country for the colored firm of McGill Brothers, of Monrovia, who own and run her as a regular trader between that Republic and Baltimore.

The following communication of Rev. John Day, one of the oldest, most worthy, intelligent and reliable citizens of the African Republic, possesses unusual interest and encouragement. Mr. Day is a colored missionary of the Baptist Church, and has devoted himself for twenty-five years to the improvement of his people, and of enlightening and christianizing the heathen of Africa.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,  
November 13, 1858.

HONORED SIR:—I have received many favors from some unknown hand, and now, with unfeigned gratitude, and a deep sense of your kindness, acknowledge the receipt of the bundle of excellent papers sent me. I was much pleased with the kind spirit of your letter breathed towards this unhappy land. It was the wretched religious and civil condition of this people which first prompted me to the study of theology. That condition, as an incubus, weighed me down. I studied laborously, and became a poor preacher. With that little ability, I have preached to thousands of the heathen, and have taught hundreds to read God's word, and have baptized nearly one hundred natives. Now I stand on the verge of Jordan. Looking back, I find much to regret; looking forward, I see a bright immortality, not earned, but cheerfully given. Twenty-four years of labor and exposure have brought me very low. Still I teach and preach to colonists, and am waiting till my change comes.

I have written these lines, because you evince an interest in me and my work. I have been much pleased to see your fine ship, the Niagara, in our harbor, with recaptives, returned to their native land, so magnanimously provided for. I am proud of the United States, and glory in an act of which I can speak in high praise. We are, as it were, in the midst of nations, and have frequent social intercourse with their great men, who know well the virtues of their own land. Poor Liberia has nothing of its own to boast, so I place my head under the eagle, and find talk among its feathers. We are now passing through a money ordeal. I suppose people will say Liberia is a failure. But, dear sir, don't despair. Liberia is a child of American benevolence and God's adoption. As many as he loves he rebukes and chastens. A little while ago we were in a fearful proximity to famine. Now we are overwhelmed in plenty. Whoever will notice the vicissitudes of Liberia from its commencement until now will perceive an unseen Omnipotent benevolence at work. Ethiopia is to stretch its hands in prayer and praise; its inhabitants are to be exalted. And American slavery, emancipation and colonization, are to perform their part in the great work. If the present colonists are recreant to their trust, God will nevertheless accomplish His purpose though them. Could you witness the passing out of youth from the several schools in Monrovia, skilled in exact arts, reading Hebrew, Latin and the Greek, skilled in philosophy, natural, ethical and mental, you would conceive a bright day dawning on Africa, or, not to speak quite as largely, on Liberia. Again, notice the openings by the hand of God. A land depopulated by slavery and war, now

invites the emigration of American Christian blacks. White men cannot live there; some mysterious death vapors sweep the land, and they are gone.

We have had trouble with one French slave ship, misnamed emigrant ship. Now another is here. An English man-of-war is gone for her, and we are expecting her hourly. We have yet virtue enough, thank God, to enable us to oppose, at least, to the extent of our ability, every attempt at the slave trade on our coast.

I am, yours truly, JOHN DAY.

[From the N. Y. Com. Adv.]

The Buffalo Advocate of last week contains a letter from an officer of the United States ship Niagara, giving his views of the new Republic so far as he had an opportunity of seeing it. He speaks very favorably of the religious services at the several places of worship; but it seems he fell in with some residents who were not so well satisfied with their present condition as most of those are who have left this country and sought a home in their father land. The letter was shown by the Rev. Dr. Pinney, the Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, to Mr. J. D. Johnson, a merchant of Monrovia, now in this city on mercantile business, who, after reading the communication, addressed to Mr. Pinney the following letter:

NEW YORK, January 4, 1859.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

Dear Sir: In looking over the Buffalo Advocate of December 28, I find a letter signed "E. D. R., of the U. S. navy," in which the writer gives an account of his visit to Monrovia in the United States frigate Niagara.

Permit me to say that, while I

think his account of what he saw himself may be true, I do not believe the statements made to him by persons from Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania. I know all the emigrants who arrived in Liberia from the above named places within the past seven years, and in all that time have seen but one person who wished to return to the United States, and he was from Pennsylvania, and did return.

I have lived in Liberia about seven years, and have had much to do with the People, and I think I know their feelings on this subject. It is altogether different from the statement made by E. D. R. This leads me to think that the writer only saw a few, who make a business of begging from any new comer that may pass through the streets of Monrovia. These persons dislike work, and like thousands in New York and other places, will not work while they can find any one to beg from. Among those who have lived in the country for two years or more, and who have passed their acclimation. I think not one can be found willing to return to the United States to spend his days. I cannot credit the statement of E. D. R., in regard to the "Presbyterian lady," who said that "there were seventy widows in a starving condition," or that there were seventy widows poor like herself in Monrovia. In all Monrovia there cannot be found forty widows, in any condition of life. Half of the number of widows are, comparatively rich, and all better to do than hundreds of the same class in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia.

I also differ in opinion from E. D. R. in regard to his views as to the inducements Liberia offers to emigrants from the North. Those who go out from the North not only get over the fever sooner than those

from the South, but the former have lighter attacks than the latter. Again, I prefer those from the North because they have been more accustomed to provide for themselves.

To the best of my judgment, there is no country in the world that offers so many inducements to better the condition of the black men of the North as Africa. No country where he can, with the same certainty of success, embark in all kinds of business. No black man from the North, to my knowledge, has failed to improve his condition in Liberia. Success has attended all who work. Those who will not work get along badly anywhere. If E. D. R. had gone up St. Paul's river, and seen the bone and sinew of that country, he would have formed a different opinion of Africa; but he, like too many others, I fear, made up an opinion from what he heard from a few dissatisfied idlers.

I am, sir, your ob't serv't,

J. D. JOHNSON,  
Of Monrovia, Liberia.

From the Home and Foreign Journal.

JAYE, Aug. 27, 1858.

Dear Brother Taylor:

I reached here yesterday from Abbeokuta, after an absence of two weeks. I found everything going on well, and nothing had harmed any of us in my absence. Many in the town, who had heard of my arrival, came to salute me and seemed glad to see me. One

of the disciples is sick, and has been nearly all the time I was gone; also, the wife of a friend and attendant on Sabbath. I went to see them this evening, and see if I could do anything for them, and talk to them. I also visited the chief, who received me very kindly, and asked me about my journey, &c. He said his people are now beginning to hear the word of the white man a little, and they are all very glad. When I told him I was going to the market he seemed glad, and said go; for he knows that I preach regularly in the market. I hope I am not mistaken in thinking times are getting better here.

I have returned from Abbeokuta in good health—feel less fatigue from the trip than usual; and I am anxious to be engaged in the work. I do feel that the set time has come to favor Africa, and while other parts of the world are receiving blessings from God, I hope and think, and pray that Africa may share in it; and we here may have wherewith to rejoice and make merry. I spoke to some men in the house this evening, and when I told them if they would repent and believe God would forgive their sins, they all responded with a hearty "Amen." The fluctuations in the Mission should be no discouragement. The hand of the Lord is evidently in the matter, and He will accomplish his own purposes.

Your brother, affectionately,

A. D. PHILLIPS.

### Intelligence.

From the Liverpool Post of Dec. 8.

**AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of proprietors in this company was held last Thursday, at their office, No. 3 Mincing lane, London, Mr. P. D. Hadow, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

From the revenue account it appeared that the gross income of the company

from freight, passage money, and postal services, for the six months ending 31st October last, including a balance of £3,813 from last year, was £40,654; the total charges of all kinds on revenue, including the transfer to reserve fund, and the balance standing at the debit of Helena coal hulk, was £33,452, leaving an available balance of £7,202.

The Chairman remarked that although this company had had many disappointments to struggle with—although its first sanguine expectations of traffic were not realized, and the subsidy it obtained at first proved insufficient—although it had experienced more than the usual number of casualties and disasters, it was satisfactory to be able now to declare a moderate dividend, which had been honestly earned.

Mr. Macgregor Laird, having been invited to give the meeting some information about West Africa, said that one of the most gratifying signs of improvement in that region was the increasing movement of free laborers up and down the coast. The increase of the passenger traffic of this company's vessels was chiefly in second-class and deck passengers, from Sierra Leone to Lagos, and from Bonny and the palm oil rivers to Cape Palmas and the Kroo country. The number of these negro passengers, paying five to ten dollars a head, had increased from 800 to 1,200, and he had no doubt it would soon be doubled. The Government took great interest in developing this trade, as well as in opening up a regular intercourse with the natives of the country along the tributaries of the Niger. This was shown to be their feeling by a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hamilton, written at the end of October, in reply to a memorial from the Manchester Cotton Supply Association. Mr. Laird said he hoped at the next meeting to be able to give some account of the progress of the Niger Exploring Expedition, which he was now carrying out under a contract with Government. It was satisfactory to know that we had now almost as regular communications with the interior of Africa as ten or twelve years ago we had with Constantinople. Letters might be received in London in fifty days from Rabba, whence they had to be conveyed four hundred miles overland to the port of Lagos. The slave trade was so rapidly diminishing, that he was happy to say it was now almost extinct in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, or might be said to be extinct there. The quantity of cotton shipped at Lagos this year for Mr. Clegg, of Manchester, would be about 1,500 bales.—The Manchester gentlemen had advanced money to grow cotton, and the ships of this company, by affording means for the free Africans at Sierra Leone to get back to their native country, might be said to have created this trade. The Nun river was navigable five or six hundred miles up for steamers drawing eight feet of water,

and a great development of trade might be expected there.

Mr. DeSalis, as an interesting evidence of the capability of the African race for civilization, mentioned from the account of Madagascar by Mr. Ellis, which has just been published, the fact that there are now not fewer than 4,000 clerks in Madagascar employed in transacting business by writing, where but thirty years ago the arts of reading and writing were unheard of.

**AFRICA.**—The mission at the Gaboon has been sorely afflicted in the death of Dr. Ford and Mr. Herrick, both of whom had ever manifested an admirable devotedness to the cause in which they died. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell have rejoined the mission, for which they sailed from New York on the 7th of June; and the Committee hear of several young men preparing to take the places of those who have fallen.

**ZULUS.**—The mission to the Zulus is steadily advancing in the several departments of its work. It should be remembered that within little more than a score of years, that people had no civilization, no religion. Their language has been reduced to writing, and a Zulu-Kafir dictionary has been published in a volume of 417 royal octavo pages. There is progress also in translating the Scriptures, in preparing books for schools and for converts, and in educating native children and native helpers. The sixteen churches contain about two hundred members; and the missionaries affirm, that their native brethren live as consistently with their profession, all things considered, as do church members in Christian lands. Sir George Grey, her Majesty's High Commissioner, has shown himself an enlightened and decided friend. Mr. and Mrs. Grout sailed from Boston October 28, returning to their field of labor.

From the Paris Correspondence of Jour. of Com.

THE commission of inquiry sitting in Paris may not consent to a sentence of blame on the African immigration as it has been conducted; but they will not declare in favor of its continuance beyond the expiration of the present contracts. The British and French governments have a fixed understanding about the issue. It is somewhat remarkable that copious and elaborate editorial essays appear in the Brussels paper, the *Nord*, which has acquired more authority and wider currency than the *Independence Belge*; of which essays the object is to defend and still urge the African scheme. In the number of

yesterday this language is held—"The immigration of the blacks of Africa is the best; it is the true and only source from which the French colonies can recruit what is indispensable for their welfare. The august Emperor of the French published in 1845, in a journal, considerations on the negro slave trade, the philanthropists and the right of visit; the considerations are reprinted in the first volume of his works issued in 1854. He argued that while negro slavery existed in the Western hemisphere, the traffic would be pursued: the right of visitation could not suffice for repression; it aggravated the horrors of the passage and the lot of victims; true humanity required the regulation of the traffic under the severest penalties by a concert of the nations." France, adds the *Nord*, will do well to persevere in her present system.

From the same.

Yesterday the *Constitutionnel* argued anew the immigration case of the ship *Charles George* against the complaints of the Lisbon press; it discovers no disagreeable result except the publication of the official correspondence to which the Portuguese cabinet incautiously assented; the diplomatic relations of France and Portugal have been cordially resumed. Captain Simon of the *Regina Cœli*, has published a memoir in justification of his case, which comprises curious details of the condition, habits, and prospects of the population of the West Coast of Africa. The *Constitutionnel* is not sure that the Emperor will abandon the immigration scheme, but if suffered it will be placed under the closest supervision and regulation.

AFRICA.—It is understood that some respectable colored men, formerly of this city, and lately engaged in commercial business in Liberia, are in negotiation, with fair promise of success, for a vessel and cargo to enter into the trade permanently, intending not only to have a regular packet from New York to Monrovia, but an auxiliary steam propeller on the coast, to go down to Lagos and intermediate ports, and collect cargo. They propose to sail as early as February, and hope to take some respectable and valuable families with them.

These signs of progress and increasing interest in Africa are most gratifying, and are hailed, with others, as harbingers of a better day.—*New York Colonization Herald for Dec.*

REMARKABLE PROVIDENCE.—The *Nashville Christian Advocate* says; In the report of the Board of Managers of the South Carolina Conference Missionary Society, read at the recent anniversary in Charleston, it was stated that, since the organization of the missionary work among the people of color in South Carolina, five hundred and fifty appointments had been made in that field. These, of course, run back for many years. Yet, of all these, only seven missionaries have died while cultivating this portion of the Master's vineyard. This is a remarkable fact, when it is remembered that these missions embrace the most unhealthy portions of South Carolina.—*Pres. Herald.*

IN one of the Methodist Churches of South Carolina, the colored members meet one-third the expenses of the parish, giving from \$1000 to \$1,500 annually.

### Ohio State Colonization Society.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ohio State Colonization Society, held at Cincinnati on Thursday, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the annual meeting of the Parent Society to be held in Washington City, D. C., January 18, 1859, viz:

Rev. E. G. Nicholson, Corresponding Secretary, of the Ohio State Colonization Society, Hamilton Butler county, Ohio; Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio; Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Dayton, Ohio; Frederick

Wadsworth, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas at the opening of the year, it was found that the General Agent, Rev. Mr. NICHOLSON, would not be able in consequence of the financial embarrassments of the people, to realise, from his collections, a sum sufficient to meet

his salary and defray expenses ; and whereas the board rejoices to learn that their fears have not been realized, and that more than one hundred communities have been visited by him during the last year, and that the collections from the State amount to about 3,500 dollars ; and, in addition, a bequest of about 3,500 dollars from J. H. BUMGARDNER, Esq., of Highland county, Ohio : Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Rev. Mr. NICHOLSON having been called to the general agency of the Parent Society at the instance of this Board, and being regularly appointed by his Bishop, is well fitted by his thorough knowledge of the opera-

tions of the Society, his extensive acquaintance in the west and southwest, and his talents as a public speaker, to interest the people in the great and philanthropic enterprise, and to direct the affairs of the Parent Society.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors of the Ohio State Colonization Society appreciate the liberality shown to the general agent, Rev. Mr. NICHOLSON, by the officers of the railroads in affording him complimentary tickets, and that in view of the philanthropy and great public merit of the cause in which he is engaged, that we commend him to their sympathy, and bespeak for him their continued favor.

#### Death and Will of the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth.

THE decease of this distinguished gentleman took place a few days since at New Haven, Connecticut. Mr. ELLSWORTH was a brother of Ex-Governor ELLSWORTH, of Hartford, and a son of the former very eminent Chief Justice ELLSWORTH, of the United States Supreme Court. He resided for several years in this City as head of the Patent Office, and subsequently at Lafayette, Indiana, where he had large

landed estates. For several years he was an active member of the Executive Committee of this Society, to which, we observe, he has by his will bequeathed 1,000 dollars. It is stated, that he has made a similar bequest to each of several benevolent institutions, while the largest portion of his estate is left to Yale College. He was distinguished for ability, enterprise, and benevolence.

#### Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the Am. Col. Society.

ON Tuesday, the 18th ult., the annual meeting of this Society was held in the Hall of the Smithsonian Institution, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

The Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, took the Chair, and prayer was offered by the Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Travelling Secretary of the Society. A very respectable and intelligent audience were present.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. GURLEY, read extracts from the Annual Report.

An able and eloquent address from the PRESIDENT awoke deep interest, and called forth repeated applause.

The Board of Directors met the same day, at 12 o'clock, and con-



tinued in session the two succeeding days.

The Annual Report, with the

proceedings of the Society and of the Directors, will appear in our next number.

### An Appeal.

The fact, that an application is made for the passage to Africa in the Society's Ship M. C. Stevens, of one hundred and seventeen slaves, generously destined by their proprietors to freedom in Liberia, for whose removal and support but little can

be supplied by those who confer upon them the great gift of freedom, makes appeal for early and increased contributions to this Society. Will our friends everywhere liberally and at once respond to this appeal?

THE REV. E. G. NICHOLSON, Corresponding Secretary of the Ohio State Colonization Society, is appointed to enforce the views of this Society and obtain funds

for it, in a large part of Ohio, also in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. He is commended to the public favor and confidence.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of December, 1858, to the 20th of January, 1859.

<b>MAINE.</b>		<b>NEW YORK.</b>	
By Capt. Geo. Barker, (\$45.18),		<i>Waterford</i> —J. Knickerbacker, Esq.	100 00
viz:		<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>	
<i>Portland</i> —J. Maxwell.....	3 00	New Jersey State Colonization	
<i>Freeport</i> —Nathan Nye.....	10 00	Society, by the Rev H. M.	
<i>Yarmouth</i> —Prince Cushing.....	50	Blodgett.....	100 00
<i>Hallowell</i> —A lady.....	3 00	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>	
<i>Augusta</i> —Nason, \$2, Davis, \$1.	3 00	<i>Washington</i> —Interest on invest-	
<i>Waterville</i> —Mrs. Hellen R. Bou-		ment.....	483 50
telle, \$5, and Prof. G. W.		Hon. S. F. Vinton, \$5, John	
Heely, \$3.....	8 00	P. Ingle, \$10, Campbell &	
<i>Bangor</i> —Hammond Str't Church,		Coyle, \$5.....	20 00
and cong'n collection.....	17 68		
	45 18		503 50
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>		<b>VIRGINIA.</b>	
By Capt. Geo. Barker, (\$27.) viz:		<i>Kanawha</i> —Misses Jane and Ce-	
<i>Nashua</i> —Ziba Gay, \$2, Wm C.		lena Summers, annual donat'n,	50 00
Ainsworth, and Mr. Saunders,		<b>GEORGIA.</b>	
\$1 each.....	4 00	<i>Macon</i> —Rev. Seneca G. Bragg..	1 00
<i>Merrimack</i> —Robert McGaw, \$10,		<b>OHIO.</b>	
Mrs. Parker, \$1.....	11 00	By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$57) viz:	
<i>Dover</i> —Wm. Woodman.....	1 00	<i>Oberlin</i> —Samuel Hendry, \$10.	
<i>Great Falls</i> —J. A. Burleigh ...	1 00	<i>Clyde</i> —Rev. G. E. Brown, \$10,	
<i>Exeter</i> —Mrs. Mary Abbott, \$2,		Amos Fenn, \$10. <i>East Cleve-</i>	
Mrs. D. Gilman, \$3, Mrs.		<i>land</i> —Eliza Norton, \$1. <i>Per-</i>	
Com. Long, and Mrs. Rev.		<i>kins</i> —M. E. M. McKean, \$5.	
Hurd, each \$1; G. L. Seule, \$2.	9 00	<i>Washingtonville</i> —Sundry, \$3.	
<i>Durham</i> —Rev. Alvan Lobey....	1 00	<i>Sparta</i> —Rev. J. R. Roler, \$5.	
	27 00	<i>Cass, Hancock Co.</i> , \$13.....	57 00
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>		<i>Urbana</i> —Interest on Legacy of	
<i>Lowell</i> —L. Keese, Esq.....	50 00	Samuel Keener, deceased, from	
<i>Northampton</i> —Mrs. G. W. Talbot,	5 00	1 April, 1855, to 1 April, 1858,	
	55 00	paid by Christian Keener, ad-	99 45
		ministrator.....	

By J. C. Stockton, (\$35.14,) viz:  
*Newark*—Rev. W. M. Robinson, \$1, H. B. Wray, \$1, J. D. King, \$1, J. R. Stansberry, \$1, Rev. Professor H. Duncan, \$1.  
*Lexington*—Collection therein, \$5.91. *Mansfield*—Jas. Purdy, \$5, Z. S. Stocking, \$1, Gen. Bartley, \$1, J. Reisinger, \$1.  
*Millersburg*—Erastus Beecher, \$1, Wm. Reed, \$1, G. T. Newton, \$1, Treasurer McFadden, \$1, D. C. Brown, 50 cts., A. Barton, 50 cents. *New Philadelphia*—D. Yant, \$3, P. W. Himes, \$2, James Gribble, \$2, Hon. J. C. Hance, \$1.50, Dr. O. G. Selden, \$1, John Judy, \$1, James Patrick, sen'r, \$1.. 35 41

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, (\$109.50,) viz:  
*Tiffin*—J. F. Wooster, A. Rawson, each \$3; Thomas Rea, \$2, Several persons, \$6.50..... 14 50

*Toledo*—A. Hopkins, W. W. Griffith, F. H. Brown, D. McBain, each \$10; M. Brown, C. A. King, C. Bronson, Calvin Bullock, L. M. Skidmore, Raymond Thorn & Co., each \$5—\$1 out of each for Repository. John E. Hunt, L. W. Ruggles, each \$3, Samuel Blanchard, L. T. Thayer, each \$2; Cash, \$2. 82 00

*Miamisburgh*—Wm. Hoff..... 10 00

*Piqua*—Mrs. M. G. Mitchel.... 3 00

290 36

INDIANA.

*Rensselaer*—In part of Legacy of Wm. Saylor, deceased, by Isaac Saylor, adm'r, through the Rev. Thomas Whallon... 203 00

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$12) viz:  
*Mishawaka*—A. Sisson, \$5, C. A. W. Tipton, \$2, William Dawley, \$5..... 12 00

215 00

MICHIGAN.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$480,) viz:  
*Detroit*—Eliza E. Steward, \$5. *Northville*—H. B. Perrum, \$10, Julia Mitchel, \$10, George Rogers, \$10, Rev. Jas. Dubar, \$2, Mrs. Cornelia Fox, \$2.50, Dexter Mitchel, \$10. *Munroe*—J. G. Clark, \$10. *Flat Rock*—Daniel Wallace, \$10, John L. Neas, \$10, M. E. Ransom, \$5, H. B. Morrel and VanRipee, \$5. *Trenton*—Ira Davis,

\$10, Giles B. Slocum, \$10. *Plymouth*—John York, \$5. *Nun-kin P. O*—B. C. Bunnel, \$10, Martin Frazure, \$1, A friend, \$1. *South Lyon*—Eliza Ann Drolle, \$10, Nancy Leland, \$10, E. E. Calkins, \$5, Frederick Gainsman, \$5, Rebecca Hatch, \$5, Malinda Toogood, \$1, Samuel Wilkinson, \$1. *Ypsilanti*—Emily Spencer, \$10. *Ann Arbor*—Geo. Sutton, \$10, Fitch Hill, \$5, Eber White, \$5, G. W. Allen, \$5, Rev. H. Dubois, \$5. *Dexter*—Thomas Piatt, \$5, F. Carlisle, \$2.50. *Manchester*—Henry Row, \$5, Gilbert Row, \$5, J. Cushman, \$2, P. J. Wheeler, \$1, Chandler Carter, \$1, Polly Gould and family, \$10, C. F. Scofield, \$1. *Centerville*—L. Thomes, \$10, Lucy Morrison, \$5, Phebe Wilson, \$10. *Hillsdale*—C. W. Ferris, \$10. *Chelsea*—S. L. Sargent, \$5, Helen M. Wheeden, \$1, John W. Green, \$3, James Ervin, \$5, Sarah Markham, \$1, Martha Titus, \$1. *Tecumseh*—Wm. McNair, \$10, Aaron Comfort, \$10, Samuel Satherwate, \$5, Thos. Mosier, \$5, Zachariah Cook, \$8, Richard Harkness, \$3, Wm. Cornelius, \$5. *Jackson*—A. B. Gibson, \$10, J. W. Hulin, \$10, S. O. Napp, \$10. *Three Rivers*—Phillip Lantz, \$5, John Arner, \$10, George Hardy, \$5. *Paw-paw*, \$5. *Lexington*—Joel Wixen, \$10, Phillip Wixen, \$10..... 408 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

By Capt. Geo. Barker, (\$96,) viz:  
**MAINE.**—*Portland*—Dea. Edward Gould, A. R. Mitchell, John C. Brooks, Hon. Jedediah Jewett, each \$1 to Jan. 1860; Lowell & Senter, to May, '59, \$5; J. Maxwell, to May, '60, \$2; Oliver Gerrish, to May, '59, \$1, A. C. Tuttle, to Jan. '60, \$1, W. Brown, in full, \$1, Hon. Elbridge Gerry, to Jan. '60, \$2, Ebenezer Arnold, to Sept. '59, \$3. *South Freeport*—Samuel Bliss, to March, '60, \$2; Ambrose Curtis, to Jan. '60, \$1. *North Yarmouth*—Hon. Wm. Buxton, to Nov. '58, \$2. *Yarmouth*—Edward Holyoke, to Nov. '58, \$2, Dorcas P.

Blanchard, to Jan. '60, \$2, Barnabas Freeman, to Nov. '59, \$1. <i>Wiscasset</i> —O. P. Rice, to Jan. '60, \$1, James Taylor, to May, '59, \$1, Henry Clark, to Jan. '60, \$2, Rice & Dana, to Jan. '59, \$1, Capt. Patrick Lenox, to Dec. '59, \$1, Henry Ingalls, to May, '59, \$1, Lydia R. Smith, to Dec. '58, \$1, S. P. Baker, to Dec. '58, \$1. <i>Augusta</i> —A. B. Williams, to Jan. 1, '60, \$1, Hon. J. W. Bradbury, to Jan. '60, \$2, Sam'l M. Bradbury, M. D., to May, '68, \$1, Daniel Williams, to Nov. '57, \$1. <i>Bath</i> —E. H. Harding, to July, '59, \$7, Wm. M. Rogers, to July, '59, \$7, Samuel Swanton, to July, '59, \$7, David N. Magoun, to July, '59, \$2, John Shaw, to July, '59, \$1. <i>Brunswick</i> —Prof. S. A. Packard, to Sept. '59, \$2, John Rogers, to Nov. '57, \$1, Isaac Lincoln, M. D., to Nov. '58, \$1, Richard Greenleaf, to May, '59, \$1, Joseph Badger, to Nov. '58, \$1. <i>Gardiner</i> — E. Forsyth, in full, \$1, Phineas Pratt, to Jan. '60, \$2, Henry B. Hoskins, to Nov. '59, \$2, John Plaisted, in full, \$2, Robt. Thompson, to July, '59, \$1. <i>Hallowell</i> —Rufus H. Page, to Jan. '59, \$3, James Sherburn, in full, \$2, Andrew Masters, to Jan. '60, \$1, C. Spalding, to Nov. '58, \$1. <i>Waterville</i> —Mrs. Helen R. Boutelle, to May, '60, \$2, Prof. G. A. Heely, to July, '59, \$2. <i>Calais</i> —John Stick- ney, to July, '58, \$3. <i>Bangor</i> —R. F. Duren, to Jan. '60, \$1.	Richardson, to Sept. '58, \$1, Moses Paul, to Dec. '59, \$2. <i>Exeter</i> —Rev. Mr. Hurd, and Rev. John Cole, each \$1, to Dec. '59. <i>Manchester</i> —Wm. G. Means, \$2—\$29. <i>Frances- town</i> —L. K. Brown, to Jan. '59, \$1.....	30 00
By Capt. Geo. Barker, (\$29.) viz:	MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Norhampton</i> — Mrs. G. W. Talbot, for '59, \$1. <i>Pepperell</i> —John Bullard, to Jan. '59, \$3. <i>Lowell</i> —J. Coggin, jr., to Oct. '59, \$9....	13 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Great Falls</i> — D. H. Bufforn, to May, '59, \$1, Ebenezer A. Tibbets, to May, '59, \$1. <i>Hollis</i> —Benja- min Whiting, to Jan. '61, \$2, Rev. Leonard Jewett, to Nov. '58, \$1, Edward Emerson, to Dec. '59, \$5, Rev. P. Day, to Oct. '58, \$1. <i>Nashua</i> —J. A. Baldwin, to Sept. '59, \$1, Thos. Chase, in full, \$4. <i>Dorset</i> —A. D. Smith, to Jan. '60, \$1, Wm. Woodman, to Dec. '59, \$1, Na- thaniel Low, M. D., to Dec. '59, \$1, J. H. Wheeler, to Dec. '58, \$1, Dea. E. J. Lane, to Dec. '59, \$1, J. P. Mellen, to Sept. '59, \$1, Rev. E. H.	RHODE ISLAND.— <i>Newport</i> —Eliz- abeth Totten, for 1859.....	1 00
	NEW YORK.— <i>Harlem</i> —H. W. Ripley, for 1859.....	1 00
	NEW JERSEY.— <i>New Brunswick</i> — Miss Sarah A. Bonney, for 1859.....	1 00
	PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Waynesboro</i> —J. F. Campbell, for 1859.....	1 00
	DELAWARE.— <i>Wilmington</i> —John Hayes, in full.....	1 00
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.— <i>Wash- ington</i> —Miss Wilson, to Oct. '59.....	1 00
	VIRGINIA.— <i>Wilmington</i> —George Stillman, to June, '62, \$5. <i>Shepherdstown</i> —Jacob Reinhart, for 1859, \$1.....	6 00
	SOUTH CAROLINA.— <i>Charleston</i> — Miss Sarah B. Jones, to Jan. 1860.....	2 00
	GEORGIA.— <i>Albany</i> —Rev. C. D. Mallory, for 1859, \$1. <i>Milledge- ville</i> —Prof. C. W. Lane, in full, \$1.50. <i>Augusta</i> —Mrs. M. Moderwell, for 1859, for self and Mrs. Hutchinson, \$2....	4 50
	LOUISIANA.— <i>Harrisonburg</i> —Jos. Sargent, to Jan. '59.....	5 00
	TENNESSEE.— <i>Cleveland</i> —James Robinson, to Jan. '60.....	1 00
	KENTUCKY.— <i>Harrisonburg</i> —Mrs. M. T. Daviess, in full, \$1. <i>Paris</i> —Noah Spears, to Jan. '60, \$1. <i>Buckeye</i> —John War- ren, in full, \$1.....	3 00
	OHIO.— <i>Cedarville</i> —Martin Adams, in full, \$3. <i>New Philadelphia</i> —John Judy, to Jan. '60, \$1.	4 00
	ILLINOIS.— <i>Munson</i> —J. W. Craw- ford, for 1859.....	1 00
	MISSOURI.— <i>Palmyra</i> —N. S. Brad- ley, to Jan. '60.....	1 00
96 00	Total Repository.....	172 50
	Donations.....	1,045 00
	Legacies.....	302 45
	Interest.....	483 50
	Aggregate.....	<u>\$2,003 54</u>

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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[No. 3.

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**Forty-Second Annual Report of the American Colonization Society;**  
JANUARY 18, 1859.

THE decease, since the last general meeting of this Society, of four Vice Presidents—the Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia; the Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. J. J. JANEWAY, D. D., of New Jersey; CHARLES McMICKEN, Esq., of Ohio; and of the Hon. A. O. DAYTON, of this City—a member of the Executive Committee—admonishes its members that in its benevolent labors no time should be lost, since in the night which so soon cometh no man can work.

We cannot attempt even to do justice in this report to the character and services of these distinguished benefactors of this Society.

To the great abilities, eloquence, and persevering efforts of the Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia, (a name among the most worthy of that Commonwealth,) is this Society indebted very much for its origin, and still more for all its early success.

On the 21st of December, 1816, Mr. MERCER, then a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, in anticipation of the meeting in Washington for the formation of this Society, moved resolutions, which, with little opposition, passed both Houses of the Legislature of that State, authorizing the Governor to call upon the General Government for aid in procuring, in Africa or elsewhere, a territory which might prove an asylum to such free people of color, of Virginia, as might choose to leave their country, and to be admitted to the same as free people, and not as slaves or apprentices.

might please to emancipate, that its advantages might become theirs.

For the three subsequent years he devoted himself almost exclusively to the objects of this Society ; aided by his personal influence and efforts the collection of funds in Baltimore for the exploration of the African coast by Messrs. MILLS and BURGESS, the first agents of the Society, and as a Representative in Congress, from the State of Virginia, effectually contributed to secure that legislation in regard to recaptured Africans, which, as liberally and wisely interpreted by Mr. MONROE, then President, led to that mutual co-operation between the Government and this Society, which resulted in the establishment of the Colony, since the Republic of Liberia.

He was the writer of the first two reports of this Society, and devoted much time to the diffusion of information concerning its plans by correspondence, and by circular letters inviting the clergy of all denominations to make known its object, and to receive subscriptions for the support of its Colony.

At a subsequent period he moved an amendment to a bill from the Senate, by which the slave trade, with the general concurrence of both Houses, was made piracy, and secured the adoption of a resolution, by an almost unanimous vote of Congress, requesting the President to open negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, in order to obtain their consent that this inhuman traffic should be denounced as piracy by the law of nations.

During a public life of thirty consecutive years, first, in the Legislature of his native State, and afterwards in Congress, the thoughts and energies of General MERCER were directed to measures of great utility to his country and mankind.

In his view, the colonization and civilization of Africa, and the entire abolition of the African slave trade, were of pre-eminent importance.

He resigned his seat in Congress in 1829, in order to discharge certain pecuniary obligations ; and amid his private cares and duties for several years, he continued to cherish an unabated interest in whatever promised honor and advantage to his country or happiness to mankind.

In the cause of human welfare, age quenched not the en-

thusiasm of his youth ; but even after he had passed the ordinary limit of human life, he visited, at his own expense, many countries of Europe, to promote, by his personal presence and appeals, that great measure of humanity, which, on his motion, many years before, had received the sanction of the American Congress—that of securing the denunciation of the slave trade as piracy, by the universal voice and law of the civilized world.

Arrested by a terrible malady, the progress of which was not essentially stayed by the healing springs of his native State to which he hastened, nor by any human skill, the great objects of benevolence and humanity to which he had devoted himself, still warmed his heart ; and while he saw with Christian fortitude and resignation the sure and rapid approach of death, he reminded this Society, by a note penned during its last general meeting, and as he was about to leave this city forever, of the duty of making earnest and solemn protest against the revival of the slave trade, by the French, under the disguise of a voluntary emigration system from the African coast.

Faith in Christ, and the prospect of a glorious immortality, sustained him during the severe sufferings of his last days ; he expired in peace, and his remains repose at Leesburg, Virginia, near the place of his birth, among a few of the surviving friends of his youth, in a community ever prompt to show confidence in his character, and respect for his private and public worth.

His name and fame are consecrated by Patriotism, Humanity, and Religion, and when America shall fully illustrate the sentiments that animated his life, and Africa walk in the light and wear the honors of civilization, the name of CHARLES FENTON MERCER will stand high enrolled by both, among their most eminent benefactors.

The Venerable Bishop WAUGH was one of the earliest and truest friends of this Society, and of all benevolent institutions. His long life was devoted to promote the immortal welfare of mankind with extraordinary zeal, constancy, fidelity, and success.

The Methodist Episcopal Church mourns in him, the loss of one of its ablest ministers and purest bishops.

The Rev. J. J. JANEWAY, D. D., an aged divine of the Presbyterian Church, who had for many years made to this Society an annual donation of one hundred dollars, expired on the 27th of June, at his residence in New Brunswick, New Jersey. The ample fortune with which he was entrusted by Providence was cheerfully dedicated to objects of philanthropy and religion.

CHARLES McMICKEN, Esq., of Ohio, had proved his regard for this Society by generous donations, and by his contribution, at one time, of \$5,000, was enrolled among its life directors.

The names of other distinguished friends called from this life during the year, should here be recorded with profound sorrow and respect, especially those of ANSON G. PHELPS, late President of the New York State Colonization Society; ARCHIBALD MACINTYRE, of Albany, New York; Hon. B. F. BUTLER, of the same State; the Rev. JOHN M. PECK, D. D., of Illinois, and FREDERICK BRANSFORD, of Richmond, Virginia, to whose personal influence, and liberal pecuniary benefactions, this Society is largely indebted.

The Hon. A. O. DAYTON, a member of the Executive Committee since January, 1844, died in Philadelphia on the 8th of October. Mr. DAYTON was born in New Jersey, but for the last twenty years held the office of Auditor in the Navy Department. For several years previous he practised law in New York with eloquence and success. For fourteen years as a member of the Executive Committee, his remarkable prudence and sagacity, integrity and firmness of purpose, won the entire respect of his associates on the committee, and proved invaluable to the Society.

His decided Christian benevolence enabled him to find his services to this Institution their own reward, to which his uniform cheerfulness bore testimony; nor can they ever cease to awaken a grateful remembrance.

Nor among the recent deaths should the name of the Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, son of the eminent chief Justice ELLSWORTH, be omitted. When for several years at the head of the Patent Office in this city, he was an efficient member of the Executive Committee of this Society, and ever cherished

an ardent attachment to its cause. He is reported to have left his large estate mostly to benevolent objects, including a bequest of \$1,000 to this Society.

The President of this Society, called to visit St Petersburg, Russia, in the winter of 1857-'8, lost no opportunity in making known the condition of Liberia, and the views of the Society, to the eminent men of the government and court of that Empire. The result was an interesting correspondence between Mr. LATROBE and the GRAND DUKE, which is to be found in the African Repository for April, 1858. The following note was received by Mr. LATROBE, through the American Minister, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs :

Prince GORTCHAKOFF to Mr. SEYMOUR.—(Translation.)

“ The Minister of Foreign Affairs has had the honor of placing before Monseigneur the Grand Admiral, the letter of Mr. LATROBE, President of the American Colonization Society, which the Envoy of the United States transmitted on the 21st of January.

“ His Imperial Highness has read with great interest the details that are given of the present prosperity of the Colony of Liberia ; and in conformity with the wishes of Mr. LATROBE, will give instructions to the ships of the Imperial Marine which may find themselves on the coast of Africa, to visit the ports of the Colony.

“ Prince GORTCHAKOFF, therefore, begs that Mr. SEYMOUR, in accordance with the intentions of His Imperial Highness, will communicate this to Mr. LATROBE ; and he avails himself of the opportunity to offer to the Minister of the United States the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

“ ST. PETERSBURGH, *January 25, 1858.*”

The departure of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, from Baltimore, on the 12th of November, 1857, with one hundred and sixty-three emigrants, one hundred and forty of whom were emancipated slaves, was mentioned in the last report.

The Rev. A. M. COWAN, agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society, to which his energies had been successfully devoted for several years, embarked at this time in the Stevens, with the view of ascertaining, by careful personal observation, the condition and prospects of Liberia, and making a full report, on the subject, on his return to the United States.

Of the emigrants, ninety were landed at Cape Mount ; seven



at Monrovia; ten at Bassa; eight at Cape Palmas, while forty-eight proceeded, without delay, to the interior settlement of Careysburg.

In a tabular statement in the last report, were given the States from which these emigrants came, and the names of the benevolent persons to whom so large a proportion of them were indebted for the right of freedom.

Of the two expeditions of this year, the first left Baltimore on the 1st May, with one hundred and eight emigrants, and arrived at Cape Mount on the 8th, and at Monrovia on the 13th of June.

The second sailed from the same city, November 1, with fifty-three emigrants, and from this last, intelligence has not yet been received.

The following tabular statement gives the States from which the emigrants, by these expeditions, came, and the individuals by whom many of them were liberated.

## FOURTH VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom emancipated.
New York...	...1..	.....	
Pennsylvania.	...1..	.....	
Virginia.....	...1..	.....	
Do.....	...9..	.....	Emancipated by N. Detter.
Do.....	...8..	.....	Ditto by Martha Burwell.
North Carolina.....	...36..	.....	Ditto by Colonel William Nelson.
Do.....	...19..	.....	Ditto by Mrs. Lucy Peebles.
Do.....	...8..	.....	Ditto by James Bryan.
Kentucky.....	...14..	.....	Ditto by F. W. Urey.
Georgia.....	...7..	.....	
Illinois.....	...4..	.....	
Total.....	...14..	...94..	

## FIFTH VOYAGE.

Massachusetts	..20..	.....	
Pennsylvania.	...3..	.....	
Maryland.....	.....	...6..	One of the number, London Evans, purchased his freedom and that of five other members of his family.
Do.....	.....	...3..	
Virginia.....	.....	...4..	Emancipated by the will of Judith King, of Harover County, Va.
Kentucky.....	.....	...1..	Emancipated by the will of Brooks Butler.
Do.....	.....	...5..	Ditto ditto of J. W. Crawford.
North Carolina.....	.....	...7..	Ditto ditto of James L. Bryan.
Do.....	...1..	.....	
South Carolina.....	.....	...3..	Purchased their freedom.
Total.....	...24..	...29..	

The number of emigrants sent to Liberia the last year, (one hundred and sixty-three,) has been unusually small, owing to several causes incidental to the progress of that Republic, which, as resting upon no just foundations, cannot be permanent. These few retarding forces are already losing their power, while less transitory, and more general and mighty causes begin to be developed to induce great numbers of our free people of color to establish their homes in Liberia.

Of the fifty-three emigrants who sailed November 1st, in the Stevens, twenty were from Cambridge, Massachusetts, members of the Cambridge Liberia Emigrant Association—a company of one hundred and fifty persons intending to remove to Liberia—a small number only (including the President of the Association and his family) being ready to embark in our last expedition. These emigrants are represented to be worthy, and held in esteem by the citizens of Cambridge and others acquainted with their character; they go out with cheerfulness, and with the expectation that many of the colored people of New England will follow them. Their occupation will be that of agriculture on the banks of the St. Paul's; and as the movement, on their part, has been entirely voluntary, the greater will be the honor and the influence should success attend them.

The last report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in allusion to the health of northern emigrants states, that since May, 1854, fifteen colored persons have emigrated to Liberia from that State: “that, of these, one died after successful acclimation, of hydro thorax, of which symptoms had appeared before emigration, and one of imprudence in diet, especially in the use of fruit during acclimation, and that the others are still living, and appear to be in no danger from the climate.” In the case of one of the emigrants afflicted with symptoms of pulmonary disease, the climate of Liberia has proved a decided benefit.

Further, this report represents, that the result to northern emigrants generally, has, for some years past, been much the same; that while all experience more or less of fever, soon after their arrival, the deaths among them are few; that of fifty-three, who went from Pennsylvania five years ago, only two have died of fever, and of these a woman of eighty-six years of

age; that in the mean time the climate of New England hurries many colored people to premature graves, and that with reasonable prudence, emigrants to Liberia will find themselves, so far as climate is concerned, safer there than here. However this may be, that causes are operating to diminish greatly the dangers of acclimation in Liberia, is clearly ascertained.

The subject of emigration to Liberia has been a matter of consideration among the intelligent colored people of Barbadoes and in Canada, and it is probable, that a sense of the disadvantages of their position, under the authorities of the English Government, may induce many of them, hereafter, to seek in that country a social and political equality, which, if nominally, is not substantially theirs.

The agricultural and other resources of Liberia, its admirable free constitution of government, and the vast aboriginal population to which it opens access, render it to the civilized descendants of Africa in other countries, the most promising field for their happiness and usefulness in the world.

Those who in the early part of last year magnified a scarcity in Liberia into a famine, and sadly announced, that the final day of that Republic was at hand, may be comforted to learn that such afflictions and forebodings found no place in the minds of the Liberians; on the contrary, in their view, this scarcity proved a rich blessing.

It wrought conviction in the minds of the people that their main reliance must be upon agricultural labor rather than upon a precarious trade with the natives.

The industrious cultivation of the soil has abundantly supplied their necessities.

President BENSON, in his inaugural address of the 4th of January, alludes to the trials through which he had passed, and the circumstances which had encompassed him during the thirty-six years of his residence in Liberia, and devoutly acknowledges the goodness and wisdom of God in thus preparing him to confide in the Divine Providence, without perturbation or despondency, in hours of threatening changes or sudden eclipses of fortune.

“I thank him for every soul and body trying incident through which I have had to pass; for thereby having become inured to

the greatest difficulties, and consequently endowed with fortitude, I happily escape the imaginary frightful hauntings by which some few have seemed really or pretendedly to be annoyed, around whom in every imaginary direction, startling spectres of national dissolution arise on every trivial occasion."

"Fellow-citizens, so far as Liberia is concerned, I have not for the last quarter of a century entertained a moment's despair of her success. The word *despair* has long since not only become obsolete in, but actually erased out of my political vocabulary. The enterprise in which we are engaged is manifestly of God. The good, great, and wise men in the United States who projected the great colonization scheme, were influenced thereto by the Holy Spirit, and His special Providence has been as unmistakably manifest in Liberia, during her entire history, as well as in supervising the counsels and operations of the Society in the United States, as ever were the pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, to direct Israel's course to the land of promise."

"It may appear, to some, fanatical in me, when I assert, that I do not believe it to be in the power of any man or set of men, whether in Liberia or in foreign lands, to defeat the purpose of Jehovah with regard to our country and our race."

Again, he observes :

"If the moral and industrial delinquencies of Liberia from her incipency to the present, equalled one-tenth of those delinquencies delineated in the histories of some of the American Colonies for the same length of time, and number of inhabitants, perhaps my misgivings for the ultimate success of the enterprise would have overcome me, and I might have yielded to despair; but until this is the case, I think reason and common sense dictate to Liberians to persevere and be of good cheer, and to regard all such malignant, shameless and imbecile predictions with deserved contempt. Before the dismissal of this subject will you indulge me with the privilege of a repetition of the sentiment to which I had the honor of giving expression on the 15th ult., on the memorable occasion of inaugurating our First National Fair. It was simply this: 'That when Liberia fails, when her national existence terminates, I shall not only wish, but shall expect the world to terminate simultaneously; for Liberia is all the world to me, so far as temporal things are concerned, and when she does fail, to me all the world will have failed, for I have no other home; all my in-  
then come to : have

General health has prevailed, and the settlement of Careysburg, though slight cases of fever have occurred there, has demonstrated the superior salubrity of the interior and upland districts of the country.

Agriculture is reported as improving, and the markets well supplied with the productions of the soil. Good potatoes can hardly realize twenty-five cents a bushel in the farming districts.

In allusion to discouraging reports, President BENSON wrote December 12, 1857 :

“SIR : Our good friends in the United States must learn not to place one fiftieth part of the stress they do upon letters received from persons in Liberia, who were not designed by Providence to be of much service to the world.”

“Domestic provisions, bread-stuffs especially, were never so plentiful—far, far exceeding the demand.”

“All proper seeing and feeling men in Liberia, hesitate not to confess that the republic was never in a better condition (in reality) than it is now, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, which, however, is not restricted to Liberia.”

In his last communication of October 4th, of this year, the President says :

“Our crops have been unusually good this year.”

“The Americo-Liberians have raised enough this year to feed more than five times their number ; rice can be bought for cash, at ninety cents per bushel (clean rice ; ) potatoes twenty-five cents per bushel, and varieties of other vegetables at rates equally cheap.”

“There has been encouraging improvement in the breed and stock of poultry this year, and the increase has been no less than four hundred per cent.”

The large increase in the culture of the sugar cane, cotton, coffee and tobacco is also noticed, and it is added :

“Our ensuing Fair promises to be an interesting occasion. There is ten times more interest manifested this year than the last.”

“I am having the census taken with important statistics, agricultural and others, which I design to have printed in large pamphlet form in January, should life last.”

Of the national fair of December, in last year, the Massachusetts report observes :

“ Premiums were awarded for the best specimens of coffee, of arrow-root, clean cotton, rice, ginger, potatoes, oxen, sheep, swine, turkies, butter, preserves of various kinds, cloth and socks of African cotton, leather boots, soap, candles from palm oil ; ploughs, hoes and other implements of iron and steel ; farina from various substances ; prepared chocolate ; planks, shingles, cabinet work, and many other products of Liberian agriculture and manufactures. In all, one hundred and twenty premiums were awarded.”

“ The result of this fair shows the variety of Liberian resources to be much greater than has been generally supposed, even by Liberians.”

The death of one of the most enterprising agriculturists in Liberia, J. M. RICHARDSON, was mentioned in the last report, and that a large sugar mill, which, as stated in the report of the New York Society, cost the friends of the cause in that city over \$6,000, was at the time of his decease on its way to him. No little delay has occurred in getting this large mill in operation, but William Spencer Anderson, a nephew of Mr. Richardson, who has succeeded to the farm of his uncle, will carry out his purposes.

A smaller sugar mill, sent out in 1856, has been set in operation on the farm of the Messrs. Cooper, and when Mr. COWAN visited the place in January, of last year, they were making one hundred and thirty gallons of syrup a day, but had made as high as one hundred and fifty gallons in a day. This syrup commands, in Monrovia, fifty cents per gallon by the barrel, and seventy-five cents by the single gallon.

Cotton will be cultivated to some extent in Liberia, and in other parts of Africa, probably with still greater success. Nearly three hundred cotton gins were shipped (says the New York report) to Western Africa during the last year, and readily sold for cash.

On the 22d of March, returned in the Stevens, the Rev. ALEXANDER M. COWAN, agent of the Colonization Society in Kentucky.

Mr. COWAN proceeded with despatch to publish a full report

of his observations in a book entitled "Liberia as I found it," a work bearing testimony to the earnestness and diligence of its venerable author.

To great credit is the author entitled, for his persevering inquiries into the condition of the settlements of that Republic, and for the collection of the great body of facts which give interest and value to his publication.

Hardly a question will present itself to the mind of a colored man, in regard to Liberia, to which Mr. COWAN has not supplied an answer. Yet, Mr. COWAN's time was too brief, we think, to enable him to weigh, as accurately as could have been desired, all the considerations before him; yet he comes unhesitatingly to the conclusion that Liberia is the best home for emigrants, and that "take Liberia as a whole, for climate, soil, water, productions, and adaptedness to the black race, he can honestly apply Isaiah 34, 17, to the blacks in our land, and to Liberia: 'He hath cast the lot for them, and his hand hath divided it unto them by line; they shall possess it forever, from generation to generation shall they dwell therein.'"

No settlement has been planted on the highlands of the New Jersey district for want of means and emigrants.

The object awoke long since the attention of the New Jersey Legislature, and several thousand dollars were appropriated by that body to aid its accomplishment.

President BENSON urges that it be no longer postponed, and states that the people of Bassa are in high expectation of it.

Unfortunately, the conditions upon which the Directors recommended that this settlement should be founded are still unfulfilled.

The opinion is expressed by President BENSON that a contribution of \$1,200 by the Society, towards opening a wagon road to the site selected for the settlement, would call forth money or labor from the inhabitants sufficient to complete the work.

From various considerations, the Executive Committee have been restrained from adopting measures to explore Yoruba, though the colonization of that part of Africa is attracting much attention. On this subject, President BENSON expresses himself magnanimously, regarding expense, if the means of the parties will warrant it, as a secondary consideration when compared with

the noble enterprise, and the inestimable benefits that would result from permanent civilization and christianity in the heart of Africa. He suggests, that by a harmonious union of different missionary societies, a line of mission stations might be established from Liberia to meet a similar one, extending from Yoruba towards Liberia, and together (each occupying a prescribed district,) diffuse over a vast territory the benign and life-giving influences of the gospel. He adds: "As weak and as poor as this government is, I feel sure it would promptly co-operate in every possible way according to its ability." The writings and lectures of the Rev. T. J. BOWEN; the recent explorations of the Niger for several hundred miles by the English; the reports of many English missionaries; the eloquent letter of the Rev. W. H. CLARK, missionary of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, published in the African Repository for April, have impressed the public with the importance of embracing the valley of the Niger within the great prospective hopes and benevolent influence of this Society; though we are fully persuaded that that valley may, at present, better be reached in its upper part, from Liberia or its vicinity, than by way of its lower waters.

And here it should be stated, that during his six years residence in Yoruba, as missionary of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, the Rev. T. J. BOWEN collected the materials for a grammar and dictionary of the Yoruba language, which have been carefully arranged, and rewritten with special care, and the aid of W. W. TURNER, Esq., and accepted by the Smithsonian Institution for publication.

These works are preceded by a brief account of the country and its inhabitants.

The notice of this book in the last report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concludes in these words:

"It is believed that this work will be received by the student of ethnology as an interesting addition to this science, and that its publication will not only facilitate the labors of the missionary, but be productive of valuable commercial results. The country in which the language is spoken is rich in natural and artificial productions, and as the inhabitants are anxious to establish relations of trade with other parts of the world, it



would seem to offer a new and tempting field to mercantile enterprise.”

If, in the ordering of Providence, that event of the year, casting in its first aspect, a shade upon the character and hopes of Liberia, should in the end, add to her reputation, give new resolution to her friends, and brightness to her prospects, it will but further illustrate that Divine Wisdom which is able to defeat all evil counsels, prove strength to the upright, and exalt them of low degree.

The details of the mutiny on board the French Ship *Regina Cœli*, near the coast of Liberia, in April last, are too well known to require recital here.

The declared purposes of the founders of Liberia, her uniform policy, constitution, laws, and the profoundly expressed convictions both of her government and people, had, in this case, preserved her from suspicion; but that men, guilty of crime, sought to shield their offence under her authority, and others, with as little reason and justice, stood anxious to find cause for her reproach and condemnation. Her full and complete vindication is before the public in communications from her government, in the monthly *Journal of the Society*, and especially, in the able letter of its President to a Senator from South Carolina.

Those acquainted with the history of this Society know the relations existing between it and the Government, arising out of the provisions of the Act of Congress of March, 1819, for the restoration of recaptured Africans to their native land.

On the 21st of August last, the slaver *Echo*, formerly the *Putnam*, of New Orleans, having more than three hundred Africans on board, was captured by Lieut. J. N. Maffit, of the United States Brig *Dolphin*, and on the 27th of the same month, delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal at Charleston. The President being convinced, to borrow his own words, “that there was no portion of the coast of Africa to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia,” on the 2d of September, contracted with this Society, that it should, on the landing of these Africans in Liberia, take charge of them for twelve months, supplying them not only with shelter, food and clothing, but with medical

attendance and with such instruction, both for children and adults, as should be found suited to their condition, and to prepare them for the duties of civilized life. The President and other authorities of the Government being intent upon carrying out, with all possible humanity, the provisions of the law, the noble steam frigate Niagara, Captain Chauncey, was selected for this voyage of philanthropy, yet we are compelled to record the appalling fact that thirty-two of these Africans died before leaving Charleston, and seventy-one on the passage to Liberia.

Dr. RAINEY was appointed, by the President, agent for recaptured Africans, to accompany these people and deliver them to the agent of the Society in Monrovia.

Nothing was neglected, on the part of the Society, in making ample provision for the support and comfort of these Africans, after they should be placed under their care, in Liberia. By reference to the contract with the United States Government, it will be seen, that the Society had no responsibility in regard to these Africans during their passage. But, as on their arrival at Monrovia they were to come under its protection, ample supplies of clothing and provisions were sent out in the Niagara to be used by the Society's agent in Africa, for their benefit. Immediately on their arrival, they were placed in the Receptacle of Monrovia under the care of a physician, as many of them were in a weak and diseased condition, produced by the terrible sufferings and exposures through which they had passed.

Some of the youth will probably be educated in the missionary schools of Liberia; the Presbyterian Board of Missions having cheerfully agreed to adopt eight, and afford them the advantages of education.\*

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\* *Extract from the President's Message on this subject.*

On the 21st of August last, Lieutenant J. N. Maffit, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slaver Echo, (formerly the Putnam, of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under command of Lieutenant Bradford, of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston, on the 27th August, when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States marshal for the district of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter, for safe-keeping, and were detained there until the 19th September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United

The Rev. JOHN SEYS embarked in the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, November 1st, commissioned by the President of the United States, as agent for recaptured Africans, to reside upon the coast. This office had been held by Mr. SEYS in former years, and his intimate acquaintance with the native African character, his practical good sense, his humanity and benevolence, well qualify him to become the teacher, guide and benefactor of these unfortunate people.

Since that time, some excitement has been produced by a report of the unlawful importation of Africans into Georgia. The President, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, has informed Congress that Africans have been so landed; but that the publication of the whole correspondence on the subject, at present, would be imprudent. If these Africans, or any of them, ever come into the possession of the Government, so that our aid is needed in providing for their welfare, that aid will, of course, be promptly rendered.

States steamer *Niagara*, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." Under the second section of this act the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient, for the safe-keeping, support, and the removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color," captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought; "and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe-keeping, support, and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it to fill these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act of Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings

Endeavors have been made since the last general meeting to revive, in Congress, the bill for the exploration of the Niger, which two years ago passed the Senate; and the cause of African exploration, generally, has been distinctly brought to the notice of the Government. How far present circumstances, or recent events may invite a more systematic movement in that direction, may be worthy of consideration by this Society. Probably the appointment of a general Consular or Commercial Agent

are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the Echo were delivered to the marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of law, was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them, was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa to which they could be removed, with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia.

Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society, on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the society engaged, for the consideration of \$45,000, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them, during the period of one year thereafter, with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life suitable to their condition. This aggregate of \$45,000 was based upon an allowance of \$150 for each individual; and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount as, under the circumstances, may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the society.

It was also distinctly agreed that under no circumstances shall this Government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the Government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of \$150 on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the Government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for recaptured negroes, in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made, of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will, be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend, that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

to reside in Africa, and authorized to accompany our squadron to the various points on the coast, to negotiate treaties of amity and commerce for the suppression of the slave trade with the native chiefs, to conciliate their regard, and by observation and inquiry to prepare the way, the means, and the agencies of civilization, would accomplish a great good.

We stand before the world as a christian nation. By the people of the United States, since the origin of their government, the African slave trade has been held as a crime—an abomination. They pledged themselves with the great Powers, at the treaty of Ghent, for its suppression. By repeated Acts of Congress, by correspondence and treaties with foreign nations since that time, they have sought to fulfil that pledge. By the liberal construction given by Mr. MONROE to the Act of 3d of March, 1819, and the first attempt in accordance therewith to restore recaptured Africans to their own country, was this Society enabled to lay the foundations of the Republic of Liberia. Not by silver—not by gold—is to be estimated the value of this great achievement. Liberia has already proved a mighty agency against the slave trade, rescued from its horrors (except as slightly disturbed by French interference) more than five hundred miles of the African coast, and at a small cost, effected more for its suppression than millions expended in other ways, for that end, could have done. If, then, humanity—still more, if a sense of christian duty, be not a stranger to the hearts of the people of these United States; if from far off fields of conflict and blood, from surprized and flaming villages, from torrid and trackless deserts, from the ocean, bearing onward reluctantly the cruel ship freighted with curses, and trembling with agony—the cries of the despairing and perishing come not unheeded to their ears; if the memory of the Divine mercies towards themselves, and the words of that mighty and constant Benefactor, whose compassions abound over the whole world, be not forgotten, they must rejoice in the present moral effects, and higher promised benefits of Liberia. They will naturally inquire whether measures to sustain the influence of that Republic, and to enlarge the system of colonization in Africa, may not properly be commended to the thoughts of the States, and of the Federal Government; whether, for the promotion of human welfare, money could be

more wisely expended than in the exploration of her rivers and territories, the encouragement of her industry and legitimate trade, and the development of her vast resources, all thus rendered subservient to her civilization. Shall we hesitate to adopt the best means for so great an end?

Under the recommendation of the Board of Directors, at their annual meeting in 1856, the Executive Committee in November, of that year, expressed by resolution to President BENSON: "That it would be highly gratifying to this Committee, should he think proper to invite the consideration of the Liberian Legislature to the subject of the care and support of emigrants, and to the measures which, in their view, might be most economically and judiciously adopted for their benefit." In his last message, President BENSON presents fully his own views of the matter, and expresses his hope that the United States Government will come to the aid of this Society, and make arrangements by which the Liberian Government might agree to support all emigrants from the United States, including recaptured Africans, for a reasonable annual compensation—the emigrants not exceeding a definite number annually. The Legislature responded to the views of the President in his message, and expressed their concurrence in a preamble and resolutions. To these documents of the Liberian Government, the Committee briefly replied, stating why in their judgment, obstacles great, if not insurmountable, stood in the way of the course suggested in the document, and that they considered it inexpedient to recommend, in view of difficulties and objections, further action on the subject. It is for the Society to decide whether any events have since occurred, which may suggest the propriety of a reconsideration of the subject.

Adventurous travellers are still penetrating the hitherto unknown regions of Africa, ascertaining new paths for commerce and civilization. Liberally rewarded and encouraged by the British Government, Dr. LIVINGSTON has returned with unabated zeal to engage in new explorations, has ascended the river Zambesi, and made known a region well adapted to the growth of cotton. Captain BURTON and Mr. SPEIK report the discovery of several strange tribes, never before visited by Europeans, in the vicinity of a great lake, south of Abyssinia. The

purpose of the English to explore the Niger, continues in unabated strength.

Animating intelligence has been received from the multiplying missionary stations of Liberia, and from many other parts of Northern and Southern Africa. Native Africans have been educated for the christian ministry, and many thousand native children are receiving instruction in mission schools, and made familiar with the primary lessons of christianity. The immortal seed of Divine Truth has been planted in many hearts opened to receive it, and the fruits of righteousness begin to adorn the lives of those but recently reclaimed from the cruel superstitions of a barbarous life. The student may find in some of the schools of Liberia the means of acquiring a respectable classical education. In Sierra Leone, young men are qualified for the ministry by instruction in Greek, Hebrew and Arabic.

In stating the results of missionary efforts in Western Africa during the last twenty-five years, the Princeton Review states recently :

“What, then, has been effected in that time? More than one hundred Christian churches have been organized in that country, and upwards of fifteen thousand hopeful converts have been gathered into those churches. Nearly two hundred schools are in full operation, in connexion with these various missions, and not less than sixteen thousand native youths are receiving a Christian training in those schools at the present moment. More than twenty different dialects have been studied out and reduced to writing, into many of which large portions of the sacred Scriptures, as well as other religious books, have been translated among the people; and we are no doubt in the bounds of truth and probability, when it is assumed that some knowledge of the Christian salvation has been brought, by direct means, within the reach of at least five millions of immortal beings, who had never before heard of the blessed name of the Saviour.”

The College of Liberia will, it is expected, be soon opened for the admission of students.

The New York State Society, in its last report, records the gratifying facts that “the income of the Bloomfield and Beveridge Education Funds, has enabled the managers of that Society to extend aid to fifteen young men in the schools of Liberia, at Monrovia and Mt. Vaughan.” And, also, that in order to co-

operate and aid in this effort to furnish a liberal education to the young men of Liberia, "one of the generous sons of this State has set apart twenty-five thousand dollars, and given it in trust to the New York State Colonization Society, to be permanently invested, and its annual income used to support a Professor in the College, and offer premiums for excellence in scholarship. This gift was made by Mr. JOSEPH FULTON, of Vienna, New York, whose munificent act will entitle him to perpetual and grateful remembrance by all engaged in the colonization enterprise. Many of the children of Africa will learn to venerate him as their benefactor and friend." This report justly concludes, that the gift to the American Colonization Society of two thousand dollars by HENRY SHELDON, Esq.; the early but defeated purpose of the Young Men's Liberia Education Society to found a College in Liberia; and the recent legacies of Mr. JOHN BLOOMFIELD, of Rome; of AUGUSTUS GRAHAM, Esq., of Brooklyn; and of the late President of the New York Society, ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., of New York City; as well as the liberal gift of JOHN BEVEREDGE, Esq., of Newburgh, and the noble donation of JOSEPH FULTON, Esq., attest the deep sympathy felt in New York for the highest welfare of the African race.

In the early part of this year, that enterprising and devoted missionary, the Rev. GEO. L. SEYMOUR, who has established a mission station in the Bassa country, nearly one hundred miles interior from Bassa, was invited by President BENSON, to visit Monrovia, to obtain the means and fix upon the plan of exploring the country towards the Niger. The PRESIDENT gave to the object all the aid in his power, and invited his fellow-citizens to co-operate with the Government. Several hundred dollars were raised, and Mr. SEYMOUR was advised, on his first attempt, to proceed no further than the capital of the Mandingo country. This is described as a large town, and no doubt was entertained that information could there be obtained of the country beyond, which would prepare for the second tour, with a view of arriving at a branch of the Niger. "Mr. SEYMOUR," says President BENSON, "is the man to do it if it can be done." On the 1st of April, of this year, Mr. SEYMOUR wrote from a little distance beyond his station, where he was engaged in adjusting certain difficulties between the neighbor-



ing tribes by which the path was obstructed. He announced, on the 13th of April, that these difficulties were settled. "I have," he observes, "as companions, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Philadelphia, and Mr. LEWIS ASH, of Indiana. They are both men of enterprise for this work, and they begin to see that something can be done by way of developing the resources of the country; and they will doubtless go to the United States with a concise report of their journey, and their professed intention is to awaken the interest of their brethren for the interior of Liberia, and if possible begin a settlement beyond its present limits—a most worthy object indeed."

President BENSON wrote in September, that Mr. SEYMOUR had been met by a Mandingo man, six weeks before, within three days travel of the capital of the Mandingo country. We may now be looking for intelligence of his return to the coast.

On the 8th of April last, the monument sent from this country was erected with appropriate ceremonies over the grave of the lamented and distinguished Governor BUCHANAN. An address was delivered by Dr. JAMES F. SMITH. Brief speeches were made by other citizens, and all the hearers manifested the profound regard cherished by them towards the character and fame of this eminent benefactor of Africa.

Two young medical students from Liberia are now completing their course of study at the Medical College of New Haven, Connecticut, while three colored students of theology, at the Ashmun Institute, Oxford, Pennsylvania, are expecting to sail for Liberia, in May next, to enter upon their missionary labors amid those sitting in darkness, yet ready to welcome the Messengers of Christ, and hear of the light and deliverance of the Gospel.

The Ashmun Institute, honorable in its name, and founded in desires of good to the African race, especially designed to educate young colored men of piety that they may become the teachers of their brethren in Africa, not less than in the United States, begins to share in the contributions of generous Christians, and to extend its advantages to those who aspire to the honors of a missionary life in the land of their fathers.

Some years ago, Her Britannic Majesty's Government presented to Liberia the beautiful armed schooner "Lark," and recently agreed to have this vessel repaired at its expense. The

Lark has been condemned, but a better vessel, the "Quail," substituted in her place, which, after thorough repair, at Plymouth, is to be sent as Her Majesty's gift to the Liberian Government. This gift is bestowed, at the special instance of our countryman, GERARD RALSTON, Esq., whose generous efforts for Liberia, as Consul-General of that Republic resident in London, cannot be too highly commended.

The agencies of this Society during the year have been few, nor have the Committee been able to increase their number with much assurance of advantage.

The Rev. E. G. NICHOLSON of the Methodist Church, has been very earnestly engaged, in Ohio, and visited and addressed many communities with decided benefit to the cause. "The aspects and prospects of things," he observes, "were exceedingly unpromising at the beginning. The cause was in the dust: its friends were despondent. A financial panic was upon all our communities, and we had every thing to learn and every thing to do; but we have gone forward—the seed has been sown in every section of the State, and what we have gathered but foreshadows the abundant harvest to be garnered in the future."

The Rev. B. O. PLIMPTON and JOHN C. STOCKTON, Esq., have labored in the northern counties of Ohio with great earnestness and fidelity, and a good degree of success, considering the opposition prevailing among some, and the indifference of more to the cause.

The Rev. J. N. DANFORTH has continued both in the District of Columbia and in Delaware, to deliver able and impressive discourses for the cause in many churches.

For a short time the Rev. JOHN SEYS was occupied in the service of the Society in Pennsylvania, and subsequently in Indiana and Illinois, until appointed to his important duties on the coast of Africa.

Captain GEORGE BARKER, who has labored for the cause more than eighteen years, has been employed in obtaining subscriptions to the African Repository in New England, and contributions to the cause in New Hampshire.

It is much to be desired that some method should be devised by the several State Societies which would enable them more effectually to aid the pecuniary resources, and invigorate the operations of this Society. They occupy the States where

wealth abounds, and where benevolent institutions, generally, are well sustained. Applications by this Society to the citizens of these States must be made through the State Societies, and through them, the public naturally suppose donations to the parent institution will be made. It will be for the officers of those Societies to consider whether anything, and if so, what can be done to increase the amount of their contributions to this Society.

The receipts of the Society during the last year	
were, - - - - -	\$61,820 19
The expenditures, - - - - -	61,196 57
Leaving a balance in the treasury, January 1st,	
1859, of - - - - -	623 62
From the McDonogh legacy has been received,	4,331 22
From other legacies, - - - - -	1,127 62

The opposition to this Society and to Liberia, comes too late to effect the ends of its authors. Pamphlets, volumes may be written to discredit African colonization; ingenious argument and vehement eloquence may be employed against it, but all be as ineffectual as the attempt to prove that a thing cannot be done, which is done already, or, that the sun exists not while shining before our eyes. Let, then, the friends of this Society renew their strength. Some will ever lag behind, blinded by the dust from the wheels of a high enterprise; be it ours, standing foremost, to catch the inspiring breeze, and with eyes, undimmed, survey the rising and expanding glories of the prospect. Liberia, a Christian Independent Republic, is founded. The cherished memories of the dead, the prayers of the living, the hopes of the children of Africa, cluster around her. She stands no uncertain experiment, but a complete and permanent commonwealth. Her leaf shall be ever green, like her perennial forests—her life be transmitted through ever multiplying generations. When all now living shall sleep in the dust, she shall rise higher and shine brighter, the darkly thronging nations of Africa shall lay their gifts and honors at her feet, walk in her light, and become partakers of her joy. Trusting in Him “whose is the strength of the hills,” she shall abide in safety forever. The upright, faithful, obedient nation shall endure as the sun before Him.

**Forty-Second Annual Meeting of the Am. Col. Society.**

THE forty-second Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in Washington City, January 18th, 1859, in the hall of the Smithsonian Institution, at 7 o'clock P. M. The Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, took the Chair. At the request of the President, the Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Travelling Secretary of the Society, invoked the Divine blessing upon the Society and the occasion.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The President then addressed the meeting, with great ability and eloquence, the audience giving repeated expressions of applause.

Hon. W. L. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, moved that the thanks of the Society be given to their President for his excellent address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND, of Connecticut, and the Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at twelve o'clock, at their office.

**COLONIZATION OFFICE,***January 19th, 12 o'clock, M.*

The Society met, and the President took the Chair. The minutes of the meeting yesterday were read by the Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of Hon. D. S. GREGORY, the Annual Report was accepted and referred to the Board of Directors, for such revision and amendments as they might think proper to make.

The Rev. P. SLAUGHTER, Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, and Wm. COPPINGER, Esq., were appointed a committee to nominate the officers of the Society for the present year.

The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY moved that the agreement between the President of the United States and the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, in the case of the Africans on board of the slaver Echo, having been presented to the Board of Directors of said Society, and having been considered, it is approved. Adopted.

The Hon. D. S. GREGORY gave notice that he intended to ask one or more of the State Societies to propose an alteration of the Constitution in two particulars—

*First*, As to the day of the annual meeting;

*Second*, As to the amount of contributions required to constitute the right to be represented by a delegate at the annual meeting.

The Committee to nominate officers reported the following names of individuals, who were unanimously elected:—

President—JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

*Vice Presidents:*

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
2. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Connecticut.
3. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. J.
4. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
5. Gen. Walter Jones, of D. C.
6. Joseph Gales, Esq., of D. C.
7. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., of Virginia.
8. Rev. Jas. O. Andrew, D. D., of Alabama.
9. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
10. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
11. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Mississippi.
12. Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia.
13. James Boorman, Esq., of New York.
14. Henry Foster, Esq., do.
15. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.
16. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
17. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.
18. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
19. Rt. Rev. James H. Otey, D. D., of Tenn.
20. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
21. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., of N. J.
22. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England.
23. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts.
24. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of Rhode Island.
25. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Virginia.
26. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
27. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
28. James Raily, Esq., of Mississippi.
29. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., of New York.
30. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., of S. Carolina.
31. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., of Ohio.
32. Rev. T. J. Edgar, D. D., of Tennessee.
33. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky.
34. James Lenox, Esq., of New York.
35. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., of Tenn.
36. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.
37. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
38. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn.
39. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia.
40. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Georgia.
41. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi.
42. John Bell, M. D., of Pennsylvania.
43. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana.
44. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Virginia.
45. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Kansas.
46. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of New York.
47. John Beveridge, Esq., of New York.
48. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.
49. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey.
50. Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.
51. Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York.
52. Hon. Horatio Seymour, do.
53. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana.
54. Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, of New Jersey.
55. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey.
56. Gen. John S. Dorsej, do.
57. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, of Conn.
58. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D., do.
59. Hon. Joseph K. Ingersoll, of Penn.
60. Hon. Edward Coles, of Penn.
61. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., of Penn.
62. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., of N. Y.
63. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Mississippi.
64. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do.
65. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of Louisiana.
66. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn.
67. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.
68. Rev. O. C. Baker, D. D., of N. Hampshire.
69. Hon. William Appleton, of Massachusetts.
70. Rev. E. S. James, D. D., of N. Y.
71. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Penn.
72. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Delaware.
73. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C.
74. E. R. Aiberti, Esq., of Florida.
75. Hon. J. J. Ormond, of Alabama.
76. Hon. Daniel Chandler, do.
77. Rev. Robt. Paine, D. D., of Miss.
78. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
79. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., of Ky.
80. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Illinois.
81. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of Ohio.
82. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio.
83. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Indiana.
84. Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois.
85. Rev. James C. Finley, do.
86. Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri.
87. Hon. John F. Darby, do.
88. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of Illinois.
89. Hon. H. S. Foote, of Miss.
90. Hon. J. B. Crockett, of California.
91. Hon. H. Dutton, of Connecticut.
92. David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi.
93. Hon. George F. Patten, of Maine.
94. John Knickerbacker, Esq., of New York.
95. Richard Hoff, Esq., of Georgia.
96. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., of N. Y.

The Society then adjourned to meet the third Tuesday of January, 1860.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL APPEAR IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.

### Colonization Society of the State of Iowa.

In pursuance of a call published in the papers of the City of Des Moines, the third annual meeting of the Colonization Society of the State of Iowa, was held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol on Tuesday evening, 14th of December, 1858.

Hon. George S. Wright, President, took the chair, assisted by Hon. M. D. McHenry, one of the Vice Presidents. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved.

Rev. S. S. Howe, of Iowa City, then presented and read the Annual Report of the Board of Directors:

This reports presents many encouraging facts, and insists that the Society in its relation to the colored population both of this country and Africa, eminently deserves support; that as Iowa has but few free persons of color, it would be magnanimous in her to aid the return of these people to Africa from other States, and that it will be a happy day for the United States when Congress shall adopt some scheme of emigration for the benefit of these unfortunate people.

The following gentlemen were then elected to fill the offices of the Society for the ensuing year.

*President.*—Hon. Geo. G. Wright, of Van Buren county.

*Vice Presidents.*—Hon. J. C. Hall, of Burlington; Hon. D. W. Kilbourne, Keokuk; Hon. Wm. Hamilton, of Dubuque; Hon. M. D. McHenry, of Des Moines.

*Directors.*—Gov. Ralph P. Lowe, Col. Wm. Patterson, Hon. J. H. Sullivan, and Hon. T. W. Claggett, of Keokuk; M. D. Browning and J. F. Henry, M. D., of Burlington; J. H. Wallace, Esq., and J. S. Horton, M. D., of Muscatine; G. C. R. Mitchell, Esq., and H. F. Gurley, Esq., of Davenport; Hon. Ben M. Samuels and Rev. Samuel Newberry, of Debuque; Hon. A. Saunders, and J. B. Lash, Esq., of Mt. Pleasant; Hon. D. H. Solomon, of Glenwood; Hon. D. W. Scoville, of Osceola; Hon. E. Sells, Secretary of State; Hon. George W. McClary, Rev. P. S. Van Nest, Rev. F. A. Shearer, Rev. W. H. Barris, and M. J. Mor-eman, of Iowa City; Hon. M. L. Fisher, of Farmersburg; Rev. T. Bird, Rev. J. A. Nash, Rev. Geo. B. Jocelyn, Hon. S. Goodrell, S. M. Dyer, Esq., and W. W. Williamson, Esq., of Des Moines.

*Corresponding secretary.*—Rev. S. Storrs Howe, of Iowa City.

*Recording secretary.*—Wm. Duane Wilson, of Des Moines.

*Treasurer.*—Hoyt Sherman, Esq., of Des Moines.

*Executive Committee.*—Hon. E. Sells, Rev. T. Bird, Rev. J. A. Nash, W. W. Williamson, Esq., and S. M. Dyer, Esq., of Des Moines.

### The Grave of Porter Clay.

BY CORYDON E. FULLER.

THE estimate that this world places upon human character is often, if not always, influenced by extraneous circumstances, and the tribunal of eternity may teach us that man's judgment is strangely

fallible. The glittering tinsely of fashion hides a multitude of faults, while unadorned and humble worth is often passed by and forgotten. The man who stands at the head of armies; who leads the thick hosts, in all the "pomp and circumstance of war," to the red field of conflict and of death, we term a hero, and weave fame's chaplet for his blood-stained brow; while he, who faithfully performs his duties in the humbler walks of life, receives no plaudits from the multitude, but passes away to the shadowy land unnoticed and soon forgotten.

Among the unmarked and un-honored graves in the rural cemetery at Camden, Arkansas, is that of a brother of the illustrious Henry Clay; his only monument is an oak tree, with the initials of his name rudely carved in its rough bark. He is said to have been an humble and devoted minister of the gospel; to have spent the latter part of his life in that new and remote region, publishing the glorious tidings of God's wondrous offer of eternal life to a dying world, and at last, wearied and way-worn, death's angel beckoned to him from the shores of the silent land, and, laying down the weapons of his warfare, he closed his eyes peacefully, with unwavering trust in God; and his little congregation carried him to his quiet resting place near the grassy banks of the winding Ouchita, to await that last awakening of a slumbering universe.

Far be it from me to detract aught from the merits of one whom a nation loved to honor: who was

known as the "Sage of Ashland," "Kentucky's Favorite Son." He was one of America's great men, and his memory is a rich legacy to the youth of our own favored land, and though he had his faults, the world has awarded him posthumous justice.

Yet, as I stood by that humble grave in Camden, and contrasted the career of these brothers, the one pouring forth his burning thoughts, entrancing listening senates, as he spoke of the policy of our great nation, or plead the cause of the oppressed and down-trodden of other lands; mingling in the society of great men and of kings unawed, because he knew he was their peer the other in some rude school-house in the South western wilderness, telling the hope inspiring story of the dying love of Jesus to the few gathered at the simple place of prayer, I thought of angels listening to them, and of God's all-seeing eye, and His verdict as to the value of their respective labors.

The world has scarcely remembered that Henry Clay ever had a brother; the great statesman has so overshadowed his kindred that they are forgotten; yet who shall say that the pious and toiling minister of heaven's glad tidings may not reap a reward more glorious, and wear a crown more dazzling than that reserved for his more highly honored and illustrious brother, in the kingdom of Him who has said, "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever."

#### Latest from Liberia.

We have received from Liberia by schooner "Exchange," of Baltimore, despatches from Monrovia,

dated the 1st of January, 1859. The "Stevens" arrived at Monrovia, having first visited Sierra Leone and

Cape Mount, on the 24th of December:

The Message of President BENSON, addressed to the Legislature December 9, 1858, contains a full and encouraging view of the progress of the Republic, exposes the evils of the French emigration system, and boldly and solemnly protests against its continuance.

The Rev. JOHN SEYS, so well known for his labors in the cause of African Missions, and also in that of Colonization, now the "Agent" of the Government on the Coast "for Recaptured Africans," writes under date of Monrovia, January 1st, of the delight with which he viewed (after an absence of two years) the improvements at Grand Cape Mount; the enthusiastic scene of the National Fair open at Monrovia when the ship arrived, exhibiting the clearest evidences that agriculture and manufactures are objects of deep and increasing interest among the Liberians, and showing specimens of decided ingenuity in the useful arts; also the satisfaction he derived from witnessing the careful attention

given by the Society's Agent, Mr. DENNIS, and the physician, Dr. ROBERTS, to the Recaptured Africans; who were becoming healthy, vigorous and happy, only ten of the two hundred having died since their landing; and mentioning his anticipated pleasure in visiting the interior settlement of Careysburg, which he founded more than two years ago, and of the growth and prosperity of which he was well assured.

The Rev. G. L. SEYMOUR had returned from an exploration to the distance of three hundred and seventy-nine miles interior, and was about to publish an account of his observations. It is the intention of the Liberian Government to send out another exploring expedition this season.

The emigrants by the Stevens, most of whom were destined to Careysburg, were safely landed at Monrovia, and proceeded at once to that elevated settlement. Those from Cambridge, Mass., chose Clay Ashland, on the St. Paul's, as their home. The road from the nearest point (Louisiana) on the St. Paul's to Careysburg has been opened and cleared, under the direction of Mr. Dennis, who has shown great zeal and energy in the discharge of his duties.

#### Intelligence.

##### RELIGIOUS CULTURE OF NEGROES.

The Union District Agricultural Society, S. C., a year ago, appointed a Committee to report upon the religious culture of servants, especially in its economical bearings. That Committee reported at the late meeting of the Society, and their report has been published by order of the Society. They take the ground that, aside from all considerations drawn from a future world,

it is the best policy and the highest interest of the master to afford good religious instruction to his servants. The Committee take the ground that it pays for this world as well as for that which is to come. They say: "It is the opinion expressed by many gentlemen in the Southern States, who have the largest experience in the case, and are best entitled to know, that religious culture aids greatly in the



government and discipline of the slave population; and the strongest evidence they can give is the employment of suitable persons as religious instructors, at considerable cost, every year. The testimony of owners and overseers, so far as we have been able to learn, is constantly in favor of the opinion that the investment is not as great as the actual dividend, in the way of improvement. Some of the facts given are a stronger sense upon the part of the negroes to obey, and its reasonableness; a feeling of fear to offend against the obligations of religion, and especially a fear of being unchurched and expelled for disobedience."

The Committee do not stop short, however, with such low considerations as this. They add: "We do not hesitate to say *there is a moral obligation upon holders to give* their slaves the opportunity of religious instruction and discipline. Holding, as we do, that the Christian Scriptures contain the best and only system of morals in the world, teaching them to our children, and employing ministers of religion to teach them to ourselves and community at large, we cannot for a moment doubt that our slaves, too, should have such advantages as their condition and circumstances will allow."

In concluding their report they say: "We are fully impressed with the importance of the family relation among the slave population. Their morals and religion are probably more defective at this point than any other. It would no doubt be an excellent arrangement to the cause that the marriage ceremony be carefully celebrated among them—it should be done by a white man—and whenever a separation takes place, they should be made responsible; and where one is sold into

separation—unless in a case of misfortune on the part of the owner—it should be in consequence of misconduct, for which he or she is responsible. To keep families together, and to keep them on the same plantation as nearly as possible, is doubtless a wholesome regulation."  
—*Louisville Presbyterian.*

#### AID TO ASHMUN INSTITUTE.

*Messrs. Editors*—Will you permit us to acknowledge through your columns a donation of two thousand and sixty-eight dollars and eighty cents to the endowment fund of the Ashmun Institute, by Mrs. Miller of Princeton, and E. Spencer Miller, Esq., of Philadelphia.

A part of the above sum was in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller at his decease, held in trust for a charitable object, and is now, with the interest, transferred by the executors of his estate to the Ashmun Institute.

We feel much encouraged by the deep sympathy of the venerable widow of Dr. Miller in the object of our Institution, and trust that by God's blessing it may accomplish for the coloured race, in a measure, what Princeton Seminary has done in a wider field. When we regard the destitution of that race, we cannot but feel that their only hope is through the gospel of Christ, and that gospel preached by a qualified ministry. It gives us pleasure then to note that the first donation towards the fund for the endowment of the Presidency, has come through such a source.

It is greatly to be desired, in the working of the Institution, that the tuition be entirely gratuitous, and that the Trustees should have the ability to supplement the boarding, reducing it much below the ordinary charge. If this were done, we have reason to believe that a number of those who are now engaged in preaching in the coloured congregations would spend a session or more in the Institute, to their great advantage. This, indeed, has already been done in one case, and we have seen its good effects. But to accomplish any great results among this people, by this or any similar institution, it is necessary that the means be provided to justify the selecting of young men of promise, to whom the entire education shall be afforded without charge.

There are now six pupils in the theological department; three of these are expecting to leave in May next as missionaries to Africa, one of the others is sent by a

Baptist congregation, and another from the New-school Presbyterian Church—and with regard to them all, their progress and deportment are in all respects satisfactory—we regret much that we have been compelled to decline receiving others of as much promise, who had no provision made for their support.

JOHN M. DICKEY,  
On Behalf of the Trustees.

LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Intelligence has been received from Dr. Livingstone, up to the 4th of October. Writing on that date from the “Kongone River,” to the Rev. W. Thompson, he states:—

“My dear Mr. Thompson,—I could not possibly write you by last opportunity from the Zambesi; but there was so little to communicate you were no loser. We have now had more time to look about us, and I think we have ascertained the point that entering this river as we did is nearly quite safe, if no delay takes place among the mangrove swamps. We have been favored with fair health, and have had ailments more like common colds than fever. Two of the party are now at Tete, and the others hope to join them shortly. We got a ton and a half of coals there, the first ever taken out of the earth in that country; and as the Portuguese have shown a great deal of public spirit we are almost sure of a larger supply when we return.

“My poor fellows received me with joy. They had been taunted by the Fete people that their Englishman would never return; but they hoped on; and have amassed quantities of beads to take back to their own country. Thirty of them died of small pox, and six were killed by a rebel chief at the confluence of the Shenya. The confidential servant of Lekwobu is with me on board the launch, which is so small we could not bring more of them down, though they were anxious to come in service.

“We found the country in a state of war, and the Portuguese were too busy with that to help us with canoes. It is finished now, and my old friend Major Lecard, at once assisted us with luggage; but it has quite depopulated the land adjacent to the river.—We see the river in this month at its very lowest; and, as it spreads out into from one to three miles in width, the broad parts are very difficult. When we get up to Lupata our difficulties vanish, for about that point it is in two channels of about 1000 or 1200 yards broad. I admire its size more than ever;

When I came down in a canoe it was full, and I saw but one channel were now are two or three. If the Portuguese would be at the expense of a few piles driven in to effect what snags sometimes do now, deep channels might be secured for the whole year. They are going to build a fort and custom house at this or the Luallo.

“With kind regards, &c.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.”

COLORED CHURCH.—The First African Church of Louisville, Ky., have erected a new, elegant, and capacious house of worship. The body of the church will hold about 700 persons. The cost of the church is about \$15,000, of which, some \$5,000 remains unpaid. The pastor is the Rev. Henry Adams, a colored man, said to be a scholar, and a man of considerable reputation as a pulpit orator.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL BURNED BY A BRITISH CRUISER.—The Navy Department has received from the coast of Africa an account of the seizure and burning of the American brigantine *Rufus Soule*, on the coast of Africa, on the 11th of October, by the British steamer *Viper*. The crew were taken from the American vessel, and she was then set fire to by the British commander. The American flag was flying at the time of the seizure, but the captain of the brigantine himself took it down and threw it with the ship's papers into the ocean. The British commander considered her a slaver, and did not probably make a mistake. The story may, however, prove a mere invention.

LIBERIA.—The Liberians are very sensitive to the slanders propagated by the French, whose emissaries have hovered like hawks, about their coast, to catch and make prey of negroes, contrary to the express laws of Liberia. But what can the Liberians do? They have no navy—not a ship. Would that our government had magnanimity and moral courage enough to present them with a small armed steamer, that could ply up and down the coast, and act the part of a faithful sentinel to warn of danger. It is a shame that we have given her nothing of the kind. MONROE, a true statesman and sound Virginian, positively befriended the Colony; but of late years our public men have been altogether too shy of it. They cannot do themselves greater credit than by espousing her cause, and encouraging our free negroes to emigrate to Africa.—*Jour. of Com. Jan. 27.*

A writer in the Southern Churchman requests the Editor to ask the "clergy and laity of Virginia to add to their other prayers, during the approaching season of Lent, and make supplication to Almighty God that He will send down His Holy Spirit upon the colored people

of this Diocese; enlightening their minds to understand His truth, and inclining their hearts to faith, holiness, self-denial, charity, and zeal in our Master's service!"

An Anglo-African Magazine has appeared in New York.

**Death of Dr. Goble.**

In the sudden decease of this warm and efficient friend to Africa and her children, this Society sustains a great loss. We are compelled to postpone an appropriate notice of the sad event.

We also reluctantly leave to our next number the just tribute paid by Dr. Hall to a worthy and distinguished Liberian, JAMES B. MCGILL, Esq., of Monrovia.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society;**

From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1859.

**MAINE.**  
 Auxiliary Society of Maine, viz: P. Eastman, \$5, Ezra Carter, jr., High Street Church, Portland, \$28 67, Bath Col. Soc., \$76.33..... 110 00

**VERMONT.**  
 Burlington—Job Lyman, to constitute himself a life member.. 30 00

**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
 Athol—Legacy of Mrs. Hannah Sweetzer..... 30 00

**NEW JERSEY.**  
 Bergen—Garret Sip..... 10 00

**GEORGIA.**  
 Eatonton—A. Cuthbert..... 30 00

**MISSISSIPPI.**  
 Rodney—David Hunt, Esq..... 500 00

**TENNESSEE.**  
 Blountville—Sam. Rhea, annual donation..... 10 00

**OHIO.**  
 By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$90.50) viz: Petersburg, \$5; sundry small donations, \$15. Berea—Mrs. Anna Warner, and Mrs. Luanna Crocker, \$10 each. Perkins—Mrs. Linna Monett, \$10. Cleveland—Elihu Moses, \$10. Sandusky—Mr. L. D. Lyman, and Mr. George Breck, each \$5. Perry—Mrs. Vasthti Vroman, 50 cents, Mr. B. Vroman, \$5..... 90 50

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, (\$130,) viz: Columbus—L. Goodale, J. Ridgway, D. Y. Woodbury, Robert Neil, each \$10; W. Dennison, J. Anderson, C. N. Olds, J. W. Whiting, Gov. S. P. Chase, Hon. A. G. Thurman, Wm. A. Platt, E. W. Gwynne, T. Cumstock, each \$5; Members of the Legisla-

ture, viz: John L. Hughes, Th. Hitch, E. Glasgo, L. Smith, A. L. Perrill, W. S. Hatch, Henry Shidler, J. N. Gard, A. L. Cass, each \$5..... 130 00

220 50

**INDIANA.**  
 By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$10,) viz: South Bend—J. Brumfield, and M. Stores, each \$5..... 10 00

**ILLINOIS.**  
 Petersburg—Wm. Peake, annual donation for 1857-'58..... 20 00

Belleville—Legacy of the late Rev. John M. Peck..... 10 00

30 00

**FOR REPOSITORY.**

**VERMONT.**—Burlington—Job Lyman, for 1859..... 1 00

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Medfield—Rachel H. Crane, to 1 Sept. '59..... 2 00

**NEW YORK.**—South Amenia—Mrs. Adam Hutchison, to Jan. '60, \$1; Mrs. Susan Nye Hutchison, in full, \$1..... 2 00

**MARYLAND.**—Baltimore—William Crane, to Jan. '60..... 2 00

**VIRGINIA.**—Brandy Station—D. S. Green, to Jan. '60..... 2 00

**KENTUCKY.**—Greenville—Joseph Ricketts, in full..... 4 75

**OHIO.**—Cheviot—Wm. W. Rice, to Jan. '60..... 3 00

**MISSOURI.**—Columbia—T. M. Allen, in full..... 5 00

Total Repository..... 21 75  
 Donations..... 940 50  
 Legacies..... 60 00

Aggregate Amount..... \$1,022 25

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXXV.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1859.

[No. 4.

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## Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON CITY, JANUARY 18, 1859.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met on Tuesday, January 18, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the Lecture Room of the Smithsonian Institution, in the City of Washington.

The Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, took the Chair, and at his request, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D.

William Coppinger, Esq., was chosen Secretary, and Henry Stoddard, Esq., assistant Secretary.

William Coppinger, Esq., and S. A. Schieffelin, Esq., were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported the following named delegates as appointed by the several State Societies for the year 1859:

### *To the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Society:*

The Committee on Credentials of Delegates to this Board, find the following named gentlemen to have been appointed, viz:

*Massachusetts*—Hon. G. Washington Warren.

*Connecticut*—Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D., Hon. S. H. Huntington, James Brewster, Esq.

*New York*—S. A. Schieffelin, Esq., Hon. J. Beekman.

*New Jersey*—Hon. D. S. Gregory, Dr. J. G. Goble.

*Pennsylvania*—William V. Pettit, Esq., William Coppinger, Esq.

*Virginia*—Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. W. H. Starr, R. B. Bolling, Esq., Rev. Dr. Sparrow.

*Kentucky*—Hon. W. L. Underwood.

*Ohio*—Rev. E. G. Nicholson, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Hon. R. C. Schenck, \*Hon. J. W. Allen, Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, Hon. G. H. Pendleton, Hon. S. F. Vinton.

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\*The representation from Ohio stated that Mr. Allen, who was appointed a delegate to attend this meeting, not being in this city, Frederick Wadsworth, Esq., has been appointed, according to usage, a delegate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the non-attendance of the said John W. Allen, under the circumstances mentioned.

The Society of Friends in the United States, and in all parts of the world, have been deeply affected by the late war, and the consequent distresses of the people.

MEMORIALS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SCHEDULE

OF THE MEMORIALS.

The first memorial is in relation to the late war, and the consequent distresses of the people.

The second memorial is in relation to the late war, and the consequent distresses of the people.

The third memorial is in relation to the late war, and the consequent distresses of the people.

The fourth memorial is in relation to the late war, and the consequent distresses of the people.

The fifth memorial is in relation to the late war, and the consequent distresses of the people.

The sixth memorial is in relation to the late war, and the consequent distresses of the people.

The seventh memorial is in relation to the late war, and the consequent distresses of the people.

The eighth memorial is in relation to the late war, and the consequent distresses of the people.

The ninth memorial is in relation to the late war, and the consequent distresses of the people.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1861

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The President is the Chief Magistrate.

The following memorial was presented by the Hon. Mr. [Name], and referred to the Committee on [Name].

The following memorial was presented by the Hon. Mr. [Name], and referred to the Committee on [Name].

On Foreign Relations, - - - (Hon. E. Williams, Chairman, / Rev. E. L. Cressant, D. D., / Hon. G. W. Waller.

On Finance, - - - - - (Rev. J. B. Husey, Chairman, / Hon. S. P. Vinton, / Hon. B. B. [Name], Esq.

On Auxiliary Relations, - - - (Rev. Joseph Tracy, Chairman, / Dr. J. G. Cook, / Hon. Werner L. Underwood.

On Agriculture, - - - - - (Rev. P. Slaughter, Chairman, / J. Knickerbocker, Esq., / W. Coppinger, Esq.

On Commerce, - - - - - (Hon. D. S. Gregory, Chairman, / Henry Stoddard, Esq., / S. A. Schieffelin, Esq.

On Emigration, - - - - - (William V. Pettit, Esq., / Hon. H. S. Huntington, / Dr. James Hall.

The Corresponding Secretary read the Agency reports—

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

*Resolved*, That the reports of agents be referred to the Committee on Agencies.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

*Resolved*, That so much of the Annual Report as relates to Foreign Relations, to Finance, to Auxiliary Societies, to Agencies, to Accounts, and to Emigration, be referred to the Standing Committees on those subjects respectively.

The Financial Secretary stated that he had received a letter from President Maclellan, dated Princeton, N. J., January 17th, regretting his inability to be present, owing to indisposition.

The Chairman read a letter addressed to him by Charles Howard, Esq., President of the Maryland Colonization Society, dated Baltimore, January 15, in reference to its relations with this Society.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, the letter was laid on the table for the present.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Goble, and laid on the table for the present:

*Resolved*, That this Society approve the contemplated plan of the New Jersey Colonization Society, of sending to Liberia a special agent, for the purpose of exploring the New Jersey tract, to survey and map the same, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, with the view to the speedy settlement of this tract, with the approbation of the Liberian Government, and to make such other surveys and explorations in the interior of the country as may be practicable, the expenses so incurred shall be credited to the New Jersey Colonization Society.

A resolution relating to the suppression of the slave trade, &c., adopted by the Colonization Society, January 11th, 1859, on motion, referred to the Committee on

the steamer for the Coast of Africa, passed by the Society, January 11th, 1859, were read by the Committee on Finance.

Reports made by Messrs. Pinney, Gurley, and others, in relation to the efforts among the colored people of the United States for Central Africa.

For the meeting of the Society, again the report of the Travelling Secretary was read. On motion of Mr. Gurley, it was referred to the Com-

#### TRAVELLING SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, JANUARY 1st, 1859.

to the history of this great and noble cause, which has been one of labor and toil, embarrassment of every good cause, sustained by the individual exertion; but evidence of past triumph, are strong incentives to per-

effects of the commercial pressure of the times, as was to be expected, a falling off in our benevolent associations. The last

has been a peculiarly hard year for us—to some of our friends, one of great discouragement.

Other causes, besides stringency in the money market, have operated much to our disadvantage. The slanders against the Liberian Government, which have been set on foot and hurried on through the land, have done much to prejudice the public mind, and weaken confidence in the cause. The distrust and alienation thus created, have been in a measure removed; but very many minds are still affected by them, simply for the want of information. It is not easy for truth to overtake a falsehood when the means of conveyance of the latter are denied to the former. This, I am sorry to say, has been the case in this regard. Papers ready enough to take up and propagate these slanderous reports have been slow to notice their refutation.

The very able and timely letter of the President of this Society to Senator Hammond, contains all that need be said on the subject; and we cannot better serve the cause than to give that document, in some form, a wide circulation. It should be read by thousands whom it will never reach unless special pains be taken to put it into their hands.

Again, it seems to me to be a matter of importance for us to inquire, whether anything can be done to increase the receipts of the Society: whether the working of our machinery in the agency departments may not be made more productive.

I do not propose now to go into a discussion of this question in all its bearings, but rather to make a few suggestions.

The funds of the Society, except in case of legacies, must be obtained principally by personal solicitation. Comparatively few people will remember to bestow their charities if not called upon to do so. This work must be performed by collecting agents. Plate collections in churches and public contributions, where they can be had, are very well, as far as they go, but little can be hoped for in this way. It becomes then a question of great practical importance—*how many collecting agents shall be employed?* To multiply the number and not increase the income of the Society, would be bad policy. There may be rare cases to justify the expense of sustaining an agent for a time, whose services return very little money; but these are only exceptions to the general rule. The community must have evidence that agents are *profitable*, or they will give sparingly, or not at all.

There are multitudes of cheerful givers, who wait for an opportunity to contribute to this cause, and the question is, how shall such persons be reached? One way is, to form town or district societies on the principle of each member paying annually a given sum, to some person appointed by each Society to receive it.

Another way is to employ individuals in the communities where they severally reside, to call upon persons for their subscriptions without forming such societies.

In every place worth the effort, a suitable person might be obtained for a trifling compensation, if not as a gratuity, to spend a day or two, as the case might be, in this behalf. Thus hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars might be collected in communities which would not otherwise be visited, and while the regular agent is employed in larger and more productive fields.

Take for example, the three northern States—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Neither of these States would yield enough to justify the expense of employing an agent continually within its bounds. Probably no two of them would. The three might: but it would be impossible for one man thoroughly to explore so large a territory without resorting to some such expedient as I have proposed.

There may be difficulties in the way of putting this plan into extensive operation—there may be a better one: but I am fully persuaded that the Society, all things considered, should be satisfied with having few commissioned agents in the field, even though its receipts be not as large as we could wish. The success of our enterprise does not depend entirely, or mainly, on the number of dollars collected, or emigrants transported.

The place to look for progress is the other side of the Atlantic—in the gradual development of the various departments of the Republic of Liberia. If we cannot

find improvement there, the home operations of the Society will be comparatively of little account.

But Liberia is manifestly *advancing*, and perhaps never in a more marked and hopeful degree, than during the last year. The increased attention given to the cultivation of the soil is a most encouraging feature in the growth of the Republic. I cannot doubt that its course is *onward* and *upward*; but let us not indulge in unreasonable expectations in regard to its future progress. Empires are not built up in a day, or an age. Our best policy is to "make haste slowly" by patient continuance in well doing.

In speaking of my own labors the past year, I have but little to say.

Besides what I have accomplished in Connecticut and Rhode Island, where no agent has been employed; I have visited and addressed large audiences in the following towns in Vermont: St. Johnsbury, Woodstock, Windsor, Bellows' Falls, and Brattleborough.

I have done the same in the following places in Massachusetts: Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Salem, Beverly, Newburyport, and Northampton, making collections in the several towns mentioned so far as practicable. I have also done something in New Hampshire and Maine; but on account of lameness occasioned by a fall, I have not been able to perform all the labor *abroad*, which I otherwise should have done, and which was expected of me. The aggregate amount of my collections paid into the treasury of the Parent or State Societies, is between four and five thousand dollars.

I am respectfully, your humble servant,

JOHN ORCUTT.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet this evening at 7½ o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment: the President of the Society in the Chair. The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Committee on Accounts made a report as follows, which was approved:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on Accounts have made an examination of the vouchers and compared them with the entries of the disbursements by the Financial Secretary, for the year 1858, and find the entries correct.—(For Exhibit, see page 110.)

D. S. GREGORY,  
HENRY STODDARD,  
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN, Com.

The resolution offered by Dr. Goble, respecting an exploration of the New Jersey tract in Liberia, was then taken up, and after being amended, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Pinney, G. W. S. Hall, Esq., of Baltimore, was invited to sit as a Corresponding member.

The Committee on Emigration made a report, which was approved:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.

The Committee on Emigration, to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the subject, respectfully report:

That they have had a free interchange of opinion in relation to the part of the Society's operations submitted for their consideration, and that they have agreed with entire unanimity in recommending a continuance of the policy hitherto pursued, of furnishing the requisite means to forward, and temporarily to support, such persons of African descent as may offer to emigrate to the



land of their progenitors. They would, however, respectfully suggest to the Board the propriety of conducting the emigration of the present year, so far as they can properly influence it, as to strengthen the settlements already made in the Republic of Liberia. While they would not be disposed to discourage the proposed settlement of the New Jersey Society, they are yet much impressed with the importance of so fortifying the settlements at Robertsport, Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas, as to enable those settled at these points to protect themselves from outrage and injury, whether from native chiefs, who seek to gratify their cupidity by violating the laws of the Republic, or from trading parties on the coast, animated by similar motives. They would thus strengthen the hands of the Liberian authorities in the noble work of resisting such outrages as were attempted by the officers of the Regina Coeli, and thereby put an end to the slave trade in disguise as they had previously done when carried on under its proper name.

WM. V. PETTIT,  
S. H. HUNTINGTON,  
JAMES HALL, Committee.

The following resolution, offered by Hon. Mr. Schenck, was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Agencies:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be authorized, and hereby instructed, to appoint and commission the Rev. E. G. Nicholson general travelling and collecting Agent for a district to be composed of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, making such agreement with him as they may deem just and expedient as to his commissions, or other compensation, for his services; and the said Agent to have the authority to appoint or employ all his subordinate agents or assistants, within the district so assigned to him, and to be responsible for their collections, and for their right and faithful performance of the duties entrusted to them.

The letter of Charles Howard, Esq., President of the Maryland State Colonization Society, was then called up—Whereupon, it was

*Resolved*, That the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, be appointed a committee to meet the committee of the Maryland State Society, with authority to assure the latter of the desire of this Board to obtain their cooperation in its deliberations, and to invite them to appoint representatives to the next and future meetings of this Board, under the 5th article of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society:—With the understanding that this Board will recognize all credits to this Society on account of advances for the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, for carrying emigrants, and all moneys expended by the Maryland Colonization Society for colonization purposes and for the use of so much of Liberia as was founded by the State of Maryland, as a basis of representation for that particular year.

The report of Dr. James Hall, as agent of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, was called up, and on motion of Mr. Pinney, referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1859.

The Board met according to adjournment. The President of the Society in the Chair. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Danforth, the minutes of last night's proceedings were read and approved.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies made a report, which, on motion, was accepted.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The portion of the Annual Report referred to the Committee on Auxiliaries, is in the following words:

"It is much to be desired that some method should be devised by the State Societies, which would enable them more effectually to aid the pecuniary resources and invigorate the operations of this Society. They occupy the States where wealth abounds, and where benevolent institutions generally are well sustained. Applications by this Society to the citizens of these States must be made through the State Societies; and through them, the public naturally suppose, donations to the Parent Society will be made. It will be for the officers of these Societies to consider whether anything, and if so, what, can be done, to increase the amount of their contributions to this Society."

The difficulty here briefly suggested, deserves a more extended statement.

The delegates of the State Societies form a powerful, and commonly a controlling element in this Board. They come here annually, and prescribe what the Parent Society shall do, and what it shall not. They sometimes bind very heavy burdens, and lay them on its shoulders. The tasks which they impose cannot be performed without a large amount of funds. As reasonable task-masters, they ought to see to it that the funds are furnished, or at least that the Parent Society is at liberty to obtain them. Pharaoh, himself, did not forbid his Hebrew servants to get straw where they could find it.

The auxiliaries, by their delegates, next forbid the Parent Society to solicit funds where they may most readily be obtained, in those "States where wealth abounds, and where benevolent institutions generally are well sustained." The auxiliaries reserve to themselves the exclusive right to solicit funds in those States. If the Parent Society needs funds from any of those States, it must ask the auxiliary for them. Against this arrangement there would be no objection, if the auxiliaries would collect and pay over what the Parent Society needs, for the execution of the tasks imposed upon it.

But, in the third place, some of the auxiliaries, sometimes, expend nearly all the funds they collect on separate objects of their own, paying over, about the end of each year, just enough to secure a representation in this Board, and thus the Parent Society is deprived of the aid which it needs and might otherwise receive from its friends in such States.

In the operation of this arrangement, there is sometimes an additional element of unfairness. In each of these States, the Parent Society has friends who desire to give for the promotion of its objects, but who would give less, or nothing, to be expended on separate plans of the State Society. Such friends sometimes send their donations directly to the treasury at Washington; but oftener, probably, they give to the State Society, considering it as only an agency for the conveyance of their donations to the Parent Society. But these donations, when once in the treasury of the auxiliary, are expended on its separate objects, and never reach the destination for which the donors intended them. This is practically unfair to the donors, as well as to the Parent Society.

This evil, your Committee are aware, is sometimes made to appear greater than it is. State Societies, by previous agreement or request, expend a part of their funds for the Parent Society, in executing its tasks; thus saving the trouble of sending the money to Washington and back again, and often, much other trouble besides. Sometimes they procure donations and bequests, which are paid directly to the Parent Society at Washington, without the ceremony of passing through the treasury of the auxiliary; and then, a tabular statement is presented to this Board, giving those auxiliaries credit for only such sums as have passed, in cash, through their treasuries into the treasury of the Parent Society. Such statements injuriously misrepresent the auxiliaries to which they relate. Yet, after all due allowance on this account, the difficulty is of serious magnitude, and, in the words of the Report referred to us, "it is much to be desired that some method should be devised" for removing it.

It is not difficult to devise such a method; but, as the Report implies, its execution must depend on the pleasure of the State Societies. If they would only abstain from all separate action, not previously agreed upon in this Board, or authorized by the Executive Committee, and employ their whole power in assisting the Parent Society to perform the tasks which they impose upon it,

the difficulty would be at an end. They might still have their separate action, but it would consist in doing an assigned part of the general work; and the part assigned would always be with their own consent, and usually of their own suggestion. The work thus done by them would as "effectually aid the pecuniary resources and invigorate the operations of this Society," as if the dollars expended on it had been paid into its treasury and out again.

Your Committee see no good reason why the auxiliaries should object against this remedy. If a new project, really worthy to be executed, should suggest itself to any of them, the Executive Committee would almost always give it their reasonable sanction. If that sanction should be withheld, it would seldom be any great evil to wait till they can consult their brethren, assembled in this Board of Directors. If both the Committee and the Directors refuse their sanction, the auxiliary may well distrust its own wisdom. If, however, after all, it feels bound in duty to proceed, it cannot reasonably object to proceeding as an independent Society, and not as an auxiliary.

Some years since, the Rev. John Orcutt, of Massachusetts, was appointed agent of the Parent Society for the State of Connecticut, with a competent salary. He was soon after chosen Secretary of the Auxiliary in that State, and was its only salaried officer. All his collections were paid into, or accounted for at, the treasury in Washington. Much of the success of this Society is doubtless due to the personal characters of its Secretary and other officers. Still, that arrangement seems to be proved, by the experiment, the most efficient yet devised for an auxiliary. But there are serious difficulties, growing out of the history of some of the State Societies, in the way of its universal adoption; and if the State Societies will generally comply with the other suggestions already made, its adoption is of minor importance. Abstinence from expenditures not previously authorized by the general voice of our brotherhood, would accomplish nearly all that can reasonably be expected. We commend this part of the Annual Report to their serious consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH TRACY,  
J. G. GOBLE,  
W. L. UNDERWOOD, Com.

On motion of Dr. Goble, it was

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Goble, Huntington, and Stoddard, were appointed the committee.

The Nominating Committee reported the following nominations—which are the same as last year!—Whereupon, the report was adopted, and the persons therein named duly elected, viz:

*Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

*Financial Secretary*, Rev. W. McLAIN.

*Travelling Secretary*, Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

*Executive Committee*—HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D., JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq., W. W. SEATON, Esq., Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, Hon. WILLIAM MERRICK, Hon. ISAAC BLACKFORD.

Mr. Gregory, from the Committee on Accounts, made the following report, respecting the voyages of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens; when, after some remarks from Dr. Hall, it was, on motion of Mr. Huntington,

*Resolved*, That the report be accepted.

#### REPORT—SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the accounts of Dr. James Hall, Agent of the Company's Ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, for the past year, report—

That the Agent has made, from time to time, detailed accounts, supported by vouchers, of the result of the several voyages, which accounts have had the examination of the Executive Committee and the Financial Secretary; it would therefore be a useless labor for the Committee to go over the same work again. A summary of the two round voyages, marked C. and D., is herewith presented, with a satisfactory explanatory letter of Dr. Hall, which the Committee recommend to be entered upon, and be published with the minutes. The Agent is satisfied with the arrangement made for his compensation, for the large amount of labor and responsibility involved in the charge of the ship; and as he furnishes from his own enterprize the means for meeting the compensation the Society avoids a serious item which would otherwise arise in commissions for the performance of the service. The allowance to Dr. Hall is one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid in freight of flour furnished by himself. In case there is no room for one thousand barrels annually, the deficiency is a charge in money.—(For Exhibit, see pages 111 and 112)

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. S. GREGORY,  
HENRY STODDARD,  
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN, Com.

*Letter of Dr. Hall.*

BALTIMORE, January 1st, 1859.

Rev. Wm. McLain, Financial Secretary A. C. S.,

DEAR SIR:—I hand you herewith a summary of the expenditures and earnings of the ship M. C. Stevens, for two voyages, her 3d and 4th, designated as C. and D., comprising the second year's service of the ship. They are made up from accounts furnished you at different times, to which I refer you for items. You will note discrepancies in the footings of the enclosed and those accounts, which arise from the fact that many items are there entered not strictly appertaining to the ship, being merely debits and credits of the A. C. S.

I very much regret that the present exhibit shows a material falling off from the same of last year, or the two first voyages of the ship; but you will note that it arises mainly from a diminution of the business of the Society. The paying freight, it will be seen, has increased. Last year the charges to the Society amounted to \$14,697—adding to this the sugar mill, taken gratis, estimated at \$500—\$15,197; whereas, this year it amounts only to \$9,871: a difference of \$5,326. The paying freights and passengers last year amounted to \$5,762; this year to \$8,023;—an increase of \$2,261. You will also note that voyage D. is the first that yields any amount for freight home. I will add, that in voyage E., which will come into our next year's account, the freight bill out exceeds that of any previous voyage, and I have reason to hope the home freight will also. You will notice that the expenses of the ship average about the same at each voyage. I think we may safely calculate that the paying freight both ways will gradually increase to the extent of the full capacity of the ship, not required for emigrants and the Society's freight. And this will much exceed the amount heretofore taken in consequence of ballasting with iron, which you are aware was done previous to her departure on her last voyage, to the estimated increase of her capacity of near 1,000 bbls. The insurance on the ship is diminished one-half, agreeable to a resolution of the Board of Directors at their last meeting. I have set the salary of myself as Agent in the general summary of the year at \$1,000, as I see you have charged that amount paid by a vote of the Board of Directors, but I considered it as due for the first year's services as Agent. For my services the present year I shall deduct from freight furnished voyage E., as per vote of the Board, 1,000 bbls.

It may not be superfluous to remark, that the ship performs as well as during her first year's service, making passages on an average in less time than any square-rigged vessel in the trade. I have thus far been fortunate, too, in securing the services of a good master and officers, having heard no reasonable complaint from any quarter. From this cause, and the superior accommodations of the ship, and provisions for cabin passengers, she is sought by such to their great inconvenience in many other respects, both by Liberians having

occasion to visit this country, and by missionaries to different parts of the coast. In fine, she may be said fully to answer the expectations of those who have ever advocated the running of a ship by the Society.

Accompanying this you will find the letter-books and files containing the correspondence relative to the business of the ship, together with bills vouching for the various items in the accounts furnished you, heretofore referred to.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES HALL.

Mr. Whittlesey, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom had been referred the action of the N. Y. State Colonization Society concerning the suppression of the slave trade, and other important matters, made the following report, which was accepted. The resolutions recommended by the Committee were then taken up *seriatim*, and adopted. On motion of Mr. Pinney, it was

*Resolved*, That the foregoing report be approved, and with the resolutions attached, be published in the African Repository.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred copies of the Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society on the 3d of January, 1859, report—

That for convenience of reference, the Committee number said resolutions in consecutive order:

The first resolution renewedly expresses the opposition of said Society to the slave trade in Africa, open or disguised. The 9th section of the first article of the Constitution provides, that "the migration or importation of such persons, as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year 1808." At the 2d session of the 9th Congress, Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, presented that section of the Constitution to the attention of Congress, and invited legislative action thereon. By an act approved March 2d, 1807, the importation of negroes to be enslaved after the 1st of January, 1808, was prohibited. If New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut had voted in the convention to form the Constitution of the United States, to prohibit the slave trade after January 1st, 1800, it would have ceased at that time.

When the act of March 2d, 1807, was passed, there was harmony and unity in the views and feelings of the people throughout the United States on the subject of the slave trade; and now the Committee entertain no doubt, that in each of the great divisions of the United States, a large majority of the people are as strongly opposed to a renewal of the slave trade, as the Society, whose resolution is under consideration. This Committee has no reason to doubt, that the Administration, and the Government of the United States, deem the trade to be odious, and will exercise their constitutional power to suppress it. The Committee think that every humane, well disposed, and patriotic citizen of the United States, has a high duty to discharge in this matter, as well as the officers of the Government; and it is cause of regret, if not of astonishment, that in the principal ports of the United States, where the unanimous voice of the people is ostensibly raised against the traffic, ships are built, fitted up, and furnished with manacles for the trade, in all of which a large number of mechanics and laborers are employed, without any interference whatever on the part of the people. This Committee recommend a concurrence in the views expressed in the first resolution.

2d. The second resolution expresses an earnest desire for a more effective action of the Government of the United States to suppress the slave trade, by substituting small, but well armed war steamers, for the large sail vessels now employed. It is wise, in all instances, to adapt the best means to acquire the object in view. The settled principle and policy of the United States has been, and is, to deny to all sovereign Powers the right to search their vessels, sailing under their national flag. The practice of Great Britain to search American vessels for deserters from British vessels, was one cause of the war of 1812,

and although she did not expressly relinquish the right by the treaty of Ghent, she virtually abandoned it, and now disclaims the right. The consequence is, that Americans fit out vessels in our ports, clear with American papers, sail under our national flag to the west coast of Africa, arrange for cargoes of slaves, transfer their vessels to Spanish or Portuguese officers, and are protected from the British cruisers by the flag they dishonor. Small steamers are wanted, to move rapidly upon different points of the coast, to surprize the American vessels engaged in the slave trade; and if necessary to enter rivers, and steam up them, to surprize the boats and the slave stations. If an American had a contract to suppress the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, he would use small steamers in connection with large vessels, to accomplish his object most efficiently and economically.

This Committee think this subject should be presented to the Secretary of the Navy, and to the President, accompanied by all the information within the power of the Executive Committee to collect. Gentlemen from Connecticut are in this city who are intimately acquainted with the Secretary of the Navy and possess his confidence; one of whom is a member of this Board. The Secretary of the Navy has been, on more than one occasion, a distinguished member of this Board, as a delegate from his native State; and this Committee is gratified to believe, his habits and character give the assurance, he will, with pleasure, devote as much time to the investigation of the subject, as the arduous duties of his office will permit. From respect to him, and to save him from unnecessary labor in obtaining facts for his action, this Committee will recommend in the resolution presented herewith, that the powers of the Executive Committee be so far enlarged, as to authorize them to invite the co-operation of other gentlemen.

*Resolved*, That the second resolution be referred to the Executive Committee, to prosecute such measures, with the Secretary of the Navy, and with the President of the United States, as they shall deem to be best suited to accomplish the important object therein stated. And the powers of said Executive Committee are hereby, so far enlarged, as to permit them to invoke the aid of other gentlemen, if they should think proper to do so.

3d. The third resolution involves a question as to the powers of the General Government, concerning which, gentlemen of great distinction entertain different opinions; and believing, as this Committee does, that this Society should not agitate it, the following resolution is submitted:

*Resolved*, That this Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the said third resolution, without prejudice to the views entertained by the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, as to the powers of the General Government to furnish the aid sought to be obtained, and as to the expediency of granting it; and that said third resolution be laid on the table.

4th. The fourth resolution, in the opinion of the Committee, interferes with the executive branch of the Government, and one of its officers, in regard to his accountability for property entrusted to him. This Committee participate with the New York Board in the warm gratification expressed in the conduct of Commander Chauncey, and it does not doubt, that his disposal of the property mentioned will be, and is, impliedly, sanctioned.

The following resolution is submitted:

*Resolved*, That the action of the Board of Directors in the matter of the fourth resolution is not deemed to be necessary nor expedient: that this Committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be laid on the table.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, Chairman.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.

The Committee on Agencies, through its chairman, Mr. Slaughter, made the following report, which, with the resolutions attached, were adopted:

The Committee on Agencies respectfully report, that they have examined the documents referred to them. This examination has resulted in a conviction

of the fact, that our agencies are defective in number and in general efficiency. That the number of agents is utterly inadequate to the successful culture of the wide field which invites our labors, is evident from the mere statement of the following facts: Upon the wide theatre of the United States outside of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, in which alone are self-supporting State organizations, having the exclusive administration of affairs within their respective borders, there are only five agents of the American Colonization Society; of whom three are in the State of Ohio, leaving the remainder of the States, except those above named, in which there are living State Societies, uncultivated by any direct agency, and unproductive of any fruits but spontaneous donations, or those which are picked up by other agents occasionally transcending their legitimate sphere. The amount of the collections of these agents, including receipts for the African Repository, and also including the collections of Mr. Seys, now detailed upon duty in Liberia, is \$7,591.67;—the salaries and expenses amounting to \$3,128.41—leaving a balance of collections over expenditures of \$4,469 26. This statement excludes the results of the valuable labors of the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, who is not, technically, an agent, but one of the Secretaries of this Board.

That something should be done to bring into the field a larger and more efficient corps of agents, is evident we think from the mere statement of these facts. But as the constitution clothes the Executive Committee with the authority to appoint and direct agents, it is not competent to this Board to move in the matter except by way of amendment of the constitution or suggestions to the Executive Committee. We therefore respectfully but earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee the immediate reorganization of the whole system of agencies, and commend to their serious consideration the proposition of the Ohio Society in reference to the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, and the assigning of similar duties to the Rev. Mr. Orcutt in other States where there are no active State Societies. The high character, zeal, and general capacity of these gentlemen, and their familiarity with the respective fields, would probably enable them to do good service in vitalizing State Societies now in a condition of suspended animation, and in enlisting in our service a more effective corps of laborers.

The Committee embody these views in the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Executive Committee the re-organization of their whole system of agencies, with a view to its increased efficiency.
2. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the serious consideration of the Executive Committee the proposition of the Ohio Society, in reference to the Rev. Mr. Nicholson.
3. *Resolved*, That we also recommend the assigning of like duties to the Rev. Mr. Orcutt in the Eastern States.

All which is respectfully submitted.

PHILIP SLAUGHTER,  
WILLIAM COPPINGER, Com.

On motion of the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That this Board having been advised, since their last meeting, of the course pursued by the President of this Society when in St. Petersburg during the winter of 1857-'8, as evidenced by his correspondence, with the Grand Duke Constantine, published in the African Repository of April, 1858, in regard to Liberia, fully concur therein; and that this Board take the present occasion to express their gratification at the ready assent of the Grand Admiral, the Grand Duke Constantine, to the President's request, that the ships of the Imperial Marine, which may find themselves on the coast of Africa, should visit the ports of Liberia; this Board fully appreciating "the additional countenance that will be thereby afforded to the efforts which the people of the young Republic are making to take a rank among the nations."

The Board then adjourned to meet this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment: the President in the Chair. The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Pinney offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Directors legally appointed as delegates by the State Societies; shall be considered as holding office for one year—from January 1 to December 31.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Cleveland, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretaries of the Society and the Executive Committee, for their valuable and efficient services.

On motion of Mr. Gurley, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the President of this Society for the able and judicious manner in which he has presided during the session of the Board of Directors.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, it was

*Resolved*, That this Board present their thanks to William Coppinger, Esq., for his able and faithful services as Secretary of this Board during the present session.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pinney.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,  
*Pres. Am. Col. Society.*

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*



## Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1858.

To balances due the Society, per last report, -	54,989 85	By balances due by the Society, per last report, -	11,473 45
Receipts from the following sources, viz:—		Payments for the following objects, viz:—	
Profit and Loss, -	838 67	Profit and Loss account, -	247 97
Expense account, -	625 00	Expense account, compensation of Agents, -	5,949 31
African Repository, -	2,807 54	African Repository, paper and printing, -	4,871 34
Donations, -	16,750 63	Mary Caroline Stevens, including \$1,000, Dr.	
Mary Caroline Stevens, freight, &c., -	18,117 06	Hall's salary for 1857, and \$3,335.50 paid	
Legacies, -	5,438 84	for pig iron for permanent ballast, -	22,661 98
Emigrants, -	17,222 45	Legacies, -	300 00
		Emigrants (including balances owed for last year)	26,380 97
Total receipts, including above balances, -	116,810 04	Colony of Liberia—(expenses of agents and	
Balances due by the Society, -	11,304 32	physicians in Liberia), -	5,318 40
		Contingent account, -	97 19
		Office expenses—salaries of Secretaries, rent of	
		office, fuel, stationery, postage, &c., -	5,802 08
		Interior settlement at Careysburg, -	4,392 39
		Recaptives of the Echo, -	8,636 15
Total receipts, 61,820 19		Total Expenditures, including above balances, -	96,131 23
“ expenses, 61,196 57		Balances due to the Society, (including invoices sent	
Cash in hand, 623 62		to Liberia, of which returns have not yet	
		been made,) -	-31,359 51
		Cash in hand, -	632 62
	128,114 36		31,983 13
			128,114 36

The following certificates of stock, and bonds, are held by this Society at present, as will appear by reference to the Stock Book, viz:—Ten preferred bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for \$1,000 each; also, certificate of said Company for \$1,200, being amount of accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1852, to Jan. 1, 1854; also, certificate for one share of the Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroad Company, from which the Society receives seven per centum dividend annually; also, twelve coupon bonds of the Corporation of Alexandria, Va., for \$1,000 each, which have been purchased with the \$10,000 Graham Legacy, and which are held in trust, for educational purposes in Liberia, according to the provisions of the will of the late Augustus Graham; also, four coupon bonds of the State of Virginia for \$1,000 each. COLONIZATION BOOKS, January 1, 1858.

The Committee on Accounts have made an examination of the vouchers and compared them with the entries of the disbursements by the Financial Secretary, for the year 1858, and find the entries correct. D. S. GAZCONY, Chairman.

Estimate of Expenses and Earnings of the Ship M. C. Stevens—Voyage C.

EXPENSES.		EARNINGS.	
1857.		1857.	
Nov. 1—Sundry bills of stores and provisions for officers, crew, cabin and steerage passengers, Portage bill—or entire wages of officers and crew,	1,932 80	Nov. 1—Cabin passage out,	900 00
Ship chandlery, cordage, &c.,	2,266 89	Cabin and steerage passage on Coast and home,	1,067 19
General disbursements in U. States, as port charges, pilotage, towage, wharfage, ballast-	873 46	Freight out, \$550, and home, \$210.63,	760 63
ing, wood, water, coal, &c.,	502 88	Sundry stores and empty barrels sold on Coast,	104 33
Disbursements on Coast, as fresh provisions, vegetables, Kroomen, &c.,	373 39	Sundry passages and freight for A. C. S.—	
Sundry contingent expenses incident to freight-	167 43	Mr. Cowan's cabin passage out,	
ing, as drayage, freight, Express, &c.,	133 28	home, and on the Coast, - - - \$250	
Sundry bills of repairs in port,	1,651 00	112 adult emigrants in steerage, \$35, 3,920	
Half year's full insurance on \$40,000, - - -	1,267 02	44 children, \$17.50, - - - 770	
Balance,		Freight, estimated at - - - 991	
		Sundry passengers and freight for Md.	5,931 00
		State Col. Society, charged in ac-	
		count for advances on ship, esti-	
		ated as 6 adult emigrants, at \$35, \$210	
		Freight, - - - - - 50	
		Passage of women home, Mrs. Farrow	260 00
		unpaid, - - - - - \$45	
		Ditto, Mrs. Kemp, draft on Atwell for	
		ditto, protested, - - - - - 100	
			145 00
			9,168 15
		1858.	
		April 1—By balance of gain, - - - - -	1,267 02

JAMES FALL,  
Agent for the Ship.

*Estimate of Expenses and Earnings of the Ship M. C. Stevens—Voyage D.*

EXPENSES.		EARNINGS.	
1858.		1858.	
May 1—Provisions and stores, voyage round, for officers, crew, cabin and steerage passengers, Portage bill—entire wages of officers and crew.	1,697 78	May 1—Cabin passage out,	435 00
Bill of ship chandlery, cordage, &c., General disbursement bills, as port charges, pilotage, towage, wharfage, stevedores' labor, watching, wood, water, &c., Ditto, on Coast, as provisions, Kroomen, ballasting, &c., Sundry contingent expenses, as drayage, freight, and Express charges, Bills for repairs by damage sustained by grounding, Half insurance for one year on \$40,000, Balance,	2,272 96 814 87 849 04 493 65 82 68 590 96 1,651 00 486 49	Passage on Coast and home, Sundry freights out, Ditto on Coast and home, Ditto provisions and lumber sold on Coast, Sundry passages and freights for A. C. S., viz: 89 adults, at \$35, 38 children, at \$17.50, Freight estimated at	838 78 1,323 96 2,395 53 105 75
			3,940 41
	8,939 43	By balance of gain,	8,939 43

E. & O. E.  
BALTIMORE, October 31, 1858.

JAMES HALL,  
Agent for the Ship.

*General Summary for the year, comprising two voyages.*

Expenses of Voyage C,	7,901 13	Earnings of Voyage C,	9,168 15
Do, do, D,	8,452 94	do, D,	8,939 43
Salary as Agent of the Ship, per annum,	1,000 00		
Gain,	753 51		
	<u>\$18,107 58</u>		<u>\$18,107 58</u>

### Postal Convention

#### BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Government of the Republic of Liberia, and the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between the two Countries, and to regulate, by means of a convention, the communication by post between the Territories of the Republic and the British Dominions, have named for this purpose, that is to say :

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Liberia, has named Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul General of the said Republic for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Postmaster General of Her Britannic Majesty, has named Rowland Hill, Esq., Secretary of the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE 1. The total amount of postage to be collected in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland upon ordinary letters, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Liberia, and conveyed between the United Kingdom and Liberia, by British mail packet, shall be as follows :

For every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce, British, one rate of six pence, of which five pence shall represent the British postage, and one penny the Liberian postage.

Reciprocally, the total amount of postage to be collected in the Republic of Liberia, upon ordinary letters posted in Liberia, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and conveyed between Liberia and the United Kingdom by British mail packet, shall be as follows :

For every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce British, one rate of twelve cents, United States currency, of which two cents shall represent the Liberian postage, and ten cents the British postage.

With respect to the charge upon letters above the weight of half an ounce, British, the following scale of progression shall be adopted in both countries :

For every letter above the weight of half an ounce, British, and not exceeding one ounce, two rates ;

For every letter above the weight of one ounce, British, and not exceeding two ounces, four rates ;

For every letter above the weight of two ounces, British, and not exceeding three ounces, six rates ;

And so on, two rates being added for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

The prepayment of these rates of postage shall be compulsory.

ART. 2. In exception to the concluding stipulation of Article 1, preceding, it is agreed that every letter posted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, upon which letter an amount of postage insufficient for its prepayment has been paid, shall be forwarded to its destination provided the postage has been prepaid to the extent at least of one rate of six pence or twelve cents. Upon such letter there shall be collected, by the office which delivers it, the amount of the difference between the postage prepaid and the postage which should have been prepaid ; together with a fixed additional rate of six pence, or twelve cents as a fine.

The whole amount on the delivery of insufficiently paid letters shall be divided between the Post Offices of the two Countries, in the same proportion as the postage which is prepaid.

ART. 3. The Post Offices of the two Countries shall mutually account to each other for the portion of the postage which is due to each upon the letters dispatched from one office to the other.

The Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office, for all paid letters forwarded from Liberia addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the sum of five pence for every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce.

The Post Office of Liberia shall further pay to the British Post Office the postage due to Great Britain for insufficiently paid letters forwarded to Liberia according to the basis laid down in Article 2, preceding.

Reciprocally, the British Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Liberia for all paid letters forwarded from the United Kingdom addressed to Liberia, the sum of one penny for every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce.

The British Post Office shall further pay to the Post Office of Liberia the postage due to Liberia for insufficiently paid letters forwarded to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, according to the basis laid down in Article 2, preceding.

ART. 4. The Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office for paid letters originating in Liberia, and transmitted by way of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to British Colonies or Countries beyond sea, as well as for unpaid letters originating in British Colonies or Countries beyond sea, and forwarded by way of the United Kingdom, and addressed to Liberia, as follows :

1st. The sum of five pence per single letter, viz :

Four pence for the sea conveyance between the United Kingdom and Liberia, and one penny for the transit over the territory of the United Kingdom.

2d. The sea rate paid by the British public upon letters exchanged between the United Kingdom and British Colonies or Foreign Countries beyond sea.

3d. The Foreign or Colonial rate or rates paid by the British Post Office to the Post Office of the Foreign Countries or British Colonies to or from which the letters are forwarded.

Table A, annexed to this Convention, shows the total amounts to be accounted for by the Post Office of Liberia upon letters of this class.

ART. 5. The Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office for every letter, not exceeding the weight of half an ounce, forwarded from a port in Liberia, by the British mail packets, to any other port on the west coast of Africa, or to any port at which those packets may touch on their voyage to and from the United Kingdom, the sum of four pence ; and for heavier letters in proportion, according to the scale laid down in Article 1, preceding.

For every Newspaper forwarded in like manner, the Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office the sum of one penny.

ART. 6. The British Post Office may send registered letters, from the United Kingdom, addressed to Liberia, and the Post Office of Liberia may, on its side, send registered letters, from Liberia, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

A fee or additional charge, the amount of which the dispatching office shall fix, may be levied and retained in the country from which the registered letters are dispatched, but no postage, duty, or tax whatever shall be levied on the delivery of registered letters forwarded from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, addressed to Liberia, or forwarded from Liberia addressed to the United Kingdom.

ART. 7. The Post Office of Liberia may also send to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, registered letters addressed to the following British Colonies, viz : Malta, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, the British West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, South Australia, Western Australia, Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Natal, and Mauritius.

Upon every registered letter so forwarded, the Post Office of Liberia shall account to the British Post Office for the sum of six pence, in addition to the postage due to the British Post Office.

ART. 8. The addresses of registered letters sent from one country to the other, shall be entered, by the dispatching office, in the table which is provided for the purpose in the letter bill, with such particulars as are pointed out by the said table.

These letters shall be tied together with a cross string, the ends of which shall be made fast to the bottom of the letter bill by means of a seal made of sealing wax.

ART. 9. Upon every British Newspaper duly registered at the General Post Office for transmission abroad, posted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, addressed to Liberia, a postage of one penny only shall be collected, in advance by the British Post Office, and no charge whatever shall be made on its delivery in Liberia.

Reciprocally, upon every Newspaper posted in Liberia addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a postage of two cents only shall be collected in advance by the Post Office of Liberia, and no charge whatever shall be made on its delivery in the United Kingdom.

ART. 10. Upon every Newspaper originating in any British Colony or Country beyond sea, forwarded through the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, addressed to Liberia; and upon every Newspaper originating in Liberia, addressed to any British Colony or Country beyond sea, the Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office the sum of one penny, and, in addition, any foreign transit postage with which the Newspaper may be chargeable when conveyed by way of any Foreign Country.

ART. 11. Subject to the following conditions: book packets may be sent from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Liberia, and *vice versa*.

1st. The postage must be prepaid, but the dispatching office may, if it thinks proper, permit a book packet, prepaid to the extent, at least, of one rate, to be forwarded to its destination. In such case the packet shall be charged with the deficiency, together with one additional rate of postage, as a fine.

2d. Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination.

3d. A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment or vellum, and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed written, or plain, or any mixture of the three. Further: all legitimate binding, mounting or covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion thereof shall be allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of Literary or Artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto; but no patterns or books of patterns (unless consisting merely of paper) shall be allowed.

4th. No book packet may contain any written letter, closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter written, in any such packet, or in or upon its cover.

5th. No book packet must exceed two feet British, in length, width, or depth.

ART. 12. The postage to be collected by the dispatching officer upon the book packets referred to in the preceding Article, shall be as follows:

1st. Upon book packets forwarded from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Liberia—

For a packet not exceeding four oz. British, in weight.....	3d
For a packet weighing above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.....	6d
For a packet weighing above 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb.....	1s 0d
For a packet weighing above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb.....	1s 6d

and six pence being added for each additional half pound or fraction of half a pound.

2d Upon book packets forwarded from Liberia to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—

For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. in weight.....	6 cts.
For a packet weighing above 4 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz.....	12 cts.

For a packet weighing above 8 oz., and not exceeding 1 lb..... 24 cts.  
 For a packet weighing above 1 lb., and not exceeding 1½ lb..... 36 cts.  
 and so on, 12 cents being added for each additional half pound or traction of half a pound.

ART. 13. The British Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Liberia, one-third of the amount of postage collected in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland upon prepaid book packets forwarded to Liberia, and upon insufficiently paid book packets received from Liberia, and the Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office two-thirds of the amount of postage collected in Liberia upon prepaid book packets forwarded to the United Kingdom, and upon insufficiently paid book packets received from the United Kingdom.

ART. 14. The British Post Office promises to use its good offices with the Post Office of the United States, in order to procure for the correspondence originating in the United States and addressed to Liberia, and *vice versa*, when forwarded through the United Kingdom, the advantage of prepayment to destination on either side.

ART. 15. Each of the mails exchanged between the Post Offices of the two Countries, shall be accompanied by a letter bill in which the dispatching office shall state the nature of the articles which the mail contains, and the amount of postage due to each office.

The office to which the mail shall be forwarded, shall acknowledge its receipt to the dispatching office by return of post.

The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall be in accordance with the forms B, C, and D, annexed to the present Convention.

ART. 16. Dead letters, Newspapers, and book packets, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, monthly, for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending office. Letters mis-directed or mis-sent shall be reciprocally returned without delay, and letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence and returned to the country whence the letters were sent, shall, in like manner be sent back charged with the rate that would have been paid if the letters had been delivered at the first address.

ART. 17. The British Post Office shall prepare, at the end of every quarter, accounts exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence between the respective offices. Such accounts shall be founded upon the acknowledgments of receipt of the respective offices during the quarter.

After these accounts have been compared and settled by the two offices the balance shall be paid in British money, by that office which shall be found to be indebted to the other.

ART. 18. The British Post Office and the Post Office of Liberia shall have power to modify, from time to time, by mutual consent, the whole of the arrangements agreed upon by the present Convention.

ART. 19. The present Convention shall come into operation on the *first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight*, and shall continue in force until one of the two contracting parties shall have announced to the other, one year in advance, its intention to terminate it.

ART. 20. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

Done in duplicate, in London, the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

GERARD RALSTON, (L. S.)  
 ROWLAND HILL, (L. S.)

**Liberia Port Regulations.**

From the Annual Report of Foreign Commerce, recently transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of State, a document of great interest to those engaged in foreign trade, we extract the following passage from an official despatch of Consul JOHN J. FORNEY, resident at Monrovia:

"It is my opinion, that the laws of Navigation and Commerce of Liberia are conceived in the most liberal spirit, and as most of the provisions, viz: flour, hams, bacon, &c. &c., and lumber, tobacco, rum, powder, and much of the cotton goods imported into this country, are from the United States, it would appear desirable that the same liberal spirit should be manifested on the part of the Government of the United States, with all rightful and legal encouragement to this trade."

**REGULATIONS FOR THE PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.**

**ART. 1.** The lawful commerce of all nations is on an equal footing in the ports of the Republic.

**ART. 2.** Vessels arriving in harbor after sunset are bound to show their colors on the following morning after daylight, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars. It is not permitted to fire in the harbor after sunset with cannon, muskets, pistols, or other fire-arms, under a penalty of five dollars for each offence.

**ART. 3.** It shall be the duty of the Collector of Customs to board every foreign vessel anchoring within the limits of his port, before such vessel has had any communication with the shore.

No boats shall be allowed to board vessels entering the harbor, until the Port Officer's boat has taken cognizance of the same; and all persons violating this regulation shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the President of the Republic, or the Vice President during the inability or absence of the President.

**ART. 4.** All foreign vessels coming to anchor in any port or harbor of this Republic, shall pay an anchorage and lighthouse duty of fifteen dollars; vessels shall be compelled to pay lighthouse duty at ports only where there is a light established and kept up; and when a vessel has paid the lawful anchorage at any one port, she shall not be held liable to pay such anchorage at any other port of the Republic during the same voyage.

**ART. 5.** The master of any vessel anchoring in the ports of this Republic shall, within twenty-four hours from the time of his anchoring, enter his vessel at the Custom House, by exhibiting his register, or other documents in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the officers of the Customs at her departure from the port from which she may have arrived. He shall, on the entry of his vessel, exhibit to the Collector a correct manifest of the cargo on board of his vessel, furnish the Collector a copy of such manifest subscribed by the master, and certified by an oath to be administered by the Collector.

**ART. 6.** No goods or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel or boat, without a permit, to be obtained therefor from the Collector of the port where such goods are to be landed, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered from the master, and forfeiture of the goods so landed in each and every case. And no goods, wares or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel before the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning, nor after 6 o'clock post meridian.

**ART. 7.** No trade shall be made in harbors of this Republic between foreigners and foreigners, nor between foreigners and citizens, unless done under the immediate inspection of the Collector, or his deputy, without accounting to the Collector of the port where such trade has been made, for the duties arising on the goods so traded; any master, supercargo, or others, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each offence.

**ART. 8.** The Collector of each port or harbor is authorized and directed to place on board every foreign vessel coming to anchor in any port or harbor of this Republic, an Inspector, whose duty it shall be to remain on board such vessel during her stay in that port or harbor; and that it shall be the duty of such Inspector to superintend the landing of all goods, wares and merchandise:



he shall note the marks, numbers, weight or measures, as the case may be—the contents of all casks, bales, bundles, crates, and all kinds of packages, boxes, trunks, &c., except where there is freight, and the master or supercargo cannot give the contents; in that case, the packages shall be noted, and the contents made known to the Collector, or the consignee, and he shall deliver a correct account of all goods, wares, and merchandise, c. &c., landed under his supervision, to the Collector, immediately on his leaving such vessel or vessels. He shall not allow any goods, wares, merchandise, &c. &c., to be landed from any vessel or vessels in the port or harbor, until the master or supercargo of such vessel shall have obtained a permit from the Collector.

On rum, gin and whiskey, landed in this Republic, there shall be collected a duty of twenty-five cents on each gallon; and on brandy, wines and cordial, there shall be collected a duty of thirty-seven and a half cents on each gallon; and on ale, porter and claret there shall be collected a duty of six per cent. *ad valorem*; and all such articles shall be landed under the immediate observation of the Collector or his deputy, and by him gauged, or the quantity otherwise ascertained, and the amount of duties thereon be paid, before it goes out of the hands of the Collector.

ART. 9. No vessel shall be admitted to unlade any part of her cargo, at any other place, within the jurisdiction of this Republic, than at one of the ports of delivery established by law, to wit: Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, Sinou, and Harper—except vessels that pay an annual tax of seventy-five cents per ton; and then only under a general permit from the Collector, at such factories or trading stations for which licenses have been obtained from the Government; all goods or merchandise landed in violation of this provision, shall be forfeited, and the master, supercargo, or owner, of any vessel so landing goods or merchandise, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

ART. 10. Every captain, supercargo, or owner, of any vessel, wishing to depart, shall, having ceased landing goods, give at the Custom House at least twelve hours notice of his intention to do so, before clearance shall be granted. He shall render a just and true account of all goods, wares, and merchandise, landed from his vessel; and verify the same by oath, to be administered by the Collector. It shall be the duty of every such captain, supercargo, or commander, upon clearing his vessel, to render into the Custom House a just account of the amount of specie, and African produce, stating the kinds of produce, and quantities of each kind, as well as the names of persons who are about to take passage in his vessel. The Collector shall, after estimating and collecting the duties, grant such vessel a clearance.

ART. 11. None of a vessel's crew shall be discharged and left on shore without the permission of the local authorities, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, and such permission shall not be granted, except to Consuls, or unless the party to be discharged shall receive at least two months' pay at the time of his discharge.

ART. 12. Masters of vessels are prohibited from taking on board, or giving passage to any individual residing within this Republic, without a passport from the Secretary of State, unless to be landed within this Republic, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

ART. 13. All vessels engaged in the slave trade, or having any connection with the slave trade, shall not be allowed to enter the ports of this Republic; nor have any communication with the inhabitants of this Republic, except in cases of distress, when the circumstances are to be reported to the President, for his decision.

ART. 14. The Port Officer is entrusted with the execution of the preceding Regulations, and must be obeyed without delay. All masters of vessels entering the harbor, will receive from him a printed copy of the Port Regulations, for which twenty-five cents are to be paid.

Approved and ratified by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia.

W. A. JOHNSON,  
Collector of Customs, Port of Monrovia,  
and Harbor Master.

## From Liberia.

IN our last number, we stated briefly the intelligence received by the "Exchange." The Rev. JOHN SEYS, under date of January 1st, writes:

"On Sunday, December 19th, we made Grand Cape Mount, and after a pleasant day, Divine service being held twice, we crept up with a light breeze, a full bright moon, and a cloudless sky over us, and cast anchor at 9 P. M. You may imagine my surprise, my most agreeable surprise, when next morning very early, on going upon deck, I saw now plainly what I could but very indistinctly perceive the night before—a town, a rural settlement, with its scores and scores of neat though rudely built cottages, with their gardens and young fruit trees, scattered all over the hillside, and with the noble Receptacle in the midst, forming one of the many prominent durable monuments of the incalculable amount of good done to the African race by means of the American Colonization Society.

"To me, who had gone to that forest in September, 1856, traversed it again and again, marked out the site for the Receptacle, saw it almost completed, and the people under my care, the pioneer band, measurably occupying it, and then leaving for other work assigned me elsewhere—to me this town of five hundred inhabitants, covering the beautiful slopes of that mountain, a town with its schools, places of worship, and a contented, happy people, the effect was indescribable. The change was as if wrought by magic. No, I will take that back, and exclaim, "What hath the Lord wrought!" Instead of croaking about what has not been done in two short

years, I am rejoiced beyond measure at what has been accomplished; and while I had opportunity afforded me to move around, see the people at their homes, eat and drink with them, find out their condition, I have come to the deliberate conclusion—the evil reports of two or three dissatisfied liberated slaves notwithstanding—that you have a fine flourishing settlement at Grand Cape Mount; that by all means it ought to be sustained; that it is healthy, and will prove in the end one of the finest portions of this Republic.

"On arriving here, (at Monrovia,) on the 24th December, I was received, as usual, with the utmost cordiality and kindness, and my appointment as the agent of the United States Government for recaptured Africans, regarded with universal approbation. I called on his Excellency President Benson, immediately, was most kindly received by him, and, in an official correspondence held since our interview, my commission has been duly recognized, and accredited, at the seat of government of this Republic.

"The National Fair was being held on our arrival. Instead of a Crystal Palace they had one much more appropriate, a building made entirely of native material, bamboo floor and sides, and the roof covered neatly with the palm thatch. I obtained a season ticket, and mingled in the throng, to see and examine the evidences of Liberian improvement. I was surprised beyond all anticipation, and could scarcely realize where I was. I cannot enumerate the articles on exhibition, but I was truly gratified with every department. The specimens of sugarcane cannot be excelled in the West Indies, save in the island of Trinidad.

"Socks made of the silk of the great silk cotton tree of the tropics, is decidedly a triumph of Liberian ingenuity. Never did I believe that the short fibre of the article could possibly be spun or wove; but the daughters of Liberia have done it. Gun powder made here, made by a native Liberian, arrested my attention. Beautiful furniture, made of the superior woods of their forests, claimed admiration from all. But I can only mention, without commenting upon, the tools manufactured here, the superior iron ore, the cotton, coffee, cocoa, ginger, corn-meal, arrow-root, yams, eddoes, and many more—all giving indisputable evidence of the vast fertility of the soil, of the onward rapid march in the improvement of the people of Liberia, and of the consoling fact that those who labor for their advancement in the arts and sciences, or any other good thing, do not labor in vain."

January 1st, President BENSON writes:

"I received the Repositories by the 'Niagara,' as also those sent by the 'Stevens,' and thank you for your very able and truthful defence of us against the false imputations made by our enemies respecting the French emigration system. I was pleased to see that my communication of the 14th of September has reached you and been published. By the schooner 'Kingfisher,' which left this port on the 7th of October, I sent you additional documentary evidence, which I doubt not will fully satisfy every reasonable person as to our innocence of the base charges. I was satisfied that you and others, familiar with the history of Liberia and her affairs, had no misgivings, but there are others less acquainted with our affairs, and especially with the reputation of our

public officers, who notwithstanding are friendly to us, that I have been anxious to satisfy, and hence the documentary evidence sent.

"The history of the French emigration system is about one-third through the press, copies of which will be sent by the first opportunity after its issue.

"I send a few copies of my last message, which please distribute.

"Our National Fair held from the 20th to the 29th of December, was a most interesting improvement—an almost incredible improvement on the previous one. \* \* \* I will try and have the Report published, as also the Census, with interesting statistics in time to send by the 'Stevens,' which arrived in this port on the 24th ult."

LETTER FROM REV. G. L. SEYMOUR.

This earnest and self-sacrificing missionary, writes under date of December 17, 1858, "That he had lately returned from an interior exploration to the Kong Mountains, a distance of three hundred and seventy-nine miles from Monrovia: that he had settled difficulties between two kings, instructing them in the friendly and cordial exchange of written contracts of eternal peace."

Mr. Seymour was absent from his station eight months, and will soon give his observations to the public. Mr. Seymour, in a truly apostolic spirit, has established a mission about one hundred miles interior, depending upon his own exertions mainly for support. He is very anxious that the Liberian missionaries should engage in earnest, faithful labors with faith and prayer among the heathen tribes of the interior. He urges the Liberian church to become

self-sustaining, the missionaries to hasten to the interior, so that the aborigines within and beyond the Republic may rejoice. He adds:

"The work is a matter of an age; and we must begin at once; and from any Mission Board will be acceptable, as also men or persons, and as you intimate, I shall wait the Lord's time. I am glad to hear you say, by letter, that my journal is looked for with warmth and prayer and you may be assured that with an humble regard for my-self, I shall go forward in the cause of my Lord and Master for the good of Africa. I never supposed a person could become so enthusiastic, but experience proves to me the truth of the fact; and the more I pray the hotter the fire glows, and I believe that if faithful God will fan it to a flame. The aid wanted now is some one to take charge of another station, one day's walk northeast of Payneville; and then another station equally distant from that—station after station, until a long line of mission operations are to be seen among the Pessey tribe.

"The false reports from or about Liberia must be the result of a fevered brain; and all of our friends must know that the African fever produces degrees and changes in opinion and thoughts, which when expressed at different periods under different circumstances, bear a different character from the same source. The rule of necessity is as applicable to Liberia, and will produce the same results, as in other parts of the world; therefore let none of our friends notice with consequence these things in the light to discourage, but remember that no good cause progresses in this sinful world without something being said against it. Liberia is the starting

point of glorious political honor for our race—therefore it is not strange to hear of an unmeaning slur hurled against her. Liberia has passed through great trials, and I believe her strength and trust in God is equal to the power of her foes now. She is to lead the fore front of one of the greatest moral reforms ever gracing history; she is this moment giving laws and religion, arts, &c., to nearly a dozen tribes within her domain to a respectable extent, as a government; while, however we may feel that more might be done by some whose business it is to apply their talent directly to the work. And here I must contend that the government should not bear the blame of a few. I never felt more desirous, or more encouraged, for Liberia, than at this moment; for I feel that secret springs are at work which will result in good: and as I pray and converse the flame fills my soul with a holy warmth, which enables me to stem every opposition and laugh at hindrances. I feel more and more the benefit of prayer, and that the prayers of the good people of the American Union will prevail with God for the heathen world, and when I learn that those different denominations make a common cause of the great duty of prayer, it fills my heart with gratitude and love to God for such tokens of his will being done on earth as in heaven. It accords with my feelings and sentiments, for when born of grace I was an anti-sectarian, and have been so ever since; and would remind you that my Mission in Pessey is of that character. We have members of different denominations at the station now, and hope for more. I shall take great pleasure in reading and explaining your kind favor to King Darphy and the other chiefs particularly interested. Pray for me,

and believe me your humble and obedient servant."

Mr. Seymour, under date of December 31, also writes:

"It is with humble gratitude that I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the forwarded donation from your respected friend, Mrs. —; and allow me to remark, that I regard it as a token of an increased interest for Africa, and particularly for the interior, a point hitherto somewhat neglected by our citizens; but I have the satisfaction to know that they are beginning to look interiorward, with a cheerful response to its call. Please let the dear friend know that all amounts forwarded to the Interior Liberian

Mission will be duly noticed and published in our report, through the proper channel; and all amounts thus forwarded to me, or my agents on the coast, will be applied to Mission work interior. You will no doubt see the journal of my tour, which I have endeavored to make interesting, while I do not claim any regard as a person of common ability, for I now begin to think that the work is one in which the first talent should be employed; and I entertain hopes that Liberia will act her part in the great work of exploration, civilization and christianity. She can do much for this part of Africa if she can have aid, and I have no doubt of aid forthcoming if it is applied to this purpose."

[From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.]

#### Death of Dr. Goble.

It is with the most sincere sorrow we announce to-day the death of our esteemed fellow citizen, Dr. JABEZ G. GOBLE, at the age of 60, from inflammation of the bowels. He was attacked suddenly and severely about a week since, but by the indefatigable exertions of the most accomplished physicians of this city and New York, he had been greatly relieved, and hopes of his recovery were entertained; but this morning the disease assumed a more alarming character, and the physicians found him entirely prostrated. He was partially revived with stimulants, but survived only till noon. It is supposed that mortification of the intestines had supervened.

By the death of Dr. G. a vacancy has been left in many affairs of public interest. He was a person peculiarly characterized by impulsive nervous energy, and in whatever he engaged, exerted himself most ac-

tively, communicating by his enthusiasm a portion of his spirit to those associated with him. He was a son of Luther Goble, one of the first persons who rendered Newark eminent for the manufacture of shoes. He was a graduate of Hamilton College, and being educated as a physician, at first devoted himself to a practice which was extensive, but after the year 1832 he gradually withdrew from it, and entered on other business. Of late years his principal private business has been that of Life Insurance, as examining physician and agent.

His public occupations have been numerous and important. He was a member of the Common Council in 1841-2-3 4; was chairman of the Committee on Schools, and on Licenses, and in 1844 was President. Public Education was a matter in which he warmly engaged, and to him is due some of the excellence of our present school system. In

1848 he was a member of the Assembly, and exerted himself in the same cause. If we recollect rightly, he brought in a bill for the establishment of a Normal School, which was not then adopted, but since that time a noble institution of the kind has been established. \* \* \*

He was early and actively connected with the N. J. R. R. Co., and was Secretary of the Bridge Company at the time of his death. In addition he was a Trustee of the Newark Academy, a Manager and Secretary of the Newark Savings Bank, (having held those positions from the commencement of the institution,) President of the Board of Trustees of the Third Presbyterian Church, and a deacon in the same, and Secretary of the N. J. Coloni-

zation Society, besides being an active worker and earnest advocate in numerous charitable associations.

But his principal energies, perhaps, were devoted to the Colonization cause. It is not too much to say, that he was the most active friend of Colonization in the State. He frequently spoke at meetings on behalf of that cause, and was indefatigable in his efforts to promote it. He attended as a delegate from this State the recent meeting of the American Colonization Society at Washington, and there urged a scheme for the exploration of Liberia, in which he was warmly interested. His loss to the Colonization Society will cause regret throughout the whole country, among those acquainted with his labors. \* \* \*

[From the Missionary Advocate.]

#### Death of Hon. James B. McGill, of Monrovia.

THE return of the Niagara from Liberia brought the sad intelligence of the death of our financial agent in Liberia, the Hon. J. B. MCGILL. We were about to make a notice of the sad event, when the following letter, addressed to Rev. D. Terry, was received from Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, who has long been personally connected with Liberia and other parts of Western Africa, both as a merchant and as an agent of the American Colonization Society. We judge the letter to be so just and true, and so well expressed, that we substitute it for anything we could write:

"BALTIMORE, Dec. 14, 1858.

"To the Rev. D. Terry,

"DEAR SIR:—The Niagara brings us the really painful intelligence of the decease of our mutual friend, James B. McGill, the husband of

that ill fated woman who suffered so severely from a malignant disease and ill-placed confidence. The loss of Mr. McGill seems to verify the adage that 'misfortunes come not singly but in battalions.' I cannot but think, however, that in this case, as in most others, that one is the consequence of the preceding. The death of Mrs. McGill most deeply affected her husband, more especially the circumstances attending it did. They were the most mutually attached and happy pair I have ever known, and I much doubt if a shadow of unkindness or strife ever rested for a moment between them. The case is doubly painful to me, as by my advice Mrs McGill came to this country for surgical aid, and the parting of herself and husband, on the deck of our ship, is painfully present with me when circumstances bring either to mind. In

the death of Mr. McGill I have lost a highly esteemed and valuable friend, a friend for more than the quarter of a century, and one to whose business capacity and strict integrity I am in a great degree indebted for the moderate competence I am fortunate enough to possess. That event, too, has deprived your Society of an agent whose services you and your predecessors no doubt duly estimated, and whose place you will find it most difficult to supply. It is not an easy matter to find, even in your own communion, one of integrity and ability to perform the responsible duties you require in an agent. Mr. McGill was not only 'honest and capable' but was the devoted agent of your mission, in fact himself one of your most efficient missionaries. He was also no doubt your largest contributor, in proportion to his means, on either side the Atlantic, besides the daily charities of his wife to the poorer members of your communion.

"Although I am not disposed to set a high estimate even on well-merited literary obituaries, 'the lettered urn or monumental stone,' yet I cannot but express a hope that the eminent virtues and long tried and faithful services of Mr. McGill will meet with that acknowledgment at your hands, or from the executive of your Society, that they deserve, and that will be so gratifying to his friends and family, the survivors of whom, although not of your church, have yet considered the interests of your mission and their brother's agency in it, almost as their own, both as a matter of pride and principle.

"Dr. McGill writes me to procure a suitable monument for his brother giving me the dates of his birth and death; the former October 22, 1817, the latter November 3, 1858; which possibly you might wish to know.

"With much respect and esteem,

"I am very truly yours

JAMES HALL."

[From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Feb. 17th.]

#### **Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society.**

THE annual meeting of this Society was held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, on Wednesday evening. In the absence of the President, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, Col. W. C. Alexander, of Princeton, presided. The report was read by Dr. L. A. Smith, and alluded feelingly to the deaths of Rev. Dr. Janeway and Dr. Goble. It then goes on as follows:

"During the early part of the past year the cause of African Colonization was seriously impaired and retarded by the unpleasant rumors that the President and authorities of Liberia were covertly engaged with the French government in the slave trade. For a time this rumor, and

the unfortunate affair of the Regina Cœli at Monrovia, prevented many who had been regular and liberal benefactors of the cause, from contributing to the funds of the Society.

"After a season of suspense, the truth prevailed, and the authorities of Liberia were fully vindicated, and funds again flowed into the treasury, and the receipts, as will be seen by the Treasurer's report, are a fair average of former years, viz: Received, \$1,656 87; Paid to the Parent Society, \$1,260; Expenses, \$320; Balance in hand, \$76.66. In conclusion, the Board would call the attention of the pastors of churches to the fact, that the Society now employs no agent to present

the cause to the people, and they would urge them to assume this duty, and take up a collection in its aid on or about the Fourth of July, and forward the same to our Treasurer, Matthias W. Day, at Newark. If this plan be generally adopted, it is believed that as much or more aid may be secured to the cause, as by any agency, and without the usual expense."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*President*—Richard T. Haines.

*Vice Presidents*—Theodore Frelinghuysen, Benjamin Williamson, G. F. Fort, George W. Doane, D. D., R. F. Stockton, Joseph Porter, Wm. P. Robertson, David Ryerson, Wm. A. Newell, Daniel Haines, Wm. C. Alexander, Charles Sitgreaves, Ab'm Browning, Edward Buttle, Jacob W. Miller, Wm. L. Dayton, John S. Darcy, Peter D. Vroom, William Rankin.

*Managers*—Rev. Dr. McLean, R. S. Field, Rev. Dr. Magie, Dudley S. Gregory, J. M. Sherwood, Rev. Dr. Davidson, James S. Green, Rev. Dr. Proudfit, John R. Davison, L. A. Smith, John P. Jackson, Lewis Condit, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Craven, R. T. Haines, Rev. S. S. Shedden, J. C. Garthwaite, Rev. Dr. Abeel, N. N. Halsted, Cornelius Walsh, Rev. Dr. Riddel, Rev. D. D. Lore, Rev. Dr. Stearns, Rev. H. B. Sherman, Rev. M. E. Ellison, P. S. Duryee, Rev. Dr. Beach Jones, Rev. W. M. Blodget.

*Treasurer*—Matthias W. Day, of Newark.

*Corresponding and Recording Secretary*—Lyndon A. Smith.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Colonel Alexander and J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., and closed after a season of much interest.

#### Tribute to the memory of the Hon. Aaron Ogden Dayton.

WE have been favored with the perusal of the Discourse of Rev. Dr. Berrian, of New York, on the character and virtues of his distinguished friend, the late AARON OGDEN DAYTON. We hope to introduce, at some future time, some passages from

this excellent memorial of one whose services to this Society, as well as to the interests of private and public virtue, entitle him to a grateful and perpetual remembrance.

#### Intelligence.

##### A THOUGHTFUL BENEVOLENCE.

A friend in Lowell, Massachusetts, enclosing fifty dollars for the Society, observes:

"By the Journal for March, I learn that the receipts of the American Colonization Society, for the last month, are very small compared with the average of last year. I think, therefore, it is the duty of every friend of the Society to come forward and aid the benevolent enterprise as far as he may feel able."

How many will feel the force of this remark, and testify to their sense of its

reasonableness by liberal contributions? May we hope that five hundred readers of the Repository will each contribute fifty dollars to our treasury without delay? Many by the influence of this single example may be led to do likewise.

##### EXPEDITION FOR THE FIRST OF MAY.

Applications for a passage to Liberia in the Society's ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, to sail from Baltimore the first of May next, should be forwarded immediately to the office of the Society in Wash-



ington, or to Dr James Hall, Colonization Office, Baltimore. Considerable over one hundred have already expressed their intention to embark at that time, while not a few are preparing to go out in November. There is a new interest in African Colonization showing itself among the more intelligent free colored population of the country, and the rising character, the expanding and brightening prospects of Liberia, will increase it. There is a great motive, higher than any of mere interest, which sooner or later will dispose many of them to emigrate to Africa, that of benevolent regard for her civilization and the gathering of her children into the Christian fold. The rivers, the forests, the rich products and mines of Africa, are to be their possession, the inheritance of her children forever.

We learn from the Journal of Commerce that efforts are being made in Philadelphia to purchase the freedom of Eliza Mitchell and her five children, owned in Fredericksburg, Va. This woman formerly belonged to Judge Coulter, of Fredericksburg, Va., was reared in his family, and Mrs. Coulter, by will, desired that her slaves should be manumitted, but the will was set aside in the Court of Virginia, under construction of law, and Eliza and her five children left in slavery. Some \$200 have been collected to aid her emancipation.

COLONIZATION ADDRESS.—Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society, delivered, at the Academy of Music, last evening, the address which elicited so much commendation when it was originally pronounced at the last Anniversary of the Society. The speaker traced the history of the movement from its inception, 42 years ago, down to the present time. He treated the free negro question at length and with great ability, and believed that time and circumstances only were wanting to realize the purpose of the Society in the general emigration of that class to the Liberian Republic. The address contained in a close compass all the facts bearing upon the subject, and a multitude of powerful arguments, showing the feasibility of the colonization plan, and urging its claims for support upon American philanthropists.

Mr. Latrobe is a fluent and graceful speaker, and was listened to with deep interest.—*Jour. of Com.*

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.—We learn from the President of the Wilberforce University, Dr. Rust, that there are at the present time more than eighty pupils in that institution. About one third of them have been slaves, but have been set free by their masters, and placed there to be educated, and fitted for the duties of life. Another third is from the State of Ohio, where the University is located, and the remaining third is from the other free States. Some of them are fitting themselves for the ministry, others are preparing to teach school. There are several young men in the institution who give promise of great usefulness. We are happy to learn that the enterprise is so successful, and that it promises to become an instrumentality of great efficiency in elevating a long neglected and degraded race. We commend this enterprise to the true friends of the colored man, and ask the sympathies, benevolence, and prayers of all in its behalf. Here is common ground on which all may unite, for all are invited to aid this noble band of teachers in a work which challenges the admiration of the good on earth and in heaven.—*N. Y. C. Adv.*

In the Louisiana Legislature, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 37 to 17, have refused to pass the "African apprentice bill," which in effect provides for the re-opening of the foreign slave trade to that State. Attempts have been made to get the bill through two preceding Legislatures. This scheme has thus far received the emphatic disapproval of all the State Legislatures to whose notice it has been brought. This result simply indicates the general sentiment of the South with regard to the measure, and shows us that those who favor it are mostly speculators and agitators.—*Jour. of Com.*

A bill to prevent emancipation of slaves in North Carolina has been rejected by the House of Representatives of that State. The project was very warmly debated.

The New York City Inspector's weekly report records the death of a colored man named Simon Chapman, who was born in the United States, and lived to the advanced age of 114 years. He died at the hospital of the Colored Home.

AT SAVANNAH, GA., on the 12th, the Grand Jury found true bills of indictment against Captain Corrie of the yacht *Wanderer* and three others, for being engaged in the slave trade. They are now in jail.

The Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER, of Windsor, Vermont, is appointed an Agent of the American Colonization Society in the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. He is confidently recommended to the good people of those States.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March, 1859.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Henniker*—A. D. L. F. Conner, to constitute Washington Berry a life member of the A. C. S.,—contributed by the following persons, viz: Horace Childs and Mrs. M. L. N. Conner, \$5 each, Washington Berry and John K. Conner, \$1 each, and A. D. L. F. Conner, \$18.....

30 00

#### CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:

*Hartford*—Rev. W. W. Turner, J. B. Hosmer, Thos. S. Williams, Thomas Smith, each \$50; Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., Austin Dunham, H. Huntington, Roland Mather, each \$25; Lucius Barbour, F. Parsons, Charles Seymour, L. Wilcox, each \$20; C. C. Lyman, Bishop Brownell, S. S. Ward, B. & B., J. Trumbull, W. T. Lee, J. Warburton, D. P. Crosby, Cash, each \$10; E. T. Smith, G. W. Moore, C. H. Northam, Mrs. Thomas Day, Cash, C. H. Brainard, J. C. Walkley, N. Case, Hungerford & Cone, Leonard Church, D. Phillips, B. Sexton, Mrs. Wm. Ely, H. Keney, Mrs. Charles Pond, James Goodwin, W. W. House, Erastus Collins, E. Flower, H. H. Barbour, Judge Storrs, E. Taylor, Miss Sarah Butler, T. K. Brace, Charles Cheney, Job Alyn, H. Fitch, Charles Hosmer, David Clark, W. & B., H. L. Porter, each \$5; Misses Seymour, \$6; Misses Draper, \$4. B. E. Hooker, O. Allen, J. F. Judd, Mrs. Jos. Morgan, Stephen Spencer, Albert Day, Cash, Cash, Cash, Mrs. R. G. Talcott, Z. Preston, J. W. Bull, each \$3; H. R. Hills, T. H. Alexander, A. F. Day, S. D. Sperry, J. F. Morris, G. F. Davis, Miss H. Butler, E. Fessender, L. F. Robinson, W. F. Tuttle, J. H.

Trumbull, J. P. Foster, Henry Benton, Charles Benton, R. S. Syms, each \$2; J. A. Butler, Cash, Cash, P. Jewell, P. Jewell, jr., N. Harris, F. L. Gleason, G. W. Corning, S. P. Kendall, Cash, W. H. Hill, M. Gross, B. Sage, each \$1..

714 00

*New Haven*—William Bostwick, Aug. R. Streete, each \$25; Timothy Bishop, L. Candee, each \$20; James Fellows, \$15; E. Atwater, \$13; Judge Ingersoll, R. J. Ingersoll, James Brewster, E. C. Read, G. Hallock, Misses Gerry, A. Heaton, J. Day, Prof. Salisbury, Mrs. Salisbury, Wells Southworth, each \$10; George Hoadley, N. Bacon, Sacket Gilbert, Cash, W. Boardman, D. Kimberly, Pres't Woolsey, C. A. Judgson, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Lois Chaplin, Henry White, each \$5; Wm. Johnson M. G. Elliott, S. Butler, J. Nicholson, Dr. Bishop, each \$3; Dr. Ives, sr., Mrs. C. A. Butterfield, Mrs. S. B. Linsley, L. A. Thompson, George B. Rich, each \$2; H. N. Whitteley, \$4; Mrs. S. E. Phelps, Dr. Daggett, each \$1.....

314 00

*Middletown*—H. G. Hubbard, \$30, E. H. Roberts, Sam'l Russell, each \$10; H. S. Ward, E. A. Russell, each \$5; Rev. Jer. Taylor, Mrs. Spencer, each \$3; Cash, \$3.86; Rev. John L. Dudley, M. Culver, J. L. Smith, Dr. Woodward, each \$2; Mrs. Tyler, T. B. ardmán, J. Sumner, each \$1; Miss C. S. Barnes, Sec'y Ladies' Col. Soc., \$11..

91 86

*New Britain*—F. H. North, \$25; Henry Stanley, \$30; Oliver Stanley, H. E. Russell, C. B. Erwin, each \$10; J. B. Talcott, \$5; Mrs. C. N. Rockwell, Alvin North, each \$3; O. H. Seymour, A. Whiting, each \$1..

98 00

*Southington*—Timothy Higgins, \$10; H. Lowrey, \$5; Dr. Hart, \$3; Rev. E. C. Jones, \$2; W. Wilcox, Sam'l Pratt, each \$1. 22 00

1,239 86

PENNSYLVANIA.

*Philadelphia*—A friend, to constitute D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., a life member A. C. S. . . . . 30 00

DELAWARE.

*Wilmington*—Contri'tion of "Dell" 50 00

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:

*Niles*—John Fee, \$5, Wm. M. Fee, \$2, James Ward, \$5. . . . 12 00

*Rezetta*—Solomon Kline. . . . . 10 00

*Windsor*—Sundry collections. . . 5 00

*East Cleveland*—Mrs. S. C. Baldwin, \$5, W. B. Kennedy, Mr. Damars, and Dr. Matthews, \$1 each. . . . . 8 00

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson:

*Xenia*—M. Nunemaker, J. C. McMillan, James Allison, E. Millen, J. W. Boyd, Matthew Corey, each \$5—\$1 each being for Repository. John B. Allen, and A. Trader, each \$3; Colored M. E. Church, \$14; Reform Pres. Church, \$18; First M. P. Church, \$27. . . . . 95 00

*Zanesville*—D. Brush, C. W. Potwin, W. A. Graham, R. Stillwell, C. B. Goddard, George James, J. W. Spencer, and S. Baird, each \$5,—\$1 being for Af. Repository. Sarah Van Horne, E. E. Fillmore, each \$3; J. Black and others, \$1 each. . . . . 56 00

*Staubenville*—Union meeting, 1st Pres. Church. . . . . 12 18

*Springfield*—Samuel Barnett. . . . 5 00

203 18

MICHIGAN.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:

*Adrian*—Stephen L. Ramsdell. . . 10 00

*South Lyons*—Robert Dunlap, \$5, John Dunlap, Esther Dunlap, M. B. Hungerford, Jos. Clap, D. S. Vanduyne, each \$1; Th. Elam, \$10. Sam'l Borden, \$3, Wm. W. Thays, J. W. Beaty, each \$2; Alex. Hannon, and Wm. H. Travis, G. Bullard, D. Brown, and Ruanna Bullard, each \$1; Meshach Marshall, Caroline Olds, Roxanna Knowlton, each \$1. . . . . 35 00

*Port Huron*—Collections without names. . . . . 25 00  
*Trenton*—George B. Truax. . . . . 10 00

80 00

TENNESSEE

A friend, to constitute Rev. O. J. Stedman, of Memphis, Tenn., a life member of the A. C. S. 30 00

MISSOURI.

*Canton*—Rev Samuel Hatch. . . . 1 00

NEBRASKA TER.

*Omaha*—John Harris, Esq. . . . . 5 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Bedford*—Peter V. Woodbury, to 22d Feb. '59, \$5. *Salisbury*—Moses Greely, to 1860, \$5. . . . . 10 00

NEW YORK.—*Buffalo*—Young Men's Chr'n Association, to March, '59, \$2. *Troy*—David Buel, jr., to 1 Jan. '59, \$3. . . . 5 00

NEW JERSEY.—*Princeton*—Rev. W. D. Hanson, to 28 Feb. '60, 1 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia*—Edward L. Morris. . . . . 1 00

MARYLAND.—*Baltimore*—Mrs. Henry Patterson, to June, '60. . . . 1 00

VIRGINIA.—*Prince Edward*—Jos. Dupuy, \$1. *Petersburg*—Wyatt Walker, and Oscar Johnson, \$2 each, to Nov. '59. . . . 5 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Chapel Hill*—Mrs. Mary C. Moore. . . . . 4 00

INDIANA.—*Aurora*—Rev. A. W. Freeman. . . . . 1 00

TENNESSEE.—*Columbia*—L. Oatman. . . . . 1 00

OHIO.—By Rev. B. O. Plimpton: *Bedford*—Joseph Snelling, \$1. *Northfield*—Rev. W. Campbell, \$1. *Cedarville*—John Miller, \$. . . . . 5 00

KENTUCKY.—*Henderson*—Isaac Sheffler, \$1. *Bowling Green*—George Younglove, \$1. . . . . 2 00

MISSOURI.—*Canton*—Rev. Sam'l Hatch. . . . . 4 00

MISSISSIPPI.—*Enterprise*—Rev. Alex. McBryde. . . . . 1 00

41 00

Add, received by E. G. Nicholson in Xenia and Zanesville, Ohio, included in his donations. . . . . 14 00

Total Repository. . . . . 55 00

Total Donations. . . . . 1,655 04

Aggregate Amount. . . . . \$1,710 04

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXXV.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1859.

[No. 5.

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## Fourth Annual Message of President Stephen A. Benson,

DELIVERED TO THE LEGISLATURE, DECEMBER, 1858.

OUR readers will learn from this last Annual Message of President BENSON to the Legislature of Liberia, much of the condition of that young Republic, of the views, the purposes, the prospects, and the character of its government. This government evidently possesses all the elements of stability, growth, of future probable influence and beneficence beyond any present assignable limits. It stands free from the reproaches that have been cast upon it, and is pledged by its constitution to benevolent endeavors for the civilization and education of the large aboriginal population under its laws. We may expect a rapid extension of its territorial bounds and commercial relations. Further explorations of the interior, and of the countries on the Niger, and the establishment of friendly and more intimate commercial relations with the inland and coast tribes, demand attention, and must result in mutual

advantages to the Liberians and to the African tribes and nations.

The free people of color in our Northern and Western States are reflecting deeply upon the Divine providence towards Africa, and their obligations to seek her good, that she may become an attractive home to them and their children, and her population share in Christian light and hope. A selected number of intelligent young men of color are about to visit Liberia and probably other parts of the coast, that on their return they may report their observations.

In movements for the colonization and civilization of Africa, from the United States, we trust the Government of Liberia will not only feel an interest, but share, by the counsels of its experience and the aid of a wise and comprehensive policy.

We have long thought the United States Government might, through its African squadron, in perfect har-

mony with the humane objects for which it is maintained, assist, (as to some extent it has done already,) incidentally but very essentially, the great purposes for which Liberia was founded, and that many gallant officers of our Navy would be happy to co-operate in carrying out successfully any plans of exploration which may be undertaken by the friends of Liberia or by Liberians themselves; such explorations tending manifestly to the progress and triumphs of commerce, humanity and our Divine Religion in that part of the world.

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*Fellow citizens of the Senate and  
House of Representatives :*

It is a cause for unfeigned gratitude to the Father of all our mercies that in meeting you this day for the purpose of making my annual communication of the state of our public affairs, as well as of recommending public measures, I am able to say that though we have not been exempt during the last year from such perplexing incidents as are common to nations, yet we have manifestly shared largely in the blessings dispensed by His bountiful hand.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

The seasons have been very regular; the crops—excepting those blighted by the salt winds within the vicinity of the sea coast in the County of Maryland—have been unusually large and diversified; the camwood and palm-oil trade has exceeded the expectations entertained t  
preceding year; our foreign re-  
ons, with one exception, are both  
oil and satisfactory; we have

been blessed to a great extent with peace within our borders, and though in common with other nations of the earth, we have felt the monetary depression; yet to the reflective, to those of enlightened, patriotic, and liberal minds, this very depression, though a great inconvenience, will ever be regarded as a blessing in disguise. It has had the effect, to a very encouraging degree, of causing our citizens to search out and look to those springs of independent subsistence which lie within our own naturally Heaven-favored country.

RELATIONS WITH NATIVE TRIBES.

There were several matters introduced at your last session which received your concurrence, and for the carrying out of which appropriation was duly made; but for reasons partly beyond my control, as well as those of a prudential nature, I have not succeeded in carrying them out. Among these I will mention my desired and intended visit to Garroway, for adjustment, either by pacific or coercive means, of the long standing difficulties between the Niffaus and Podois, who, though not actively engaged in war, nevertheless obstruct intercourse, and stagnate the trade to a considerable degree. The departure of the Lark for England for repairs, leaving us without a suitable *Coastguarda*, and facilities for travelling, the difficulties growing out of the recapture of the *Regina Cæli* in our waters, and the tedious correspondence and business connected with which, making my presence in this city very necessary nearly the whole year, have been the means of most painfully frustrating my cherished purpose of visiting the various settlements of our leeward counties, and several points along the coast during the year, and of my carrying out several objects that were so very accordant

with both legislative and executive policy. I am happy to say, however, that notwithstanding this—excepting the abominable and deleterious effect produced by the so-called emigration system—which invariably engenders within our jurisdiction wars, kidnapping, and consequently a breach of the laws of God and of all Christian nations—peace, and respect for our laws among the aborigines, have been remarkably preserved. And though the influences of our Christian and civilized example have not extended as rapidly and as effectually among them as we have desired, yet it is both gratifying and encouraging to us to know, by incontrovertible evidence, that the benign influences of our Christianity and civilization are hopelessly progressing among them; that proselytes are being made annually from their ranks, while the greater part of those living within fifty miles of our settlements are manifestly assimilating themselves to our manners and customs; and their confidence in and respect for us and our institutions are correspondingly increasing; and if the Divine blessing shall continue to rest as heretofore upon the great Colonization enterprise, in the prosecution of its philanthropic work amidst oppositions and discouragements—if there be no abatement in the wonted zeal of the Missionary Societies operating in this country, and if Liberia will keep its duty and responsibilities prominently in view, there is not a shadow of doubt that the great, and I may say one of the leading objects contemplated in the organization of the great Colonization enterprise, viz: the civilization and christianizing of this vast moral waste, will in due time be consummated.

**FARM LAND AT CAPE MOUNT.**

In a special message at your last

session, I requested that you would by law define and proclaim the area of reservation to be made as the corporate bounds of the city of Robertsport; in order that in laying off the contiguous surplus lands into a farming district, the wishes and the views of the Legislature might not be deranged with regard to that settlement. In the absence of any definite action by the Legislature on that subject—being urged thereto by the urgent necessity that the inhabitants of that settlement be placed in possession of their lands as speedily as possible, I instructed the Surveyor early this year to commence laying off farm lands (lots) immediately beyond a line which is parallel to, and three miles distant from, the street fronting the Receptacle, and lying between that building and the bay or harbor. Many of the inhabitants of Robertsport express a wish that the area reserved as its corporate bounds be diminished from three to one mile square, so as to increase at once the quantity of farm lands in that vicinity, and the facilities for reaching them. I shall be pleased to carry out any wish you may express on that subject.

In the month of March, 1857, I made a visit to Cape Mount, and ascended the bay about twenty miles—which, as you are no doubt aware, makes an indentation of twenty odd miles from the line of sea coast—and selected, on its northern bank, commencing about six miles from Robertsport, a fine tract of land to be laid off in a farming district; it runs along the north bank of said bay about ten miles, extending interiorward indefinitely. I spent nearly two days in travelling over and examining that fine tract of land, and found it in every respect well adapted to agricultural purposes; a great part of which over-

looks the largest and handsomest inland sheet of water as yet known in Liberia.

The native chiefs expressed a desire that it be occupied at once, and I feel a desire almost amounting to anxiety that it be occupied as a farming district as soon as prudence shall dictate such a course as proper; for you will no doubt agree with me, that, next to a sufficient numerical force for self-protection and the suppression of the wonted cupidity of the natives, it is of importance that the proper regard be had to the moral, industrial, and to some degree the intellectual qualities of the founders and inhabitants of all our interior settlements, especially among a people like the Veys, who are intellectually in advance of many of the immigrants to this country from the United States—without which regard this Government would be involved in almost interminable trouble and expense growing out of difficulties imprudently brought about with the aborigines. And though a suitable community for the formation of that farming settlement can be selected from Robertsport, yet to do so at present would be to imprudently weaken that settlement in every respect. These facts suggest, as the most prudent course for the present, that as many settlers as are disposed should take their farms on the Cape and contiguous plains; and those who are not disposed to draw elsewhere than in the contemplated farming settlement, can find a sufficiency of public land in the vicinity of Robertsport to cultivate for the present.

#### CAREYSBURG AND NEW ROAD.

I made a visit to the new interior settlement of Careysburg early in February of this year, which was commenced and for several months so very ably and successfully

prosecuted under the supervision (as special agent) of the Rev. John Seys, the tried and staunch friend of our country and race; and I am happy to be able to bear testimony, not only to the beauty, but also to the capability of that section of country to sustain by manly effort a teeming population. Nor was I less gratified with the evidence I there had before me of the perseverance of its enterprising founder, as well as of Hon. J. H. Paxton, who succeeded him in the Agency, and holds the general superintendency under a commission from this Government.

Though the distance of that settlement from the sea-board, in a direct line forming a right angle with the coast line, will, when accurately ascertained, scarcely exceed sixteen miles, which is much less than is generally supposed—such mistakes, however, owing to the very serpentine course of the native foot-paths, and the large and not unfrequently dense growth of the forests, it is difficult for any one to escape—yet as the settlement has so far, to a satisfactory extent, secured the object contemplated in its formation, the emigrants sent out there having, up to the present, with little exception, acclimated so very successfully—this fact, so long as it holds good, should be regarded as of paramount importance to mere distance. The settlement, however, lacks facilities for transportation; and until these are provided, the operations of the Society in that direction will of necessity be expensive; and the inhabitants will labor under great disadvantages. The Society has appropriated an amount to assist in the construction of a road down to White Plains; and the people in the several corporate capacities ought to contribute, either in labor or money, to supply the

deficiency for constructing a good road safely traversable by team. The present superintendent, following the commendable example of the founder of the settlement, has cultivated and maintained a friendly feeling and good understanding with the natives in that vicinity.

#### INTERIOR SETTLEMENT AT BASSA.

I received last June a copy of Resolutions of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, passed at their last annual meeting, providing for the immediate formation of the interior settlement long ago contemplated in Bassa County, which had been *defeated if not supplanted* by the formation of the settlement of Careysburg; and in the letters received at the same time from the Corresponding and Financial Secretaries, I was informed that advertisement had been made for names of a sufficient number to be given in to constitute a proper company before the sailing of the packet last spring, so that directions might be given for preparations to be made for their reception and accommodation on their arrival in the fall expedition; but it is said that up to the sailing of the Stevens last May no names had been received. It is an enterprize, however, in which, I learn by letters, the New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies feel much interest, and I feel sure that their efforts will not be abated until their long cherished desire is honorably consummated. I wrote fully and encouragingly on the subject to the Corresponding Secretary by the last packet, but it yet remains to be seen, on the arrival of the next packet, what progress is being made.

#### INTERIOR SETTLERS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

The fact is, we need, and should

have as soon as is practicable, at least one good interior settlement in each county of this Republic; and this Government should by all justifiable means encourage their establishment as speedy and permanently as possible. It is a blind policy to retain or encourage any more emigrants to remain on or near the sea-board than are necessary for the protection of the sea-board communities. They should by all means be encouraged to go back in approximation to the heart of this Republic and of this continent; their longing eyes and expectant hearts should be independently turned away—so far as subsistence is concerned—not only from our Atlantic coast, but from the country of their birth lying beyond the great Atlantic, unless turned thitherward in quest of a market for the superabundance of their products of agriculture and of art—or affectionately in remembrance of a dear relative remaining beyond the high seas, or in commiseration of the condition of millions of our race (bondsmen or the nominally free) dwelling there.

#### LIBERIA COLLEGE.

I regret to have to state that within the last nine months no progress has been made in the erection of the College buildings. Your perfect knowledge of the cause of the suspension of operations supersedes the necessity of my advertence to it in detail. Justice to the administration, however, seems to require that further explanations than those contained in my last annual message, be now given of the cause of executive action in making the appropriation of land, and for the recommendation made to the Legislature.

#### CHANGE OF SITE.

I then notified you of the safe



arrival, as early as in December, 1856, of the materials for the College buildings, and that upon re-examination by the trustees of the original site selected for their erection on the hundred acres granted in the vicinity of Clay-Ashland, they decided its inappropriateness, owing to a large swamp said to be contiguous to it; and that I had, by request of the trustees, solicited that another appropriation of land be made, on which a suitable site might be selected for its erection; and that the action of the Legislature upon the application not having been satisfactory to the trustees, they subsequently determined to erect it within the corporation of Monrovia; and that in order to expedite and facilitate its erection, so as to save the materials from decay, I had assumed the responsibility of making a grant of twenty acres within this corporation, with the hope that you would increase the area to one hundred acres.

**WHY HE GAVE A PROMISE OF A NEW SITE.**

I did not particularize on the subject in my last message, because I deemed it unnecessary; not anticipating the difficulties that have since arisen respecting the place of its erection. But some of the litigant discussions had, and explanations given on the subject during this year, having been such—though perhaps not intended—as tended to cause an erroneous view to be taken of executive action in the premises, and to render him chargeable with indiscretion and inconsistency, implied if not expressed, it becomes now necessary, in vindication of my official reputation—especially as this whole matter will, no doubt, form a part of the history of Liberia—that I should give a succinct explanatory statement of the ground of executive

action, as well as of the controversy involved.

The misunderstanding and litigation during the year, which resulted in sustaining an injunction against the erection of the College in the Corporation of Monrovia, have originated, so far as I have been able to understand, from the following causes: 1st, an ignorance on the part of some, until litigation had progressed considerably this year, of the existence of the law which is said to locate it at Clay-Ashland; while others though aware of the existence of a law, denied that it positively fixed its location at Clay-Ashland, as contended for by the plaintiffs. I am free to confess that I was ignorant of the existence of the law which has since been judicially determined as fixing its location at Clay-Ashland, until litigation had considerably progressed. Major Erskine, who compiled the laws in 1857, and for this purpose had free access to the archives of State, was more than once particularly instructed by me to make diligent research in the State Department for the act that was rumored had passed some years previously, incorporating the College. I judged from the reading of the caption of an act, to wit, "An additional Act respecting Liberia College," found in the compilation made in 1853, that unless repealed, there must have been a previous or original act incorporating or pertaining to the College, to which the additional act was but an adjunct. But Major Erskine reported to me more than once, while he was prosecuting his work of compilation, that after diligent research for days he could find no trace of it. I also made diligent inquiry in person, to ascertain if such an act was in existence, so that it might be inserted in the new compilation, in case it had either been omitted in the pre-

vious compilation, or had passed subsequently to it; failing in the object of my inquiry, as had been the case with the compiler in the object of his research in the State Department, I very reasonably concluded that if ever such an act had passed, it had been repealed or abrogated. Hence, upon a re-application to me by a committee from the trustees of the College, and subsequently by the President of the same, for a grant of land to be made within this corporation for that purpose, the latter gentleman having informed me, upon inquiry, that he knew of no law in Liberia that said grant would be in violation of, and that in the absence of express legislative action, the Executive had always made conditional grants of land to religious, educational, or other benvolent institutions—which I knew to be a fact, as well as perfectly consistent—I assumed the responsibility, as stated in my last annual message, of making a grant of twenty acres in this corporation, recommending its increase to one hundred acres; which, under the circumstances, I would feel fully justified in doing again.

#### DEFECTIVE COMPILATION OF THE LAW.

Under the aforesaid circumstances I promised to grant a deed for the twenty acres. But the House of Representatives having refused to confirm the grant, upon the ground, as they say, of its having been made ignorantly of a law still unrepealed, having passed six years ago, fixing its location at Clay-Ashland, which error resulted from the omission of the law in the compilation made in 1853, a year after its passage, and an injunction having been sued out by plaintiffs against the trustees, founded upon the declaration that there was a law somewhere existing

fixing its location in the vicinity of Clay-Ashland, which law is said to be found published in a number of the *Liberia Herald*, issued early in 1852, agreeing, as it is said, with an interlined bill found among some rubbish papers; these, together with a reference to the journals of the Legislature, and to a number of the *African Repository*, in which said act was also published, being regarded and decided by his Honor the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarterly Sessions for this county, as sufficiently corroborative and conclusive to sustain the injunction, it were not reasonable to suppose that I would presume, under such circumstances, to so far wilfully come in collision with legislative and judiciary action in the premises, as to grant a deed, the promise of which was made under circumstances induced by omissions over which I had no control, and of which I had no knowledge.

#### RECOMMENDS A SPEEDY DECISION.

Justice, truth, and candor, alike demand that these explanatory statements be made in vindication of my public and private reputation, from an implied if not expressed imputation of indiscretion, inconsistency, and instability, which erroneous impressions could not otherwise than obtain in the absence of these full explanations. Having made these explanations, I have nothing more to add or recommend than to solicit such early and prompt action on the subject as will secure its immediate erection upon the most suitable site. Respect for, and gratitude to, the noble-hearted donors and friends of the enterprize dwelling in foreign lands, should inspire us with this feeling and determination. You are now equally, if not more, competent than I am, to judge of the most suitable site. I feel sanguine, therefore, if you are

satisfied that the original site at Clay-Ashland is unfit, and that the site in this corporation, on which its erection has been commenced, possesses superior advantages to any that have been offered up the river, you will not hesitate to legalize and continue its erection here, which would be a great saving of expense. I hope a spirit of conciliation will generally pervade, and that it will in a special manner influence your action on that subject, so that the cherished desire of our benevolent and magnanimous friends abroad, as well as that of every true patriot in Liberia, may be realized as speedily as the nature of the case will possibly admit.

**DONATION TO THE COLLEGE LIBRARY  
FROM J. B. COLLINS, OF NEW YORK.**

On the arrival of the M. C. Stevens, last voyage, I received from the New York State Colonization Society, through the Rev. J. B. Pinney, their Corresponding Secretary, a lot of fine books for Liberia College, donated by Mr. Collins of New York, which I have safely delivered into the possession of the President of the College. I also continue to receive each year from Benjamin Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia, valuable contributions of books to our public libraries.

**AGRICULTURE PROSPEROUS IN SOME  
COUNTIES.**

I am happy to be able to inform the Legislature that the agricultural interests of the Republic, especially in the counties of Montserrado and Grand Bassa, were never more prosperous and encouraging; and the approximation of the country to what may be considered independence on a permanent basis was never greater in the annals of Liberia.

**NATIONAL FAIR AND PREMIUMS.**

The National Fair of 1857 has greatly contributed this year to intelligent industrial efforts. And if it is continued annually, as provided by law, and the proper influence is exerted in its favor, as all intelligent patriots will do, it will be the means of bringing about a complete revolution and reform in the industrial departments of the nation, which will increasingly bless the country with peace and prosperity.

From the Rev. D. A. Wilson, Principal of the Alexander High School, and Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, of Connecticut, United States of America, I received last year five dollars each, contributed in the way of prizes. And by the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, a resolution has been recently passed, and a copy communicated to me, nobly appropriating the sum of £25, or \$120. per annum, for four years, for the best and most satisfactory samples of cotton raised in Liberia each year; also four appropriate medals, to be awarded annually as second-class prizes; all which, in the name of the generous donors, I will take pleasure in awarding to the meritorious.

H. B. M. Government, in furtherance of the very laudable object of cotton cultivation in Liberia, kindly sent out gratuitously to this Government, near the close of last spring, ten barrels of superior cotton seed, which, unfortunately, arrived about six weeks too late for the proper planting season; the seed, however, is preserved, and will be used the ensuing season, when ascertainment will be made as to its superiority to the several qualities of our native cotton.

Our citizens have made an encouraging commencement at it this year, as also has there been an in-

crease in the cultivation of cane, coffee, and other staples; and from indications, we are led to believe that the increase will be greater the ensuing year. Small exportations of those products of their farms commenced this year, which, if properly encouraged by our merchants, there is not a shadow of doubt of their increase annually.

#### A NEW CENSUS IN PROGRESS.

I have caused the Census of the Republic, exclusive of such aborigines as do not live in our settlements, with such statistics as are prescribed by law, to be taken this year; which I purpose having printed at an early day as possible.

#### DUTY TO ELEVATE THE NATIVE TRIBES.

By reference to my annual message to the Legislature at the session commencing December, 1856, you will perceive therein that I specially invited the attention of the Legislature to the claims of our aboriginal inhabitants upon, and their constant applications to, this Government for adjudication of their numerous misunderstandings and for protection, and the great expense to which the Government is subjected annually, in complying with their numerous requests. I also expressed regret that, for lack of means, the humane provision for their improvement, contained in the 5th article of our Constitution, could not be effectually carried out. I recommended that a light direct tax be levied on them to assist in defraying the expenses incurred by virtue of their relations to us.

In fact, the improvement of our aboriginal population, their social, moral, religious, civil and intellectual elevation, are subjects to which your attention has not only been frequently and urgently invited, and

discussed by the Legislature in nearly all their phases, but subjects on which the Legislature have so far taken and consummated action, as that a bill, on more than one occasion, embodying their views and making provision, so far as was then deemed justifiable, passed one branch of the Legislature and attained to a second reading in the other. It is therefore very gratifying to know, that that great principle of duty, as embodied in the aforesaid article of our Constitution, has long since and still continues to claim both executive and legislative solicitude; and I am further pleased to notice that the subject is awakening increasing interest and solicitude among our citizens in private and social circles; and that in almost every public address of late the subject is alluded to and discussed in earnest and eloquent strains.

#### THE LEGISLATURE WARNED NOT TO MAKE A DIFFERENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION FOR LIBERIA AND NATIVES, TENDING TO DEGRADE THE LATTER.

And I am happy to be able to say, that since the introduction of the subject to the Legislature two years ago, I have received written and verbal messages from several native chiefs, who have by some means learned the purport and object of the recommendation, expressive of their cordial approval of the measure, as being in perfect accordance with benevolence and justice, and assuring me that they stood ready to cheerfully comply at any moment with such a reasonable arrangement and requisition. The fact is, I have not had, for the last six or eight years, any serious fears of the existence of insurmountable difficulties in the way of assimilating, in due time, the manners and customs of our aboriginal population to those

of civilized life, and of bringing them, within a reasonable time, into a state of intelligent, loyal subjects of this Republic. That it can be effected only by the employment of the proper effort, attended with a degree of difficulty, none but a fanatic would deny; but I also contend that those difficulties do not form so formidable a barrier to the consummation of this cherished desire of every true Christian patriot, as is generally supposed. The fact is, though very gradually, yet it is most certainly and encouragingly approximating consummation each successive year; of this, no one who has given the proper attention to the matter will for a moment doubt. I am yet to be convinced, however, of the existence of any thing so peculiar in the condition and dispositions of our aborigines and in their relations to us, as to justify the adoption by this Government of a system of education and training for them, differing from that necessary to be employed with the Americo-Liberians and their descendants, for the accomplishment of the same results. If it be necessary to make provision by law for the training up of our aboriginal population thoroughly in the industrial arts, as a means of at once contributing to their own welfare as well as to the wealth of the nation, it is equally if not more necessary that the same law apply to the Americo-Liberians and their descendants. For I hold that the Americo-Liberians ought to be their exemplars, especially of industry, in the pursuits of civilized life; and I shall ever regard with suspicion any system of education and training for the aborigines, provided by law, that does not equally apply to ourselves, lest it should prove an introduction—though not intended—to a state of things that will cause them to be

regarded as intended to permanently sustain the relation to us of hewers of wood and drawers of water, while our own sons and daughters may be encouraged to live in idleness, luxury and affluence. In a word, it would be encouraging a dangerous line of demarcation, that should have no existence in Liberia.

I must confess, as an individual, that my fears and anxieties for the last six or eight years, have been that the moral, intellectual, and industrial training of a majority of the emigrants who may arrive here in future from the United States, as well as that of our posterity bred and born in this country, will not keep pace with the advancement of our aborigines in those elements of individual and national greatness. In order to show that those fears and anxieties are not unfounded, I have only to state what is pretty generally known in Liberia, that there are thousands of natives living within the jurisdiction of this Republic, who are intellectually in advance of at least one-half of the emigrants that arrive here annually from the United States. And we have only to ask, secondly, What is understood by contributing to the wealth of the nation or resources of government? By what means is this great end to be effected? In what does it consist? Surely no one will deny that it consists in, and is effected by, productive industry; and that the exports of a nation are presumed to be mainly the result of productive industry. This raises the question, What proportion of the exports from Liberia annually is the result of the productive labor of Americo-Liberians? and what proportion that of the aborigines? I submit these questions to you, gentlemen of the Legislature; and when you shall have decided them in your

own minds, from facts as they are, you will be simultaneously prepared to answer as to which of the two classes or divisions of our population contributes most, *pro rata*, to the wealth of the nation and the resources of the Government.

It affords no argument in our favor to say that we export more, or that more passes through our hands to foreigners, in proportion to our numbers, than is the case with the aborigines, unless, before exportation, we had by our industry, by what political economists style *productive consumption*, attached an increased value to the article originally procured of the aborigines, that is, unless we had, before exportation, converted, by our own industry and skill, the palm oil into candles, soap, &c.; the ivory into the numberless uses to which it is usually applied; camwood applied in the way of dyes to our manufactures, &c., &c., thus increasing the original value.

Nor is it any argument in our favor, so long as the original article given in exchange is exclusively of heathen labor, to say that, being civilized, our wants are much greater, in proportion to our numbers, than those of the aborigines, which causes a corresponding increase of importations in our favor, and, consequently, of the revenue. This argument would simply amount to a confession, that we are the greatest consumers and non-producers; or, in the language of political economists, all our importations for the supply of our real and imaginary wants would, under such circumstances, be properly classified under the term of "*unproductive consumption*," which, according to a maxim in political economy, detracts from individual and national wealth, and the resources of the Government.

My main object, gentlemen, for introducing this subject, and for a

cursory notice of a few of the facts and principles involved therein, is simply to guard in future against an improper and exclusive legislative action respecting our aborigines. That some action, so far as is feasible and practicable, should be had as speedily as possible by the Legislature, having for its object the general improvement of our aboriginal population, rendering them increasingly useful and profitable members of this Republic, no one of sound mind will deny. But there is equal, if not greater occasion, that Government action on such matters should begin nearer at home, right among ourselves. While the missionaries are, as a general thing, laboring among the aborigines, which is very proper, this Government should enact and enforce laws at home discountenancing idleness and highly encouraging industry; laws that will effectually provide for the training up of at least three-fourths of our youth with a practical knowledge of some mechanic art, or of some branch of industry that will be of utility. Our sons and daughters should be, as a general thing, trained up in and with such industrial habits, as a prominent part of their education, as will at once contribute to their physical development, their mental vigor, to the wealth of themselves and of the nation, and to the resources of the Government. This principle, this state of things, should be first generally cultivated among ourselves; and when it has firmly taken root, having become a fixed and admired principle among us, under sanction of law, then let it spread as rapidly and effectually among our aboriginal population as possible; let it practically, as well as by law, apply to them as far as the circle of our influence and power extends among them. We shall then be consistent exemplars to and

teachers of them; and Government will thereby be most blessedly co-operating with and effectually sustaining the missionaries of the Cross in their labors among them.

As a young nation, we need less tinsel and show, and more reality and stability, ere we can attain to real permanency and greatness. We must learn to abate our admiration of and honor for the exclusively external appearance, or any other futile condition or consideration; and we must learn to place a greater estimate on, and to attach more honor to, real merit, such as are the laudable products of the brain, the heart, and the hands.

I close this subject, gentlemen, by expressing the hope, that the time is not far distant, when our citizens generally, and especially all our wisest and most influential ones, will, as has been the case to a considerable extent, patriotically second and encourage every legislative and executive effort that may be employed, having for its object the dissemination and establishment of the aforesaid laudable principles throughout the length and breadth of this Republic.

#### REVENUE.

The necessity of providing an adequate revenue for the purpose of meeting the current and contingent expenses, and for the liquidation of the claims against Government each year, is a subject that has been repeatedly urged upon you in my annual communications, as being indispensable to a healthy, vigorous and reputable administration of the government; and I regret to say that this and other important subjects have been deferred by the Legislature to within a few days of the close of their session, when the great pressure of business has invariably deferred them to each successive

session, leaving the Administration each year greatly crippled and embarrassed in its operations. I have been particular to cause the Secretary of the Treasury, at each session, not only to timely lay before you the aggregate amount of receipts and disbursements of each preceding year, but a detailed statement of the exports and imports, as well as other statistics, which, from their very nature constitute the most reliable data for the guidance of the Committee of Ways and Means in making the aforesaid provision with an accuracy almost amounting to certainty. In addition to the current expenses, and the liquidation of claims, it is indispensably requisite that means be provided for carrying on certain public works; the repairs of public buildings; the erection of new public buildings in each of our counties; and the more securely fortifying of some of our towns and settlements.

#### CAUSES OF INCREASED EXPENSES.

It is also my duty to invite your attention to the fact, that unless some change takes place very soon in the policy of such governments as continue to give every indication of their purpose to prosecute at all hazards the so-called emigration system on our coast, we shall have for some time to come, not a new source of expenses exactly—for we have been battling with the slave trade for its extinction in all its phases, at the expense of our lives and treasures, from the earliest period of our history here to the present—but an old source of expenses greatly increased, growing out of the duty and necessity of this Government to keep a sufficient local police employed and stationed at each of the principal points along our coast, to co-operate with our *Coasta-guarda*: and to employ a

military force, when necessary, in order to prevent the more powerful native chiefs from stealing and selling the subjects of the less powerful ones to the so-called emigrant ships, and for the severe punishment of kidnapping chiefs, should they prove persistent after the proper pacific measures shall have been sufficiently employed. I see no other feasible plan, under the circumstances, for suppressing the illicit prosecution of the system, with its concomitant abominations, on our coast and within our jurisdiction.

#### THE TARIFF REVIEWED.

In order, therefore, to meet the expenses to which I have made allusion, our tariff should be reviewed, and such alterations made in it, and resort should be had to such other means and sources for the increase of our revenue, as a sound policy shall dictate. I earnestly solicit, gentlemen, that you give this subject your earliest attention. Whatever reasonable retrenchments of any of the existing expenses of government you may feel justified in making, will, if in my opinion just and proper, receive my cordial acquiescence.

I may also add, that the great number of orders drawn on the treasury, which of necessity have been over two years, more or less, in circulation, and which, though a great relief to the people under the then existing circumstances, have nevertheless greatly depressed us in our financial operations, have all been taken in and redeemed within the last three months, so far as this county is concerned,—excepting, perhaps, forty or fifty dollars. The circumstances which impelled the drawing of these orders no longer existing so strongly, I have fully concluded to act upon the principle in this county, and I instructed the

Superintendents of the respective counties and settlements early this year to act similarly, of drawing no orders upon the treasuries, unless the means to honor them are in hand, so as to prevent their circulation as a kind of circulating medium; and that nothing be received at the Treasury Departments except such as Government can pay out and circulate as lawful available funds. This purpose, which is the only proper course, makes it increasingly necessary that you should provide sufficient means in the treasury and in the sub-treasuries of the respective counties, so that the claims of our citizens, and of others, may be promptly met as they arise.

I hope to be able to transmit to you, in a very few days, the Report of the Auditors whom I appointed this year, by your authorization, for the purpose of auditing the public accounts. I have the promise that it shall be submitted to me this week.

#### UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA AND ECHO SLAVES.

I have also to state, that the United States splendid steam frigate Niagara arrived in this port on the 8th ult., with about two hundred recaptives sent out by the United States Government, under a contract with the American Colonization Society. I will, in a special message during your present session, communicate with you fully on this subject.

#### FRENCH EMIGRATION SCHEME DENOUNCED.

In my last annual message, I cursorily, yet sufficiently fully, under the circumstances, brought into review the emigration system as it had been prosecuted on our coast for the supply of foreign colonies with laborers. And I did not hesitate to



express an unfavorable opinion of it, as being a system fraught with evil. And I invited your special attention to the propriety of so providing by law as would either put an end to it within our jurisdiction, or as would throw around it so many guards and checks as would prevent its illicit prosecution.

I also gave you all the necessary information respecting the arrival, entry, and proceedings of the *Regina Cæli*, Captain Simon, up to that date. The catastrophe of that unfortunate vessel's operations on our coast; the facts and principles involved in her case from first to last; the unprincipled misrepresentations and downright untruths that have been ingeniously invented and put in circulation since she was forcibly and unlawfully taken out of this harbor and carried away by a French naval vessel; as also the great propriety of a proper vindication of the policy and reputation of this Government in the premises, seem to imperatively demand that a full, lucid and reliable history of the French emigration enterprize, as prosecuted on our coast during and from the year 1855 up to the present, based principally upon authentic documents, shall be submitted to you. And I shall, either by or without your special request, submit the same, with a special message, at a very early day of your session; a number of copies of which you will no doubt direct to be printed.

This is the more necessary, since the enemies of our race have, as usual, by their ingenious misrepresentations and eager indorsement of libelous statements made and circulated against us, respecting the policy of this Government in regard to the French emigration system, and particularly with reference to the operations of the *Regina Cæli* within our jurisdiction, sought to

inflict what they vainly thought and hoped would prove the finishing stroke, not only to the good reputation of the country and our race in general, but also to Liberia's very existence. In fact, they had pretty well succeeded in making false and unfavorable impressions concerning us, on the minds of some of the true and honest friends of our country and our race dwelling in foreign lands, who, in the honesty of their hearts, seek and desire to be correctly informed on the subject. We owe it as a duty to such gentlemen, wherever they are to be found in the Christian world, and it is a pleasure to us—others we care nothing for, they sink into contemptible insignificance in ours as well as in the estimation of the respectable portion of the Christian world—to spare no pains in affording all necessary information on the subject, believing as we do, that if the base charges and false imputations that have been so ingeniously and malignantly made against us were substantiated, the mortification and grief of our friends abroad would be no less than ours.

Liberia never professed to be immaculate; to make such a profession would be to profess to be superhuman; and yet we are willing that our policy and reputation should be as closely scrutinized as possible.

After the full and lucid explanations and facts contained in the contemplated history, are submitted to an enlightened Christian world, Liberia will be content to abide their verdict.

#### CHEVALIER CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF BUYING SLAVES, AND RUNS AWAY.

During the last month, the notorious Chevalier arrived on our coast again in the *Phoenix*; and notwithstanding the very unpleasant and unsettled state of the difficulties growing out of the case of the *Re-*

gina Cœli, he had the audacity to commence prosecuting what the laws of Liberia declare to be the slave trade, within our jurisdiction, and at the very places at which Captain Simon obtained his so-called emigrants, and the very point off which the mutiny occurred. The Superintendent at Cape Mount conveyed to me the information of his being on our coast, the second day after his arrival; and through the kindness of Commander J. Hunt, of Her Majesty's Sloop Alectro, who was most opportunely in this port, Col. F. Paine was conveyed up in search of the aggressor, and found him anchored off Manna; and though he had been there only a few days, he had already bought nine slaves, and had them secured below. By Chevalier's own confession, verbally as well as in writing, he had bought and paid for them as slaves. A consciousness of having committed a gross crime within our jurisdiction, so palpably demonstrated in the presence of British as well as Liberian officers, and all the circumstances entirely precluding the possibility—as had been in the case of the *Regina Cœli*—of inventing ingenious falsehoods of the complicity of the Liberian authorities, to shield his atrocities, and knowing that his engagement in the slave trade—which is declared by our laws, as well as those of several Christian nations, as being piracy—could not be otherwise than condemned and punished by his own Government, he became so affrighted (for he trembled from head to foot) that a confession flowed spontaneously from his lips and pen, ere he recovered himself.

In case our only *Coasta guarda* had not been absent in England for repairs, the *Phœnix* would have been taken as a prize and brought to this port for trial, notwithstanding

she would have likely been violently and unlawfully carried off, as was the case with the *Regina Cœli*. I will, in a special message, communicate with you more fully and definitely on this aggravated subject. I will simply add, however, that Chevalier, in his fright, weighed anchor and left that vicinity for parts as yet unknown.

I directed the Superintendent at Robertsport, immediately on Col. Payne's return and report to me, to establish a local police of Americo-Liberians at each of the principal points between Grand Cape Mount and Gallinas, inclusive, to prevent any shipment of slaves, or communication with the vessel, provided she should continue in that vicinity; and also in the name of this Government to threaten the native chiefs with severe punishment this season for their co-operation in the illicit business, by a military force, if it should be found necessary.

#### LIBERIA APPEALS TO THE WORLD.

It is very much to be regretted, and it is an abominable shame, that this young and weak nation, which has every reason to husband its little means, and to employ them rather in the great and noble work of the moral and intellectual improvement of our aborigines, with a view of, as speedily as possible, raising them to a perfect level with us, civilly and religiously, should be necessitated, year after year, to incur enormous expenses for the prevention of heinous crimes attempted to be forced upon and among the very people we are thus trying to elevate, by the subjects of a professedly Christian nation, simply because we are a young and weak nation; and yet with this very nation we are in treaty relations, the stipulations of which declare against and utterly condemn such abominable conduct.

I have only to add on this subject, gentlemen, that when the history of this French Emigration System, as prosecuted within our jurisdiction, shall have been laid before you, giving minute description of the almost innumerable impositions that have been practised upon us, the intolerable arrogance of naval officers, the many unprincipled misrepresentations that have been made of us by French emigration agents, you will agree with me that forbearance and partial silence, through national courtesy, are no longer virtues; that the time has fully come for us to speak out and to act out, with a fixed determination of putting a stop to the abominable system within our jurisdiction, at all hazards, though the actual or attempted accomplishment of this duty should cost us our lives, or result in our extermination.

We had, by far, better reconcile ourselves—and I both hope and feel assured that every Americo-Liberian, together with thousands of our aborigines, has fully resolved—to prefer extermination, to have the name of our dear Liberia blotted out from the catalogue of nations by the might of any nation more powerful than we are, and for our remembrance to cease forever on earth, than to submit longer to such arrogant impositions, or to tolerate the prosecution, within our jurisdiction, of an abominable system of human oppression, fraught as it is with principles so despicably intolerable to us as to have caused us to leave the land of our nativity, and with many privations, to seek an asylum upon these heathen shores.

**THE EMPEROR DECEIVED, AND WILL  
CORRECT THE ERROR WHEN IN-  
FORMED.**

I **ESU**, gentlemen, that I will  
ed almost unreasonably

incredulous, when I assert that I cannot believe that His Imperial Majesty's Government will openly avow its approval of such conduct by its subjects, nor will it tacitly approve of it, by refusing to speak and act out in condemnation and punishment of its palpably aggressive subjects. It must be that the ingenious misrepresentations that have been made to His Imperial Majesty's Government, from time to time, and especially within this year, is the main, if not sole cause, of the delay of that redress being made to us, with those assurances which justice so reasonably demands. I am pleased to learn that the French commodore anticipates a visit to this city, and may be expected daily for adjustment of the difficulties of the Regina Cœli, &c., &c.; when I feel sure, that the superabundant evidence, incontrovertible in its nature, that will be afforded him of the truth of more than we have said and complained of, will satisfy His Imperial Majesty's Government of the misrepresentations that have been made to it by its subjects, and will induce that Government, whose magnanimity we would not, as yet, for a moment question, to take the proper view of and action on the matter. It is to the interest, and therefore is the policy of this Government, to cultivate the best feeling with all the civilized nations of the earth. We feel under many obligations to his Imperial Majesty's Government, for our early recognition, and for subsequent acts of kindness; and it is our fervent desire to cultivate the best feeling with that great nation, so far as is practicable without compromising our fixed principles.

**POSTAL CONVENTION WITH ENGLAND  
CONCLUDED.**

I am happy to be able to inform you that the Postal Convention, of

which I gave information last year, as being, in course of negotiation between H. B. M. Government and this Republic, has been so far consummated as to only require now a formal ratification by the Senate, &c. It is a very liberal postal arrangement with us, and should be regarded as another evidence of the kind and generous feeling of H. B. M. Government towards us. G. Ralston, Esq., our Consul General at London, who was duly empowered to act in the premises on behalf of this Government, transmitted a copy of the treaty early this year; and as it stipulated to go into operation on the first of April last, and it was deemed imprudent to incur the expense of convening the Senate for the special purpose of its ratification, and as nothing was to be lost, but much gained, I allowed it to go into operation, with the assurance to Her Majesty's Government, that its stipulations would be strictly binding on this Government until its formal ratification by the Senate, at this session.

#### TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

I have also to state, that the treaty, of which I gave intimation at your last session, that was being negotiated between this and His Belgian Majesty's Government, was respectively signed in this city, last March, by Louis Bols, Esq., on the part of the Belgian Government, and the Secretary of State on the part of this Government; both this and the Postal Convention will, at a very early day, be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

#### LIBERIA COMMERCIAL POLICY.

The gradual yet certain increase in the acquisition by our citizens of vessels of sufficient capacity, and their actual commencement to ply commercially between this and fo-

reign civilized countries, will bring us to realize at an earlier day than was generally supposed, some of the great advantages that should and will accrue to us from our treaties of reciprocity. It is my opinion, that six years will not have elapsed before many colored gentlemen of capital and business tact, now residing in foreign lands, will not only turn their attention towards Liberia, but will become actually identified with her interest; and will be aroused to such action as will secure to them, by a commerce carried on in their own vessels plying between this Republic and foreign lands, a good share of the profits of the coast trade. And why should they not, as Liberians, or as the founders of new settlements on this continent, be numbered among the chief beneficiaries of the coast trade? And I further venture to express it as my firm belief, that if no untoward circumstance shall arise, it will be as common a thing before the expiration of the next ten years, to ship cotton, coffee, sugar, syrup, and other commodities of this country, in Liberian bottoms, to foreign countries, as it is now for palm oil and camwood to be shipped in foreign bottoms. I am therefore decidedly of opinion, that this Government, in its commercial relations, should entertain and exercise as enlarged and liberal views as circumstances will possibly justify.

#### THE LARK AND QUAIL, GIFTS OF ENGLAND.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature at the last session, which was based upon information afforded in my last message, I succeeded after some difficulty, in despatching the schooner Lark from this port on the 5th of June, to England, for repairs, under the promise so generously made by Her Majesty's Gov-

ment. She arrived at Plymouth on the 23d of July, and was detained and possessed sovereignty of respect, late in August. I am happy to being able to inform you that by advice received by the last mail from our Consul General at London, I am informed that Her Majesty's Government has been graciously pleased to present us a certificate (the *Qual*) of this large capacity than the *Qual*, and it is intended that her presence, as well as her general arrangements, will be approved in their satisfaction for a *Cathedral* to be presented by the *Qual*. I anticipate her arrival before your departure, when I will be pleased to communicate with you further on the subject.

There are several other interesting projects, but a *Review* will be the United States, of which I would like you were having a *Review*. In your next letter, that I should send the *Review* to you. I may, however, not be able to communicate with you in some of these matters on the day of your arrival.

I have the pleasure to inform

of making allusion to the great loss our country has sustained this year in the absence of some of its prominent and useful citizens; among whom was Colonel J. B. McGill, for many years an able and faithful Senator, and who, as a Christian statesman, possessed the confidence and respect of all who knew him; also, Colonel Dickerson, of St. Paul County, a man of sound judgment and of sterling character; these, with others, whom, according to human views, we could ill spare, have been taken from us by the ruthless hand of death. Those dispositions should properly impress and influence us during future life.

I close this communication, gentlemen, after assuring you that you shall have my cordial co-operation, so far as may be required, in the discharge of the duties of your session, which I hope will be performed to the satisfaction of your constituents, as well as in accordance with your own fervent desire.

STEWART ALLEN BRIDGE.

Government House,

Montreal, Dec. 9, 1855.

MEMORIAL OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, PASSED APRIL 11, 1855.

Resolved, That

April 11, 1855.

The President of the Senate of the State of New York, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the Memorial of the Senate of the State of New York, passed April 11, 1855, in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of New York, and that the same were read and approved by the Senate on the 11th day of April, 1855.

They have been thoroughly examined according to the rules of the Treasury, and duly approved. It is to-day the memorial service commenced. Dr. Franklin presided and put the memorial resolutions. Dr. Decker, of Ithaca, offered the ordaining prayer, and Mr. J. F. Carter, President of the National Institute, delivered the eulogy on the newly arrived memorial. The program was large, the scene deeply solemn, the service unbroken, the attention of the participants fixed and steadily. The morning with a clear

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carry the good tidings of great joy to the people in Africa, who are sitting in darkness, and in the region and shadow of death. They expect to sail in the *Mary Caroline Stevens* next month, and will occupy such fields as may be opened before them. They will be under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. Thus the system and the success of Colonization have drawn attention to the spiritual wants of that distant land, and rich blessings will follow in the train of the advancing operations of our Society. After the services in the morning, I addressed the Presbytery and congregation on behalf of the Society, when the Presbytery unanimously passed the following resolution:

*Resolved* That this Presbytery has heard with interest and pleasure the remarks of the Rev. J. N. Danforth on the subject of Colonization, and that this cause be recommended to the attention of the churches.

The Ashmun Institute, located at Oxford, Pa., has been chartered by the State Legislature, and is in full operation under the supervision of Rev. J. P. Carter, who is training the African mind for usefulness in Africa. They have suitable buildings of brick, which, with thirty acres of land, have been purchased for \$ 0,000. The establishment does not trouble itself with the vexed questions of the day, but is seeking to elevate the African mind, morally and intellectually, and to bring its improved and beneficent influences to act on the great mass of humanity, native and colonized, which shall have its home on the shores of Africa. In the quiet seclusion of the country, benevolent minds may entertain strong and stirring conceptions for the benefit of long benighted Africa. Let all the friends of the cause pray for its success.

Very truly yours,  
J. N. DANFORTH.

[From a late London Paper.]

### The "Edinburgh Review" and Liberia.

IN our January number we published a letter from the Rev. H. R. Scott, refuting, on his own experience and authority, the statements which had appeared in the October number of the *Edinburgh Review*, attacking Ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, and the Republic itself, as guilty, the one of slave-trading, the other of favoring it. The Ex-President has just addressed a letter to the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, refuting the calumny; and as we have had some share in vindicating him from the allegations in question, we have been requested to give publicity to his formal denial, which we do with much pleasure.

"MONROVIA, LIBERIA,  
January 5, 1859.

*To the Editor of the Edinburgh Review:*

SIR:—Through the kindness of a friend, [G. Ralston, Esq., in England, my attention has been called to an article entitled 'The Slave Trade in 1858,' published in your valuable journal, No. 220 (October last,) in which, through misinformation, doubtless, you say many hard things respecting colonization and Liberia and with them you have coupled my name in a manner no less unjust than unfavorable to my reputation.

"It is not my present purpose, Sir, to controvert your opinions respecting the motives you attribute to the supporters of the American

Colonization Society, or to endeavor to change the unfavorable impression you seem to entertain in reference to Liberia. Though greatly mistaken in the views you take, both of colonization and Liberia, I doubt not you are sincere in your convictions.

“No subject or enterprise, in consequence of man’s imperfect judgment, can hope to receive universal favor; yet the opinions of men, though as opposite as the antipodes, may be equally honest and conscientious. I have, therefore, no good reason to suppose that to sustain your views of colonization and of Liberia, you would intentionally sacrifice unjustly the character of any man; and under this conviction I appeal to you, sir, to do me the justice of making public, through the medium of your widely-circulated journal, my unreserved and absolute denial of the allegations of complicity in the slave trade with which I am there charged. Though an humble individual, and connected with a despised and down-trodden race, believe me, sir, my good reputation is as dear to me as that of any man of any other race.

“In your remarks on Liberia, in the article referred to, viz: ‘The Slave Trade in 1858,’ you revive, in reference to me, a most cruel and malicious slander, originated and published by Dr. Bacon in the *New York Day Book*, July, 1848. You say there that ‘He,’ Dr. Bacon, in 1837, ‘found Roberts, now known as the late President of the Republic of Liberia, acting as the agent and factor of the great slave trader Pedro Blanco.’ ‘Roberts was employed in purchasing condemned vessels at Sierra Leone, for Blanco’s use as slavers.’ ‘We have not space for the details of the scheme by which condemned vessels at Sierra Leone, —which could not be purchased by the English agent of Pedro Blanco,

nor by Spaniards, in person,—were bought by Roberts, removed under the American or the Liberian flag, and subsequently transferred through a third person to Blanco, at his great establishment at Gallinas.’ ‘Dr. Bacon kept his eye on one vessel, the slave schooner which Roberts christened the *Monrovia*, and which, after lying idle till attention was supposed to be diverted from it, was laden with slaves from Gallinas for Havana, where she arrived under another name.’

• “Now, sir, this is all very specious indeed, but, believe me, the whole story of slave trade complicity on my part with Pedro Blanco, or any other slave trader, is wholly false. I never in my life saw or had the slightest correspondence with Pedro Blanco, or any one else in his name or behalf. I never visited Pedro Blanco’s slave establishment, or any other, except for the purpose of demolishing it. I never, *in any respect whatever*, acted as agent or factor for Pedro Blanco, or any other slave trader. I was never employed in purchasing condemned vessels at Sierra Leone or elsewhere, for the use of Blanco or any other slave trader. I did purchase at Sierra Leone—I think, in 1837, and the only purchase of a vessel I was ever concerned in at that place—a schooner for the trading firm of which I was a partner, to supply the place of one we had, a few weeks before, lost by shipwreck, and which newly-purchased schooner we ‘christened the *Monrovia*,’ and had her employed for some time in the coasting trade, when it was concluded to sell her, and procure another better suited to our purpose. She was accordingly sold to a gentleman, as far as we knew, wholly unconnected with the slave trade. Subsequently, however, this said vessel, without any agency whatever on my part,

fell into the hands, I believe, of Pedro Blanco. Whether or no she conveyed slaves to the Havana, I positively have no knowledge.

"Thus, sir, in plain, undisguised language, and in as few words as possible, I have stated what I beg to offer in vindication of my reputation from cruel calumnies which have been circulated concerning me. If you will be good enough to give this statement a place in your extensively read journal, you will confer a favor on one who knows of no period in his life when for a single moment his decided abhorrence of the slave trade has suffered the slightest abatement, and that one is,

"Your obedient, humble servant,  
"J. J. ROBERTS.

"We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have known J. J. Roberts, whose name appears to the above, from the date opposite our respective names, and from that time to the present we have no knowledge of any complicity on his part in the slave trade. And we do further certify that, to the best of our belief, the accompanying statement, above his name, is entitled to full and implicit credit.

March, 1829. STEPHEN A. BENSON,  
Pres. of Rep. of Liberia.

Jan'y, 1827. BEVERLY P. YATES,  
V. P. of Rep. of Liberia.

March, 1829. J. H. CHAVERS,  
Sec'y of the Treasury.

Oct'ber, 1834. FRANCIS BURNS,  
Bp. of M. E. Ch., Liberia.

Oct'ber, 1828. JOHN DAY,  
Chief Justice of Liberia.

Oct'ber, 1834. JOHN SEYS,  
U. S. Agent for Lib. Africans.

Feb'y, 1829. JOHN H. CHEESEMAN,  
Judge of Court of P.&G.Sess.

Jan'y, 1833. J. S. SMITH, M. D.,  
Senator of Rep. of Liberia.

March, 1829. D. B. WARNER,  
Ex Sec. of State of R. of Lib.

Jan'y, 1833. HENRY W. DENNIS,  
M. of H. of Rep. R. of Lib.

March, 1829. SAM'L F. W. GILL, M. D.  
Ex-Governor, Cape Palmas.

Jan'y, 1831. A. W. GARDNER,  
Speaker H. of Rep. of R. of Lib.

March, 1826. JOHN H. PAXTON,  
M. of H. of Rep. of R. of Lib.

Jan'y, 1836. GEORGE MOORE,  
Treasurer of the R. of Lib.

Sept., 1832. THOMAS MOORE,  
M. of H. of Rep. of R. of Lib.

Sept., 1824. B. R. WILSON,  
Minister of Meth. E. Ch.

Feb'y 1829. JOHN T. RICHARDSON,  
Chaplain of Senate of R. of Lib.

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**Extract from an Address on Colonization.**

THE Address, from which we give the extract below, was delivered by a liberal and intelligent friend to the Society at Omaha, (Nebraska,) in February last. As minds are unchanged by place, so the sentiments of genuine humanity and Christian benevolence encompass our whole race. It is delightful to think that

Liberia is sustained by the contributions and prayers of Christians, from the mountainous districts of India to our remote Territories, and the Islands of the Pacific.

"We now proceed to consider the future prospects of Africa. And I can say for myself, that my hopes are strong, my expectations high, that this land of darkness will be re-



deemed; that the Son of Righteousness will arise with healing in his wings, and visit this benighted corner of the earth. Am I asked for a reason of the hope that is within me? I answer, I have the promise of Almighty God himself. I find it so written in the Book of Life, and I have faith in the record. But God himself sees fit to work by second causes, by human instrumentalities, and we shall therefore endeavor to point out some of the means now in operation by which this glorious work will be accomplished. The first is, the world owes it to itself to regenerate Africa. The commercial world, the literary and scientific world, and particularly the religious world, owe it to themselves to redeem Africa. Not only does the world owe it to herself to redeem, but she owes it to Africa. There lies the bulk of the debt; and the world has the means at her command wherewith to discharge. She cannot discharge herself by a plea of bankruptcy, or insolvency even if such a plea could be received in Heaven's High Chancery, but it cannot. It will be remembered that Diaz discovered the Cape of Good Hope, and Vasco DeGama circumnavigated the continent of Africa, between the years 1490 and 1497, the very years in which Columbus discovered and carried back to Europe the news of the discovery of America.

This discovery by Columbus electrified Europe and the whole civilized world, and was the means of turning the attention of the public mind from the African discoveries. God's time for her deliverance had not come.

The world seemed not to think of Africa, only to tear her children from her bosom, carry them to the newly discovered world and reduce them to hopeless bondage.

England led the van in this work of darkness: she not only peopled her own islands of the sea with the children of Africa, but she forced them on her American colonies, now the United States, against their will and in defiance of their most solemn remonstrance. But does not the unfolding of Providence even now enable us to say, like Joseph to his brethren, 'Ye verily meant evil, but God designed it for good.' England seems to have begun to repent of the evil done to Africa: she has passed stringent laws against the slave trade, and seems determined to enforce them; she has established a colony at the Cape of Good Hope, and another at Sierra Leone (or Mountain of Lions,) which adjoins the Republic of Liberia, to the north of it. This colony of England's is the main receptacle for the recaptured Africans taken by her cruisers. It is said that there are many thousand recaptured Africans there, speaking some two hundred languages and dialects of the African tribes. They are being educated in the English language and instructed in the principles of the Christian religion and in the arts of civilized life.

We said England seemed to have begun to repent; she has indeed as a nation much to repent of, and to be forgiven for; and it is to be hoped that if much is forgiven she will love much, and that she will show her faith by her works, and like Saul of Tarsus endeavor to build up the interest she aided in destroying.

One strong ground of hope for the redemption of Africa is, that all the balance of the world lies in comparative sunlight, and the power of the human mind must have an object towards which to direct its energies. We have many Fremonts, we have but one range of Rocky Mountains to explore.

I have before said that the world owes a heavy debt to Africa, and that the world had the means wherewith to pay. The United States in particular, have a large item in the inventory of assets wherewith to liquidate that debt. She has four millions of the children of Africa, educated in the principles of the Christian religion and familiar with the forms of Republican government, ready to be given back, and the debt liquidated with interest, so far as we are concerned. She can give back those four millions of Africa's children, and the gift will enrich the giver. Like Portias, mercy it will be, twice blessed—blessed to those who give, and blessed to those who receive."

### The Slave Trade.

THE National Intelligencer of the 12th inst. publishes an article of a Savannah cotemporary, "in which (it remarks) an intelligent account is given of the legal proceedings actually instituted by the Government." On this subject the Intelligencer continues:

"We think it will appear from this brief statement that the Executive branch of the Government has fully discharged the measure of its duties in the premises, and that the imputations which have been cast upon it are without foundation in any candid appreciation of the facts involved in the case, or of the duty which the President was called to perform in enforcing the law. As the Savannah journal intimates, it cannot be expected of the President to become at once prosecutor, judge and jury, with the view of visiting summary vengeance on the offenders at the very moment they were arrested; and the fair-minded of all parties will be disposed to question the justice with which the Administration is thus arraigned for its alleged delinquency, when they are apprized of the fact that its conduct is impugned by a few at the South on the ground that its zeal in the prosecution of the offenders has transcended the strict requirements of the law."

This able and truly national journal, April 25th, states, that "the trials lately held at Charleston, in the case of the crew found on board the Echo at the time of her capture as a slaver by Lieut. Maffit, have resulted in the acquittal of the parties indicted for a violation of the statutes of the United States against the foreign slave trade."

The Intelligencer well observes that,

"If the Echo was rightfully condemned as a slaver, and if her living freight was rightfully returned to Africa as rescued victims of the foreign slave trade, it would seem to be a fair presumption that the agents detected in this criminal transaction must have partaken in the unlawful character already pronounced upon the instruments and the fact of their illicit enterprise, the same law which disposes of these latter ascertains, in terms the most emphatic, the nature of the offence committed by the former.

"Our habitual respect for the verdict pronounced by a jury, under the solemn sanctions which attach to the administration of public justice, causes us to cherish the hope that in the present case there must have been some defect or insuffi-

ciency in the nature or degree of the evidence upon which the prosecution on the part of the United States endeavored to sustain its charge against the parties put on trial. It will be within the recollection of all that similar trials in the city of New York and elsewhere, though instituted by the Government of the United States and prosecuted with vigor, have failed to result in convictions, whether always because of the unproved guilt of the accused or sometimes from other causes, we are unable to say.

"And we are the more prepared to believe that general rather than special causes have conspired to produce the results reached in these recent trials, because we remember the respect paid to the laws of the United States by the citizens of Charleston when the *Echo* was first brought into their port, and when an effort was made by a few zealous advocates of the foreign slave trade to procure the release of the rescued Africans from the custody in which they were held by the Federal authorities. To this loyal spirit President Buchanan alluded in his last annual message, when, referring to the case of the *Echo*, he truly said that 'the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might have been expected from their high character.' If such was their respect for the law at that period, we are at some loss to conceive it possible that an explanation of the ground on which the jury failed to enforce its sanctions in the present case against the persons alleged to have been engaged in the foreign slave trade, is to be sought in the existence of a public sentiment favorable to that infamous traffic, and subversive of the very foundations of all stable government. Yet such is the ex-

planation which we are asked to receive by several of our South Carolina contemporaries, and the statement, we regret to say, so far from being admitted with sorrow, is rather adduced by some in a tone of exultation, as signally proving the utter impotency of Congress, or even of the combined branches of the Federal Government, to enforce any law against which the local sentiment is arrayed. This explanation involves a two-fold reproach against the people of South Carolina, implying, as it does, in the first place, that the local sentiment of that State is now favorable to the revival of the foreign slave trade, and, in the second place, that loyalty to law on the part of its citizens is made to depend upon the caprices of popular sentiment. For ourselves we are unwilling to accept the truth of either of these allegations, and in the mean time prefer to await some other explanation of the course which the jury thought proper to pursue in the case of the acquitted parties than that which admits their guilt, and ascribes their exemption from conviction to the external pressure of a popular opinion so favorable to the high misdemeanor for which they were indicted, as to be regardless of the obligations imposed by the law of the land."

We trust these Africans, unlawfully introduced into the country, will come under the protection of the Government of the United States, which has full authority to take control of them and restore them to their native country. Certainly the Executive will neglect no proper means of effecting an object so rightful and desirable, and so in accordance with our whole policy for the last fifty years. The Governor and

authorities of Georgia co-operated in a similar case with the General Government, and we are slow to believe that either patriotism or humanity have suffered decay in any portion of this Union.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Hon. John A. Campbell, of the United States Supreme Court, (says the *New Orleans Bulletin*,) delivered a charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of the Circuit Court for the southern district of Alabama at Mobile, on the 12th instant, which is one of the ablest and most decided that we have ever read. It is devoted exclusively to the slave trade and fillibusterism, and reasserts more pointedly and emphatically than before all the general positions which the same fearless, honest, and independent jurist assumed in reference to these subjects in his charge to the Grand Jury at the same place some months ago. His charge occupies three columns in the *Mobile Advertiser*, and was delivered, as the papers there inform us, with an earnestness that elicited profound attention. The Judge is thoroughly in earnest, and intends that, so far

as it depends on him, the laws shall be fully executed in letter and spirit. That this course of Judge Campbell will raise him in the estimation of the great mass of respectable and intelligent citizens of the country—South and North, East and West—irrespective of party, cannot be for a moment doubted. He has shown himself the incorruptible and the fearless Judge, who plainly lays down the laws and calls upon his sworn co-associates to perform their whole duty in executing them to their fullest extent. He examines the slave trade and he finds it in fact, as well as in the opinions of the great men of the country, past and present, North and South, as well in the words they have uttered in regard to it as the laws they have helped to frame to crush it, to partake of the nature of piracy, and he so regards it. He quotes the language of many distinguished Southern men, refers to the treaties of all civilized nations for the purpose of suppressing it, and the rigor of the laws of the United States to the same end, and declares that "the public conscience has sanctioned the rigor of the laws."—*Savannah Republican*.

Resolutions of the New York Colonization Society.

In our last number, page 106, is the Report of the Hon. Elisha Whitteley, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made to the Directors of the American Colonization Society at their last meeting. Inadvertently, the Resolutions of the New York State Colonization Society, to which that Report especially referred, were omitted. We now give them entire, as is due to

the Board of Managers of the New York Society.

*Resolutions of the New York State Colonization Society—adopted by the Board of Managers of said Society at a special meeting, January 2d, 1859.*

*Resolved*, That this Society renewedly express its opposition to the slave trade in Africa, open or disguised.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly desire a more effective action of the

Government of the United States to suppress the slave trade, by substituting small but well armed war steamers for the large but cumbrous sail vessels now employed.

*Resolved,* That in view of the relations which the Government and people of Liberia bear to the United States, and the dangers of their condition, and their inability, unaided, to guard their extended line of sea coast, humanity, justice and wise policy demand that our Government render assistance by presenting that young Republic an armed steamer and other materials of defence.

*Resolved,* That we have learned with much gratification, that the

immediate pressing want of ammunition and arms, found to exist on the arrival of the Steamer Niagara at Monrovia, was supplied by Commander Chauncy, as a loan, until the pleasure of the American Government could be ascertained, and that we earnestly hope this act of Commander Chauncy will be approved by the Government and the loan be made a gift.

*Resolved,* That the representatives of the New York State Colonization Society in the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, be instructed to present a copy of their Resolutions to that Board and secure from it some effective action.

#### Life-Membership well defined.

WE are greatly indebted to a friend of the cause in Virginia for the following letter, which if it touch some consciences and open many hands, will prove a kindness, "an excellent oil that shall not break the head."

"I notice that some of our Parent Societies publish a monthly register of deceased members during the preceding month; and I have often wondered how the facts were ascertained. Certain it is, that many such are not reported to the officers or agents of said Societies. I would suggest that each Life Member, especially of the American Colonization Society, should write at least once a year to the Secretary and Treasurer, that he may know whose names properly belong to the list of life-members. I think by this plan one desirable object would be effected. Members would thus be brought regularly and statedly to reflect, whether they are *really alive* to the interests of the Society: and it might be the means of renewing the evi-

dence of vitality in a substantial form. It is not reasonable to suppose that your correspondents would, from year to year, take up their pens merely to inform you that they are still alive. They would be more apt to realize the fact that a Society, in order to live and thrive, and accomplish its objects, must be sustained. I understand by life-membership a life-time interest; and if evidence of this is not renewed from time to time, as circumstances permit, it may be questionable whether the member is really a living or a dead member. I, for one, acknowledge the justice of such a charge as first hinted, and if others shall apply the same individually, and rid themselves satisfactory in their own minds, then the object of the above suggestion will be effected and effective for good: at least the enclosed ten dollars is the result of the reflections of a friend to the cause of African Colonization, the receipt of which you will please to acknowledge in due time, and apply the same to the wants of the Society."

### A Liberian's thoughts of his country,

AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS' ABSENCE.

WE have before us a letter dated "Victoria, Vancouver's Island, February 28th, 1859," from Fielder Smithea, enclosing one to an esteemed friend in Liberia, to whom he writes:

"Having been absent from Liberia over sixteen years, you will be surprised on receiving a letter from one with whom you used to be so intimate, during my residence of two years and nine months in your young and growing colony. And I am here frank to confess that while in Liberia, the incidents of my life, the beautiful scenery of the country, the many friends and acquaintances with whom I had the good fortune to associate, made such an impression upon my mind, that wherever I have been these im-

pressions, ghostlike, have followed me, and have acted with wonderful effect upon my feelings—so much so that in many ways I have tried to make myself contented and happy; yet I find a longing within, an aching void, that no place short of Liberia (my own adopted and glorious country) will ever fill.

"I again cherish the lively hope (God willing) of coming to Liberia, where I may do at least some good for my race. With this view, I write you this letter, expressing the liveliest wish for the good health of yourself and your family and of inquiring friends."

In his letter to us, he observes:

"I am strongly inclined to the belief that Liberia offers a more favorable field and less obstacles than any other place for us as people."

### Intelligence.

**DEATH OF MRS. PHELPS.**—Mrs. Anson G. Phelps, senior, died at her residence in 30th street, on Sunday evening, in the 76th year of her age. She had been confined to her bed for some weeks from an attack of paralysis, but had it not been for her age, hopes would have been entertained of her recovery. She passed away, as one going to sleep, without a struggle or a groan. In the death of this excellent woman the poor have lost a faithful and unwearied friend. Mrs. Phelps has not remained long after her husband and son.

**INTERESTING FROM AFRICA.**—A recent arrival from Monrovia brought an interesting letter from the Rev. George L. Seymour, (colored,) formerly of Hartford, Connecticut, but for the last twenty years a citizen of the African Republic of Liberia. He reports the natives as robust in appearance, industrious, intelligent, ingenious, and very peaceable. The soil is stated to be exceedingly productive, water pure and cool, timber and stone suitable for building plentiful, and that iron ore exists in vast quantities. He remarks:

"I hope the American Church will devise some plan for united effort in Africa, and if possible employ colored laborers in the field. The African can be approached by one of similar hue and sentiment better than by one who he knows has a striking resemblance to the African slaver; and no one will dispute but the African will hail the return of his brother with gladness, as soon as a little knowledge is imparted."—*N. Y. Observer.*

**MANUMISSION OF 18 SLAVES.**—A number of slaves made their appearance in Cincinnati the other day. The Gazette says:—There were nine males and nine females, consisting of a father and mother and their children and grand-children, and one mulatto woman with four boys between the ages of seven and thirteen. As they passed up Vine street, headed by Mr Robert Barnett, an old gentleman nearly seventy years of age, a resident of Lincoln county, Ky., they attracted general attention, and occasioned many remarks.

The party were all taken to the Probate Court, where the usual deeds of emancipa-

tion were executed. While in Covington, before crossing the river, their owner was offered \$20,000 for them, but he quietly remarked, "I would not take fifty thousand." Mr. B. is a gentleman of considerable property, and being a bachelor, thinks he has enough to provide for the remainder of his days, and has with a peculiarly unselfish feeling, quite in contrast with a peculiarly selfish world, refused a sum that would have been quite a fortune, and giving his servants their freedom. Mr. Barnett may be regarded as a practical philanthropist.—*N. Y. Observer.*

RICHARD RANDOLPH, a cousin of John Randolph of Roanoke, died in Miami Township, Ohio, on the 31st of January. The deceased, who was as eccentric as his more celebrated cousin, was an old bachelor, and had resided on the Randolph tract, Ohio, for twenty-five years. He leaves a property, mostly in land, valued at \$80,000, to be expended in the purchase and freedom of the slaves now owned in the Randolph family, and those, with their offspring, formerly owned in the Randolph family, which slaves are to be set free; and if the estate is not exhausted in this purchase, the balance to be applied to the use and benefit of said slaves.—*Boston Journal.*

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Copies of all the versions of Mrs. Stowe's novel of Uncle Tom's Cabin have been procured or ordered for the British Museum. Among them are thirteen different German versions, two Welsh, two Magyar, two Wallachian, one Wendish, one Polish, one Russian, one Greek, one Armenian, besides Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and all the languages of Southwestern Europe. No novel ever written ever attained anything like so broad a circulation.

FREE COLORED MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—The females of this society contributed one hundred and sixteen dollars to the parent society, the Charleston, S. C., Conference Missionary, at its late annual meeting.—*Miss. Advocate.*

It is estimated the colored population of New York amounts to 10,000. There are 204 colored waiters and 144 colored porters; 150 colored men are whitewashers, 80 are coachmen, 64 cooks, 48 barbers, 182 laborers, and 124 sailors. There are 183 washerwomen, and 214 widows without occupation. Colored professional and tradesmen are few viz: 2 farmers. 1

broker, 3 printers, 6 physicians, 7 teachers, 18 priests, and 1 ventriloquist.

[From the Christian Advocate.]

BISHOP BURNS.

Dear Brother:—It will be within the recollection of the Church generally, that Rev. Francis Burns, of the Liberia Annual Conference, was elected missionary bishop for Africa under act of the General Conference of 1856, and that he was ordained at the last session of the Genesee Conference held at Perry, in Wyoming County, N. Y. Some time after the ordination, the Rev. C. D. Burlingame presented to the conference the following paper, a copy of which was directed to be forwarded to Bishop Burns, attested by the signatures of the bishop presiding, Bishop Baker, and of the secretary, Rev. J. M. Fuller. I have to request you to give it a place in the Advocate and Journal.

J. P. DURBIN,  
Cor. Secretary.

"Rev. FRANCIS BURNS, Missionary Bishop of Liberia, in Africa.

"The Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America hereby tender to you our cordial greetings.

"During the few days we were honored by your presence with your ministrations and social intercourse, with your dignified and truly Christian deportment, we have been highly gratified.

"We regard it as an auspicious epoch in the annals of old Genesee, that in our conference you were solemnly consecrated to the holy office of a missionary bishop for the continent of Africa, the first event of the kind in our ecclesiastical history; that from among us you go forth as a Christian bishop to promote the interests of the infant Church, and to publish salvation to the pagan and savage tribes in the land of your ancestors.

"You enter the vast Gospel field that spreads out before you, dear brother, with our most sanguine hopes, that the results of your labors will furnish eminent illustrations of the capability of the African races to enjoy and appreciate the blessings of religion, education and liberty.

"May the benedictions of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost attend you in your homeward voyage, and in your great work.

"In behalf of the Conference,  
"O. C. BAKER,  
"J. M. FULLER."  
"Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y.,  
"October 25, 1858."

**HOW COFFEE CAME TO BE USED.**—At the time Columbus discovered America, coffee had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and Upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a drink is ascribed to the superior of a monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, upon the report of some shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation rapidly spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant, brought there in 1614, became the parent stock of all the coffee plantations in the West Indies. The extent of consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consume, at the cost of its landing, from fourteen to fifteen millions of dollars. You may know the Arabia or Mocha, the best coffee, by its small bean and dark color. The Java and East India, the next in quality, is a larger bean and of a pale yellow color. The West India Rio has a blue, greenish grey tint.

**GREAT SHOOTING.**—The Rev. Joseph W. Blakesley, in his recently published account of a visit to Algeria, states that almost everywhere in North Africa there is fair shooting. He says:

“A man told me that in the vicinity of lake Aloula, near the tomb of the Christian Queen, he had himself killed 1700 woodcocks in three weeks. At Guelma, my landlord came in one day, after about three hours walk in the immediate neighborhood, and his bag consisted of a woodcock, two poules de Carthage, a bird about as big as a pheasant, and nine quails.”

At Naples, a new seminary for young negroes was established about a year ago, by a zealous monk, Father Ludovico. All the inmates had been bought by the founder in Africa, twelve at the expense of the king of Naples, and a palace had been donated for an educational establishment by a Neapolitan priest. The course of studies embraced the Italian, Latin, French, and Arabic languages, geography, arithmetic, and the doctrines of the Catholic Church. The climate of Naples agreeing well with the negroes, it is intended to open also a seminary for the numerous young negroes whom Abbe Olivieri has been redeeming from slavery. Heretofore they have been dispersed in the convents of Italy, France, and Germany, and a

great many of them have met with a premature death from the roughness of a foreign climate.

Mr. CALDWELL, one of the State Senators of Virginia, and twice Mayor of Wheeling, the other day delivered at the Court House in that city a very strong speech in favor of free labor—the first speech of the kind ever delivered in that city. The audience was large, and the sensation considerable.

**THE NEGROES' CROP.**—The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail says:

“Mr. J. S. Byington informed us yesterday that he made two very remarkable cotton purchases very lately. One was the cotton crop of the negroes of Dr. Laucas, of this vicinity, for which he paid \$1,800 in cash; every dollar of which goes to the negroes.”

This looks as if some of the negroes down South are making money faster than some white folks. But the Macon (Ga.) State Press tells a larger story. It says:

“We have been informed by our worthy Mayor, O. G. Sparks, Esq., of the firm of Hardeman & Sparks of this city, that he has sold the crop of cotton belonging to the negroes of Col. John B. Lamar and Hon. Howell Cobb, to Mr. James Rea, for the sum of \$3,969.61. This is all clear money to them, and we are likewise informed that the same negroes sell sugarcane, syrup, chickens, eggs, and ground peas, which amounts to at least one-half as much more. Nothing more need be said.”

**BLIND UDI'S PRAYER.**

Rev. C. C. Hoffman, a most laborious missionary under Bishop Payne in Africa, gives the following:

“Among those who attended the old native chapel at Cape Palmas was Udi, a blind woman; she had come so often and so regularly, that she knew the way without a guide. She seemed to love to hear of God, and as she walked to her house in town, often repeated the name of Jesus, God's Son, who died for me. The war of 1857 came, the towns were burned, the natives scattered.

“For more than a year the missionary heard nothing of Udi. Within the past month Udi was led to his house at the Cape, and he asked her if she had forgotten God's things. ‘No, she remembered them and God's Son.’ What was his name? ‘Jesus; he died for my sins and the sins of the world.’ And do you pray to God, Udi? ‘Yes; night and morning I



kneel on my knees and pray.' And what do you ask God? She then repeated the following prayer:

"Our Father who art in heaven, who made all things, who made the earth, turn my heart toward thee. Because I have broken thy holy laws, forgive me for Jesus Christ's sake. All the sins I have committed, help me to leave them. Give me thy Holy Spirit. Forgive us; take bad fashion away from us, give us good fashion, and let our hearts all go to God. I pray for all Church people, for the Bodiã Tibawa, and head men, for Jesus Christ's sake."—*Missionary Advocate*.

AN ANTIQUITY.—A free colored man, named Cæsar—or, as he was more familiarly called, "Pa Cæsar"—died near Covington, Louisiana, on the 8th of February, at the advanced age of one hundred and thirty-eight years. Cæsar, according to his own

account, was an African by birth, and was brought to Louisiana, then a Spanish province, when he was about fifteen years of age; has resided in the vicinity of Covington for more than fifty years, and till within a few months of his decease had retained possession of his mental and physical faculties, engaging in conversation, in the French language, with any one who chose to visit him. He has frequently spoken of having been present at the laying of the foundation of the old Cathedral in New Orleans, besides other incidents connected with the early history of that city. As a manifestation of respect for the memory of the deceased, his remains were attended to the grave by a number of the citizens of Covington, besides a vast assemblage of the colored population, who have ever regarded old Cæsar with religious veneration, as the patriarch of their race and color.—*M. Y. Observer*.

#### Arrival from Liberia.

By the "Eusebia N. Roye," of Monrovia, Liberia, (formerly the G. C. Ackerly, of New York,) we have received a letter from the Rev. John Seys, dated the 10th of March; also copies of the Liberia Herald of February 16th and March 3d. The Society's ship, the "Mary Caroline Stevens," left Monrovia February 24th, on her return voyage, with two cabin and thirteen steerage passengers. She must have experienced unusual delay, yet will probably be home before the issue of our present number.

Dr. John Z. Forney, U. S. Commercial Agent for Liberia, died at Monrovia after a sudden illness, and his funeral was attended on the 10th by the President and other officers of State, and by the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Rev. John Seys was instructed by the Commander of the U. S.

Ship Dale to act as Commercial Agent.

A son of the Hon. D. B. Warner (Ex-Secretary of State) was fearfully if not fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun on the 22d of February.

Liberia and the missionary cause have experienced a great loss in the death of the Rev. John Day, who fulfilled with much energy and success the duties of Superintendent of the Baptist Mission, and also of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia. He was originally from North Carolina, lived long in Africa, an eminent patriot and Christian Missionary.

The Herald also announces with profound regret the decease of Edmund Draper, Esq., a promising young lawyer. He died at Cape Palmas.

The Rev. G. L. Seymour's report of his late exploring tour is appearing in successive numbers of the Herald.

The National Fair had been held much to the satisfaction of all parties.

The newly-commencing series of the Herald appears in a clear type containing the Acts of the recent long session of the Legislature, and many encouraging articles. It is stated that Messurado County will turn out this year from seventy-five to eighty thousand pounds of sugar, besides molasses, syrup, &c. &c.

Among the acts of the Legislature we find one positively prohibiting the enlistment of emigrants on the Liberian coast, under the penalties attached to the prosecution of the slave trade.

The cornerstone of Trinity Church was laid in the city of Monrovia on the 25th of February.

The Herald speaks in high terms of commendation of the M. E. Church in sending to that country the Missionary Bishop, the Rev. Francis Burns.

§ The "Mary Caroline Stevens" has just arrived at Baltimore.

**Our Receipts.**

The friends of this Society and Liberia will be gratified to observe the large amounts recently paid into our treasury. The amount paid by the Government for the care and support of the recaptured Africans is in part already expended, and large additional supplies are to be sent out for their benefit in the expedition for the present month.

The McDonogh Legacy (a part of which we now acknowledge) is a

sacred fund, intended by the will of the donor to be much larger than (after a long conflict of interests, and great expenditures, in determining the interpretation and proper execution of this testament.) has been judicially awarded, but sufficient, nevertheless, to awaken our warmest gratitude, and demand caution and wisdom in its investment or expenditure.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society,**

*From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1859.*

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

Lowell—From L. Keese, \$50—\$30 of which is to constitute Henry C. Putney, of Morris-town, N. J., a life member of the A. C. S. . . . . . 50 00

**CONNECTICUT.**

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$41,) viz:  
Litchfield—A friend, \$20. Middle-

town—E. F. Johnson, \$6, Miss Elizabeth Hubbard, and Benjamin Douglass, \$2 each; Cash \$10, and A. D. Eason, \$1. . . . . 41 00

**NEW YORK.**

Final payment of interest, received from the executors, on the legacy of Augustus Graham, held in trust for educational purposes in Liberia. . . . . 466 42

**NEW JERSEY.**  
*Pittsgrove*—By Rev. J. N. Danforth, viz: To constitute Rev. George W. Janvier a life member of the A. C. S. . . . . 30 00

**VIRGINIA.**  
*Lynchburg*—From Mrs. Mary B. Blackford, . . . . . 5 00

**OHIO.**  
*Ravenna*—From E. P. Conant, on account of legacy of Daniel Everest . . . . . 20 00

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$82) viz:  
*Carrollton*—E. R. Eckles, Levi Brady, James Wier, and Rev. Robert E. Smith, \$5 each; Jas. Patton, Wm. Hardisty, and Dr. Scott, \$2 each; H. C. Baxter, 50 cents. . . . . 27 50

*Wellsville*—Collected from sundry persons. . . . . 6 50

*Rootstown*—L. Chapman, \$10, Gad Case, \$5, Wm. Scott, Otis Reed, A. H. Barlow, and Pomeroy Reed, \$1 each; Horace Reed, 50 cents. . . . . 19 50

*Edinburg*—Jas. Bond, \$1, Sarah Eddy, 50 cents. . . . . 1 50

*Canton*—Peter House, \$10, J. S. Saxton, Isaac Harter, each \$1, Ephraim Ball, \$10, Mrs. S. D. Day, \$5. . . . . 27 00

By Rev. J. C. Stockton, (\$39) viz:  
*Licking County*—W. Condit, \$5, A. Sanford, A. B. Pritchard, and G. B. Johnston, each \$3; Hon. T. Bankroft, \$2; Rev. Doolittle and Lindley, each \$1; E. O. Williams, \$2, W. P. Kerr, J. Hall, D. Humphrey, Niram Pruden, George Barkley, S. Carpenter, Mr. Follet, J. K. Edgerly, B. M. Edgerly, E. B. Pierson, Philip Condit, W. C. Braken, Thos. Wyatt, John White, J. M. Martin, Lewis Martin, W. Reeder, and J. Tuttle, \$1 each; Ira Condit, and Peter Copeland, 50 cents each. . . . . 39 00

**KENTUCKY.**  
*Paris*—From J. R. Thornton, legacy of Lucy D. Thornton. . . . . 50 00

**TENNESSEE.**  
*Knowville*—From Rev. Thomas Humes, the first of three instalments to constitute Miss Catharine White a life member of the A. C. S. . . . . 10 00

**LOUISIANA.**  
*New Orleans*—On account of the legacy of John McDonogh, received through Thomas Allen Clark, Esq., . . . \$39,615.13 less commission and expenses, . . . 3,269.32  
 36,345.81

**MISSISSIPPI.**  
*Buena Vista*—Charles B. New, his note dated 25th of March, 1858, at 12 months, being balance of \$1,000 to constitute him a Life Director, paid. . . . . 500 00

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**  
 Received from the United States, to defray the expense of supporting, &c., in Liberia, the 200 recipients of the Echo, sent there in the U. S. Steamer Niagara . . . . . 32,500 00

**FOR REPOSITORY.**  
**CONNECTICUT.**—*North Haven*—Solomon Orcutt, for 1859 . . . . . 1 00  
**NEW YORK.**—*Clinton*—Rev. W. S. Curtis, balance due. . . . . 5 00  
**PENNSYLVANIA.**—*Philadelphia*—Elijah Brown, \$1. *Cross Cut P. O.*—Wm. Simpson, for 1 year, \$1. *Tallmansville*—C. P. Tallman, from Jan. 1854, to Jan. 1859, \$5. . . . . 7 00  
**VIRGINIA.**—*Brownsville*—James Willson . . . . . 1 00  
**OHIO.**—*Cincinnati*—Manning P. Force, \$1. By Rev. J. C. Stockton, (\$3,) viz: *Alexandria*—E. B. Pratt, D. S. Owen, and John Gaffield, from April, '59, to April, '60, \$1 each. . . . . 4 00  
**MISSOURI.**—*Fee Fee*—From Rev. D. Shumate, Cor. Sec'y Mo. Col. Society, 4 years' subscription of 5 copies. . . . . 20 00  
**LOUISIANA.**—*Jackson*—Rev. A. Newton, for 1833, \$1. *New Orleans*—C. H. Schwinker, and Casser D. Antoine, \$1 each for 1859. . . . . 2 00

Total Repository. . . . . 41 00  
 Contributions of individuals. . . . . 757 00  
 Legacies. . . . . 36,882 23  
 From United States, for support, &c., of the recipients of the Echo, in Liberia. . . . . 32,500 00

Aggregate Amount. . . . . \$70,160 23

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXV.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1859.

[No. 6.

## From Liberia.

THE recent arrivals from Liberia have placed in our hands many letters, also two numbers of the *Liberia Herald* and one number of the *Star of Liberia*, containing interesting information of the proceedings of the Legislature; the condition of the several settlements; of the trade and agriculture; of an Act for opening a road to Careysburg, and various other acts for internal improvements; of the nomination of President Benson as a candidate for the next presidential election; together with appropriate notices of the deaths of Chief Justice Day, and the promising young lawyer E. W. Draper; of the recaptured Africans; of Missionary meetings; regimental parades; the first chapters of Rev. George L. Seymour's report of his exploration of the interior; and more important than all, of the enactment of a clear and positive law against the French emigration system, or in other words, the slave trade in disguise. We

here give this act, as it appears in the *Liberia Herald* of February 16th:

### AN ACT PROHIBITING THE ENLISTMENT OF NATIVE AFRICAN EMIGRANTS.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled, [Sec. 1,] That no vessel shall be allowed to enter at the custom house of this Republic, or to cruise on the Liberian coast, for the purpose of enlisting and procuring native African emigrants to transport beyond the high seas, or to any foreign country, nor shall any person be permitted to engage within this Republic or on the Liberian coast, in the enlistment and procurement of native African emigrants, for a foreign country: Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the enrolment of Kroomen as seamen on board of naval vessels and legitimate merchantmen, trading on the African coast, as heretofore.*

SEC. 2. Any person guilty of a violation of this act, shall suffer the same pains, penalties and forfeitures that are established by law for the punishment of the slave trade; all

ows to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 24th, 1859.

We give the following extracts from letters received at this office :

From President BENSON.

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

"*Monrovia, February 22, 1859.*

"I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 25th October last, and thank you for its very interesting contents. My only regret now is, that I am not able, for want of time, to write you as fully as I desire. I can only send you a line or two now. I am trying hard to get a number of the Herald out in time to send by the M. C. Stevens, and will be able to do so provided she does not sail before to-morrow noon.

"Our national fair passed off very well, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine.

"I have sent two cases of seeds and roots to the U. S. Patent Office, care of Dr. James Hall, Baltimore, which I hope may reach there safely. I enclose a catalogue of them, (perhaps a few omissions.) I also have some very fine sugar cane, a couple of loose bundles; I will send them if I can get the captain to take them loose. I do not wish any more seed sent out in return until the November trip of the Stevens, as we cannot plant them before March or April. I would like as great a variety as possible: the different kinds of wheat, especially such as are grown within the tropics; Egyptian corn; the various kinds of tropical seed, procured from the East and West Indies, South America, the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, as well as seed from the temperate zone. This Government would be glad to continue a reciprocation, and if there are any particular kinds of

seed desired from this country, let them be designated, and they shall be sent in any desired quantity.

"I hope to be able to send you the report of the adjudicating committee of the national fair, by the ketch Mary Howell, of Baltimore, or the schooner Antelope, of Boston, both of which will sail for the United States in a week or two.

"I send you in a box to Rev. Mr. Pinney's address, a package of the samples of some of the Liberian woven cloth, exhibited at the fair. It is quite ordinary, I am aware, but it is a beginning, and as such it is encouraging.

"Seymour arrived in this city in December. I have not time to write you the particulars of his tour; he has no doubt written to you. I have the journal of his tour, consisting of nearly a hundred pages of foolscap; a column or two of which will appear in each number of the Herald.

"We are getting on peaceably and quietly; the farming interest is very encouraging. It is supposed that not less than 100,000 pounds of sugar will be made this season in Liberia; there are about 40,000 lbs. now on hand, and some of the largest planters have only ground a third of their cane. \* \* \*

"I send about twenty-four pamphlets of the history of the French emigration system on our coast.—Please distribute them as directed. I hope it will silence the last caviller.

"I write hurriedly, as you see, and have not time to copy."

From Ex-President ROBERTS.

"MONROVIA,

"*February 19, 1859.*

"When we are satisfied that the object in which we are engaged is a good one, and we have reason to believe is approved by Heaven, then we should never give place to des-

pondency. Rely upon it, the Colonization enterprise is of Divine origin, and Providence will sustain it. No cause, however good, is without its traducers, and Liberia, too, has her enemies, who are active in spreading all sorts of evil reports to her injury; but I am satisfied that eventually truth will prevail: and peradventure the assaults levelled against her now are permitted by Providence to give greater brilliancy to the truth when it shall be made apparent. I presume before this the stories in relation to the Regina Cæli have been put at rest. \* \* \*

"You will regret to hear of the death of Dr. Forney, late U. S. Commercial Agent at this port, who died quite suddenly on the 9th instant, and was buried the following day with every demonstration of public respect due to his position. The Rev. Mr. Seys succeeds him in office, by the temporary appointment of Commander McBlair, of the U. S. Ship Dale. \* \* \*

"Public matters here are progressing as usual. Our Legislature is having a long session, for Liberia. They have increased the tariff fifty per cent.; therefore we may hope that, possibly, our financial embarrassments may, before a great while, be somewhat relieved.

"Our College work is to remain suspended another year. The Legislature have passed a bill making certain amendments to the charter, which are to be submitted for approval to the Trustees of Donations before going into effect. I am half inclined to go to the United States by the Stevens, but cannot very well leave home now."

From the Rev. JOHN SEYS, Government Agent for Recaptured Africans.

"MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

"February 21, 1859.

"I wrote to you fully by the Schooner Exchange, of Baltimore,

which sailed early in January, and now take pleasure in adding, that on the 4th ultimo I took passage in the ship M. C. Stevens for the Leeward Coast, to accompany eighty-five of the liberated Africans who were assigned to the counties of Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas, by your agent, H. W. Dennis, Esq. We landed thirty at Bassa, in the care of C. Z. de Randamie, Esq., your agent there; thirty more at Sinou, care of B. A. Payne, Esq.; and twenty-five at Cape Palmas, in the care of J. T. Gibson, Esq., agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

"They were all in good health and quite contented. Mr. Dennis had sent down (and every thing was safely delivered) an ample amount of provisions, to last them for the entire year.

"I take pleasure in testifying to the promptitude and faithfulness of your agents in all matters appertaining to these poor exiles from their homes and friends. They are well fed, clothed, schools established for them, and attention paid to their religious training.

The Protestant Missions at Cape Palmas have adopted ten of these children, and the Presbyterian Mission here [Monrovia] have taken eight, in both of which cases they will be most carefully provided for and educated.

"My trip to the leeward, stopping both times at Bassa and Sinou, afforded me a most favorable opportunity to see and examine both places; and I must say I regard it as a great pity that companies of emigrants cannot be induced to settle there. Accompanied by B. A. Payne, Esq., I went up to examine for myself those celebrated falls, sixteen miles from Greenville, on the Sinou River. We started at 4 A. M., a cool, delightful morning,

and in three and a half hours were at the spot. I had never imagined that such water-power, so ample for any number of mill-sites, could be found in Liberia. The entire depth of fall is at least eighteen feet, the distance from the level of the river above, to below the rocks at the terminus of the rapids, about one hundred yards. Above, on the north side, some eighty to ninety feet above the falls, a fine plateau of rich land, abounding in the finest timber, invites settlers, and holds out inducements, not to be excelled anywhere. A finer place for an inland agricultural settlement cannot be found. Peace with the natives is established now on a very sure basis; the bar is almost always so good that with a careful pilot not a drop of water need be shipped; the landing cargo on the river side is effected with great ease; and such is the superiority of the Sinou water, that ships prefer watering there to anywhere else. Capt. Heaps filled his two noble tanks of 8,000 gallons capacity each, at Sinou. The wars, and diseases subsequent, have almost depopulated the place, and the few survivors gave, and gave, to their poor suffering homeless fellow citizens, until they had hardly any thing to give. I do hope that Sinou will soon be replenished by at least one hundred emigrants. You have two small but well built Receptacles, on a fine location, now occupied by the Congo recaptives, but no emigrants have ever been sent to them. Mr. Payne is a most efficient agent.

"You will be surprised to hear of the death of John Z. Forney, Esq., late U. S. Commercial Agent for this port, but your surprise will be increased when you learn that I have been appointed by Commander McBlair, of the U. S. Ship Dale, as 'Acting U. S. Consul' for this place, until the pleasure of the U. S. Gov-

ernment can be known. It is to be hoped that a successor to the late Dr. Forney will soon be sent out."

From the Hon. J. H. PAXTON, Superintendent of Careysburg.

"MONROVIA,

"February 19, 1859.

"I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of your favor dated 29th October, per M. C. Stevens on the 25th December last. \* \* \*

"Careysburg I can say is as healthful now as it ever has been, and as a proof of my assertion I have only to say, that the emigrants last by the Stevens are doing well, have drawn their lots, and in most cases their little houses nearly completed.

"Permit me to thank you kindly for the medals forwarded by Mr. Seys, which you have been pleased to move the Executive Committee to furnish for Zodah and Tom Peter.

"Mr. Seys' arrival here as U. S. Agent for Recaptured Africans, gave general satisfaction, and his reception was quite flattering. He has not been able to visit Careysburg as yet, in consequence of my stay in this city, but will go out with me on the adjournment of the Legislature, to see, and witness the progress of the settlement he has the honor of founding, and his many warm-hearted friends, (natives and Americans.) You can well imagine with what cordiality he will be received. May peace, happiness and pleasure attend his sojourn here!

"I failed to assure you, before closing the above paragraph, that while last at Careysburg, when I went out to accompany the emigrants, I informed Zodah and Tom Peter of your regard for them in sending them medals in token of the friendship the Society entertained for them. They were delighted, and begged that I should return their many thanks through you to

the Society. They are now anxiously awaiting the arrival of myself and Mr. Seys, to deliver the medals to them. Such acts of respect gain the confidence and friendship of the natives, and remove from them any suspicion of ill-will towards them.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The matter for consideration is, since it has been proven that an interior locality is the best suited, by far, for the acclimation and future healthfulness of emigrants, and since such abundant success has attended the efforts of the Society in this wise, what farther can be done for its sustentation and sure advancement of its prosperity—especially when it is considered that not the emigrants only are to be benefitted, but that such settlements are to be the great moral agents upon which we may, with certainty, predicate the redemption of the surrounding heathen.

"Careysburg is advancing to a position (providing the proper means be employed) to rank in a few years among the first townships in the country. It is true, the majority of the inhabitants of the settlement are such as I cannot characterize as intelligent; therefore, they cannot just now exhibit a proper enterprising feature; nevertheless, they are industrious.

"You will pardon me for the liberty I take in writing to you in this manner. But feeling what an interest you take in what concerns Liberia, and especially what relates to Careysburg, as well as your knowledge of the character of this people in the general, I feel that I am not taxing your time, nor disparaging the reputation of my own people when I write in this wise.

"There is something more needed for the benefit of interior settlements than emigrants; but upon this point I introduce no argument now.

"Sir, in conclusion, I beg to re-

commend still to your influential consideration, the people of the settlement of Careysburg."

From Rev. Wm. C. BURKE.

"CLAY-ASHLAND, LIBERIA,  
"February 20, 1859.

"I rejoice that an opportunity offers that I may address you a few lines, in answer to your kind favor received by the M. C. Stevens. I am always delighted to hear from you, and whenever there is an arrival I am expecting a letter from you.

"This leaves myself and family in pretty good health; my health, and that of my family, are generally good, quite as good as it was in America.

"The season has been very cool and dry up to this date; the showers will however soon commence. Every body seems to be busy cutting off and preparing their farms for planting in March. The natives in this county may by no means be called a lazy people, for they work very hard at some seasons of the year. We have a company of emigrants from Cambridge, Mass., who have taken quarters back of us in the little cottage receptacle brought out by Mr. Cowan: they expect to settle back of us, somewhere in the vicinity of the Receptacles. They are a promising set of emigrants, and will become useful citizens. I sincerely hope they may do well, as much depends upon their reports in regard to many of their friends coming from the North: such emigrants as those we need to build up the country. There has been but little mortality among them up to the present time,—only two old women have died." \* \* \*

From Dr. DANIEL LAING.

"MONROVIA,  
"February 21, 1859.

"We arrived at Monrovia December 25th, after one of the most plea-



sant of sea passages. The company in the cabin were very agreeable, and time passed rapidly. We lost two children, in the steerage, by scarlet fever. \* \* \*

"The Cambridge emigrants are located in the Receptacles back of Clay-Ashland; two of their number have died—Mrs. Sylvester and Mrs. Oliver; the former from an affection of the heart, and other difficulties or diseases contracted in America, and of long standing. The latter, from the effects of a fall upon her back—she having very imprudently attempted to walk into town one day in a state of great mental excitement. They were both old persons, this latter being one of the six brides, aged sixty-three. The rest of the company are all doing well, having all had attacks of fever.

"I have been obliged to have small windows cut in the upper rooms of these buildings, for the purpose of ventilation, and the stairs altered, they being too steep for safety. The small bush in the immediate vicinity I have also ordered cleared, and several trees to be felled, which stand in dangerous proximity to the buildings.

"The site appears to be a healthy one, and the situation as pleasant as could well be found; water excellent, and at a convenient distance: the emigrants, so far, content. The road to town is good, at this season of the year; but will need bridging for the rainy season, otherwise it will be impassable.

"During my absence the farmers upon the St. Paul's have been steadily going ahead, and there are now several thousand pounds of sugar ready for market—say fifteen thousand at each of the farms of Anderson and Cooper, besides smaller quantities at other establishments. We are a poor people, with very little capital, but I think we shall gradu-

ally work ourselves up to a respectable standing, and supply some produce as an offset to the large amount imported into our country; and when this brings general relief to the community it will not be so forbidding a place to him of timid heart, after all."

FROM JOSEPH A. PEACHER.

"CAREYSBURG, Feb. 15, 1859.

"I cannot think of letting this opportunity pass without dropping you a few lines, in the way of thanks to you and the Society for your very kind and benevolent feelings towards myself and family, for giving us a free passage to this country, and for the six months' support that you have promised to us, and for the quantity of land that you have allowed us. We are here safe in this country, and are quite well; and I do love the country, and am perfectly satisfied with it, though we have had no one here to give, or point out the land that you have allowed me. But notwithstanding I was determined to go to work while I had health and strength: so I have selected a lot and cut it down, and my house will be done in about four days more, so that I can live in it. I found the people in this town somewhat careless about living, so I went to giving lectures on agriculture, and advising them to go into the soil for a living; and as money was scarce in this place, it will be the means of bringing it in. I went so far as to recommend that they mould and send corn, ginger, ground nuts and starch, that you would sell it for us. So I have some of them to agree to go into it; so we got the society formed. I send you two samples of the starch we can make here with little trouble, one of the cassada and one of arrow root; so you will please examine them, and let me know by the Eng-

lish mail steamer what you think you can do for us; and when the Stevens returns we want to send you some corn, if possible. I have been to work ever since I have been in this place, for I find it is a rich country, and there are prospects for a man, that is, if he is industrious, to make a handsome living."

FROM JAMES W. WILSON.

"ROBERTSPORT, Cape Mount,  
"February 28, 1859.

"I am happy to inform you that Cape Mount has improved considerably; the people show a spirit of industry, here and there you can see good small frame houses going up, notwithstanding the dark clouds that have been thrown over Cape Mount by her enemies, I feel that God will cause the sun to burst forth in his meridian splendor. I am happy to inform you that emigrants to this place can get lands immediately on their arrival, and the contrary belief has been the greatest obstacle that could be urged against Cape Mount. I know of no other; as we have a beautiful situation, pure water, and a healthy place. I really believe that emigrants can pass through the fever here with more safety than in any other place in Liberia. Here is a woman, who came out in the Elvira Owen, one of the Waters people, that never had the fever. She says she has not been sick with the fever one day. Cape Mount has the advantage of the first news on the arrival of the Stevens, and the last opportunity for writing when she is going. I believe no settlement has improved more than this in the same time, and under the disadvantage that her farm lands have not been surveyed, and false reports circulated against her, which influences emigrants to seek other places.

"In December last I visited Mon-

rovia, and went up the St. Paul's River, and saw that the farmers had plenty around them to make them comfortable. I saw crops of sugarcane, tobacco, and cotton growing. Sugar can be bought at nine cents per pound, and the syrup at fifty cents per gallon. I visited the soap factory, and saw as fine quality of soap as we could need. By this you may judge that the people are trying to do something for themselves and country."

FROM RICHARD FORD.

"GRAND CAPE MOUNT,  
"February 28, 1859.

"Knowing the interest you take in this place, I will give you a succinct account of it. The healthiness of the place cannot be excelled. The last emigrants have little or no fever; the highness of the land and the purity of the air and water are very favorable. There is no place more productive, and if you could only see some of our people's cultivation, especially that of the Kelly people, you would be astonished. Such men as those of the Kelly people, are the men to build up the ruins of Africa. We have now got our farm lands, and the prospect is cheering indeed. The people have almost all of them good and substantial houses, and what a few years ago was the undisputed territory of the beasts of the forest, now blossoms like the rose. The work of the French in carrying away our people is, I believe, effectually stopped, and though we were very much belied about that affair, I believe it will ultimately be beneficial to Africa.

"Our population is about six hundred, men, women and children. Our fish are the finest in the world, and in great abundance; and although this is not a Paradise, yet I say to my brethren come and par-

take of our liberty and the luxuries of this your fatherland."

FROM DANIEL and ALLEN BARKER.

These persons write to the Financial Secretary mostly on business, in behalf of their company living at Cape Mount. The money still due them they wish forwarded in cash, as they are mostly engaged in trade. They express deep gratitude for what has been done for them. Two of the party (Daniel and Allen) have bought a blacksmith's shop, and wish to have iron and steel sent them instead of money. The following is sent as the list of their company:—Daniel Barker, Allen Barker, Collins Barker, Faith Barker, with their five children, Elizabeth, Lilly, Anna, Charles and Jack—in all nine persons.

From S. V. MITCHELL.

"GREENVILLE, SINOU,

"February 1, 1859.

"Your letter by the M. C. Stevens was duly received. I was glad to see that we were not altogether forgotten. As regards emigrants, twenty-five of the recaptured Africans were sent to us, which is some addition to our place. Our old friend Mr. Seys has visited us, and thinks this place has been misrepresented. He went up to the falls, and thinks the soil and location could not be surpassed. Our county is improving in an agricultural point of view: our people seem to have a spirit of rivalry about them. The mortality has not been as great last year as it was the two years past: the births have been more than for five years past.

"I am perfectly satisfied with my home, and would not change it un-

der any consideration. My pecuniary loss has been great, still I have no reason to complain, for I am living comfortably with my family. Out of the seven that came out with me, I can thank God and say I have not lost any by death. Three of my girls are married and doing well, one of them has gone to farming—so I see nothing to discourage me in Liberia.

"The Presbytery meets here this year. The weather has been fine and refreshing this season: the hammattan winds are now blowing very hard, so much so that two blankets are considered necessary and comfortable. We have no thermometer in the house to tell the degree of temperature, but it was unusually cold.

"I send you two bills, which are said to be good—if so, you will please send me Blackstone's Commentaries, the United States Almanac, and United States Law Catechism; if not, buy just so far as it will allow.

"You will please receive my kind regards with that of my family."

FROM JAMES H. DEPUTIE, Teacher in Tracy Receptacle.

"ROBERTSPORT, G'd Cape Mount,  
"February 28, 1859.

"The recaptives, a portion of them, arrived here on the fourth day of January, and are now advancing slowly in the English language. Some of them, in my opinion, will learn very fast, but others again will not learn much. I have besides some colonists, that they may have an opportunity of learning the primary branches of the English language. The emigrants have not taken the fever yet. The people here are improving very fast; they are building farm houses. Cape Mount is now rising to a level with other settlements. Our school is

suffering greatly in consequence of not having books sufficient for the advancement of the pupils."

[Such books are sent out in the Stevens.]

FROM CHARLES STARKES.

"UPPER VIRGINIA, St. Paul's River,  
"Liberia, February 19, 1859.

"I have for a long time been painfully anxious in consequence of having repeatedly written you recently and received no answer.

"I had also about one hundred pounds of coffee to send you, of my own cultivation, which I declined remitting, not knowing whether it would be prudent to hazard on an uncertainty. I requested you, in a former letter, to be kind enough to send me certain articles in exchange for coffee. If you desire me to send you any coffee, as I have disposed

of my former lot, please say so by the return of the vessel, and I will endeavor to be ready to ship to you by the following trip.

"You have doubtless been satisfactorily informed that the report that the Liberian Government was compromised in encouraging and assisting the Regina Cæli to purchase a cargo of slaves in her jurisdiction, was false and malicious. During my ten years residence in this Republic, I have not seen the slightest symptoms of any attempt on the part of our legal authorities, or citizens, to encourage the slave trade under any circumstances; our laws expressly forbid it, and the rigid penalty attached to a violation of said laws must ever speak volumes in our favor, and they have been uniformly, strictly and impartially administered."

#### Return of the M. C. Stevens.

##### DEPARTURE FOR LIBERIA ON HER SIXTH VOYAGE.

As our last number of this journal was going to press, we announced the arrival at Baltimore of the *Mary Caroline Stevens*. Her passage home from Cape Mount to the Capes of the Chesapeake was, by calms, protracted to the period of 58 days—nearly twice the usual time. She brought a valuable cargo, for sundry persons, some 100 casks of palm oil, about 50 tons of camwood, besides small quantities of ivory, sugar, syrup, coffee, &c.

The following is a list of her passengers:

*In the Cabin*—Capt. B. W. Leary, Mrs. Jane R. Draper.

*In the Steerage*—Thomas Cooper, Mary Cooper, Harriet Cooper, Wm.

Wats, Robert Hill, Isabella Hill, David Kelly, Catharine Kelly, Mary Ann Moore, Phebe M. Morine, Sophia Norman, Marietta Norman, Andrew Urie, Moses Bailer, Edward Neuffville, Sand Eddington—(all intending to return to Liberia,)—Caroline West, Philadelphia, Susannah Ladd, Indiana.

Not an hour was lost in refitting the ship for her voyage, and receiving on board her cargo and emigrants, so that on the 12th ult., she was ready for her departure. The religious ceremonies, at 10½ o'clock on the bright morning of that day, in the presence of a large audience, were deeply impressive. With the emigrants, (including three colored missionaries to Africa,) were gather-

ed on board the ship and adjoining wharves a large company of the friends of the missionaries and other emigrants, with benevolent citizens who felt interested in their welfare and the Republic to which they were destined. The weather was delightful, and the Heavens smiled upon the scene. We make the following extracts from the report of the proceedings given in the Baltimore American :

The three missionaries, Rev. Armistead Miller, Thomas R. Amos, and James R. Amos, are sent out by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. They have been educated at the Ashmun Institute in Chester County, Pa., under the charge of the Rev. John P. Carter, formerly of this city. These men have given great promise of usefulness and of adaptedness to their peculiar work.

The exercises were commenced at a quarter past ten by the reading of the hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," which was sung by the assembly. The Rev. Andrew B. Cross then read part of the 46th Psalm and the 35th chapter of Isaiah, prefacing it with a few remarks, that this copy of the Word of God, out of which he read, was sent to Daniel Thomas, in Monrovia. He was a boy that in 1832 went out with the Rev. Melville B. Cox, who, in the March of that year, landed in Monrovia, and died there in the April of 1833. That boy was now the man, and had been in office for several years under the government of Liberia.

To-day, it is an interesting sight, to see these men going out to preach that Gospel, and these colonists to settle in that land with the Word of God in their hands. It was the Bible

which had made us the people we are; on it as a foundation our fathers laid the government of this country; it is the foundation upon which every nation must build to be blessed, and this Bible can and will bless Africa.

Rev. Dr. J. T. Smith, of the 2d Presbyterian Church, then spoke of the condition of Africa, its darkness and destitution; but that at this time there was a hope for it which was very encouraging. Here are people going back to the land of their fathers with the Gospel—going at a time when God in his providence is opening up a door everywhere for the Gospel. The time in which we live is peculiar—all nations seem to be inviting—and even now, we may be on the eve of the fulfilment of the prophecy when a nation shall be born in a day.

Rev. Cyrus Dickson, of the Westminster Church, then addressed the emigrants and the missionaries—encouraging them in their work, and urging them to be faithful representatives of the Gospel.

The Rev. Armistead Miller then spoke. He said he was going home—home, Africa was his home. He not only had a mother and sisters there he wanted to see, but was anxious to go back home and preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ to his own people. He said she was dark and benighted, but this Gospel would enlighten her, and make her a nation among the nations.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, a Presiding Elder here, in the African Methodist Church, then spoke, congratulating his brethren in their going out; and while he did not feel it was his duty now to go, he felt that he could do good here in getting ready. He would help to cut the wood and get the fuel ready to heat the water in the engine, the steam of which would bear them on in their work.

Rev. Thomas R. Amos followed, saying: He was not from Africa; he had not seen it; but he went cheerfully to it as a field of labor, where he could do good for his race; they were needing the Gospel, and he had confidence in the opinion that that land would be raised up—it might be, Africa was the land that would be born in a day. He was glad that there was a country that the colored man could make his own. From the climate of that country, the white man won't own it. Whether he lived long there or died within a short time, he was desirous of going and doing what he could to enlighten it.

Rev. James R. Amos then addressed the assembly on the interest he felt in the cause of missions, and the hopes he had for his people, &c., and bid them farewell, as each of the others had done.

The Ministers and people on the deck then called for the singing of the hymn by the emigrants alone, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," which was started by a little colored girl named Sophia Glassgow, and sung by them with great effect.

Rev. Andrew B. Cross then said he had one word to the emigrants and their friends who were left. When Dr. Carey went to India, in 1793, or about that time, he said to Andrew Fuller, "Brother Fuller, I am going down the well, do you hold on up at the top to the rope." So I say, while these emigrants and missionaries are going out, all of

you who are behind hold on to the ropes and help them.

William Crane, Esq., then said, I am an old friend of the African race. About thirty-two years ago the first Baptist Church of Monrovia, consisting of seven members, was formed in my house, in Richmond, Va. I was with Lot Carey in that enterprise, and since that I have been a steady friend and helper of the cause, and wish you all God speed.

Rev. Mr. Day, of the Seamen's Union Bethel, then prayed. The long metre doxology, "To God the Father, God the Son," &c., was sung, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Cullum.

The crowd lingered on board and around the wharves, all seeming deeply interested in the exercises and the enterprise. On the whole, it was one of the most interesting assemblages of the kind we have ever witnessed, and we feel assured that it must result in great good to this cause. We never have seen better feeling and more general interest in an embarkation than in the present.

The Mary Caroline Stevens is a ship belonging to the American Colonization Society, which was built by said Society out of a generous bequest of \$36,000 from Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot County, and was named after his daughter in honor of the donor. Such noble acts are not lost, and the donation has done great things for the African people.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS BY THE MARY CAROLINE STEVENS,  
From Baltimore May 12, 1859.

| No. | Where from.                  | Age. | Born free or slave. | Remarks. |
|-----|------------------------------|------|---------------------|----------|
|     | OXFORD, PA.                  |      |                     |          |
| 1   | Samuel C. Glassgow . . . . . | 56   | Free                | }        |
| 2   | Elizabeth do . . . . .       | 56   | do                  |          |
| 3   | Zephonia do . . . . .        | 27   | do                  |          |

| No. | Where from.           | Age.   | Born free or slave. | Remarks.                                                         |
|-----|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4   | W. L. Glasgow         | 25     | Free                | Destined for St. Paul's.                                         |
| 5   | Rachel Ann do         | 21     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 6   | Maria do              | 25     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 7   | Byard do              | 15     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 8   | Sophia do             | 23     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 9   | Jehoshaby do          | 5      | do                  |                                                                  |
| 10  | Samuel do             | 21 mos | do                  | Missionary of Pres. Board of Missions. To be landed at Monrovia. |
| 11  | Rev. Armistead Miller | 33     | do                  |                                                                  |
|     | BALTIMORE, MD.        |        |                     |                                                                  |
| 12  | Mrs. Armistead Miller | 30     | do                  | To be landed at Sinou.                                           |
|     | PHILADELPHIA, PA.     |        |                     |                                                                  |
| 13  | Rev Thomas H. Amos    | 32     | do                  | Missionary Pres. Bd. of Missions.                                |
| 14  | Susanna Amos          | 33     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 15  | Emma Amos             | 11     | do                  | Missionary Pres. Bd. of Missions.                                |
| 16  | James R. Amos         | 8      | do                  |                                                                  |
| 17  | Georgianna Amos       | 5      | do                  |                                                                  |
| 18  | Rev. James R. Amos    | 34     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 19  | Isabella Amos         | 40     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 20  | Elwood Burton         | 11     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 21  | Jacob P. Johnson      | 40     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 22  | Sarah Johnson         | 23     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 23  | Henry Johnson         | 37     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 24  | Phebe Johnson         | 30     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 25  | James Miller          | 25     | do                  |                                                                  |
|     | VIRGINIA.             |        |                     |                                                                  |
|     | NORTHUMBERLAND Co.    |        |                     |                                                                  |
| 26  | Isaac Burgess         | 30     | Slave               | Emancipated by the will of B. Burgess. Destined for Careysburg.  |
| 27  | Jacob do              | 27     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 28  | Charles do            | 38     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 29  | Willoughby do         | 23     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 30  | Polly do              | 57     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 31  | Bettie do             | 36     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 32  | Mahalia do            | 27     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 33  | Sereno do             | 8      | do                  |                                                                  |
| 34  | Laura do              | 6      | do                  |                                                                  |
| 35  | Macrina do            | 3      | do                  |                                                                  |
| 36  | Hiram do              | 17     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 37  | Seloma do             | 14     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 38  | Henderson do          | 12     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 39  | Jerry do              | 5      | do                  |                                                                  |
| 40  | Hannah do             | 32     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 41  | Jane do               | 16     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 42  | Ben do                | 12     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 43  | Thomas do             | 7      | do                  |                                                                  |
| 44  | Hannah do             | 5      | do                  |                                                                  |
| 45  | Polly do              | 3      | do                  |                                                                  |
| 46  | Walter do             | 20     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 47  | Sidney do             | 18     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 48  | Lucy do               | 40     | do                  |                                                                  |
|     | VIRGINIA.             |        |                     |                                                                  |
|     | LIBERTY, BEDFORD Co.  |        |                     |                                                                  |
| 49  | Frank Rogers          | 46     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 50  | Tom do                | 37     | do                  |                                                                  |
| 51  | Sally do              | 50     | do                  |                                                                  |

| No. | Where from.             | Age.   | Born free or slave. | Remarks.                                                                           |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 52  | Clarissa                | ..20.. | ..Slave..           | Emancipated by the will of Timothy Rogers. Destined for Sinou.                     |
| 53  | Sarah                   | ..17.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 54  | Emeline                 | ..15.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 55  | Amy                     | ..14.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 56  | William                 | ..12.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 57  | Aberilla Rogers         | ..42.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 58  | Harvey                  | ..20.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 59  | Davy                    | ..18.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 60  | Maria                   | ..16.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
|     | CHARLESTON, S. C.       |        |                     |                                                                                    |
| 61  | Thomas Taylor           | ..32.. | ..do..              | Emancipated by A. McWilliams.                                                      |
| 62  | Hannah do               | ..27.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 63  | Robert                  | ..7..  | ..do..              | Emancipated by Sarah B. Jones. Destined for Sinou.                                 |
| 64  | Thomas                  | ..4..  | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 65  | Beck                    | ..2..  | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 66  | Susan                   | ..1..  | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 67  | Charles Hohlman         | ..24.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 68  | Edward do               | ..22.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 69  | Susan do                | ..19.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 70  |                         | ..do.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
|     | BURKE COUNTY, GA.       |        |                     |                                                                                    |
| 71  | Green Walker            | ..20.. | ..do..              | Emancipated by the will of F. J. Walker, of Burke County, Ga. Destined for Sinou.  |
| 72  | Catharine do            | ..19.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 73  | William do              | ..18.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 74  | Augustus do             | ..17.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 75  | Henry do                | ..12.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 76  | Elizabeth do            | ..10.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 77  | Julia do                | ..1..  | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 78  | Bright Louisa do        | ..37.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 79  | Louisa do               | ..34.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 80  | Susan do                | ..30.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 81  | Selia do                | ..18.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 82  | Emily do                | ..2..  | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 83  | Berrien do (a cripple.) | ..15.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 84  | Martha do               | ..6..  | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 85  | Adeline do              | ..5..  | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 86  | Amanda do               | ..4..  | ..do..              | Emancipated by Moses Walker. Destined for Sinou.                                   |
| 87  | Matilda do              | ..4..  | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 88  | Minerva do              | ..1..  | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 89  | Wesley do               | ..1..  | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
|     | AUGUSTA, GA.            |        |                     |                                                                                    |
| 90  | Henry Williams          | ..37.. | ..do..              | Emancipated by will of Gustave Dugas, of Augusta, Ga. Destined for Sinou.          |
| 91  | Maria do                | ..36.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 92  | Jane do                 | ..5..  | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 93  | Gus do                  | ..3..  | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 94  | Edward do               | ..7..  | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
|     | JACKSON, LA.            |        |                     |                                                                                    |
| 95  | Daphne Sims             | ..40.. | ..do..              | Emancipated by Mrs. M. E. H. King, of Jackson, Louisiana. Destined for Careysburg. |
| 96  | Cato                    | ..23.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 97  | Susan                   | ..20.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 98  | Tilman Sims             | ..24.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |
| 99  | Emily Sims              | ..20.. | ..do..              |                                                                                    |



EMIGRATION OF FORTY-ONE EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA FROM NEW ORLEANS.

THE Agents of the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans for the estate of the late John McDonogh, of the latter city, have engaged a passage tor, fitted out and sent, in the ship *Rebecca*, Capt. Carter, to Liberia, forty-one of the slaves emancipated by the will of Mr. McDonogh for colonization in that Republic. The ship sailed from New Orleans the 27th of April.

One young man, (liberated by E. C. Hyde, Esq., and for whose welfare he has made ample provision,) also embarked in this ship.

*List of Colored People belonging to the McDonogh Estate, sent by the Ship Rebecca, Capt. Carter, to Monrovia, Liberia,—which ship sailed on the 27th April, 1859, consigned to Mr. H. W. Dennis, by the Agents of Baltimore and New Orleans for the estate of John McDonogh:*

- 1..Narcissa.....aged about 16 yrs.
- 2..Little George, son of Sophie..17
- 3..William.....48
- 4..Burrell.....50
- 5..Betsey, wife of Burrell.....32
- 6..Lewis.....13
- 7..Young Burrell.....8
- 8..Ann.....30
- 9..Keziah... } .....12
- 10..Jamoch... } Ann's { .....4
- 11..Martha... } children. { .....2
- 12..Baby .... } { 5 months
- 13..Tite.....22
- 14..Victor... } children of { .....6
- 15..Anna... } Tite. { .....1
- 16..Peter.....30

- 17..Gabriel.....32 yrs.
- 18..Flem.....50
- 19..Jerry.....41
- 20..Alexander.....30
- 21..Dempsey.....25
- 22..Sam .....31
- 23..Frank.....35
- 24..Henry.....35
- 25..Kelize.....37
- 26..Big John.....55
- 27..Victor.....44
- 28..Sarah.....19
- 29..Little John.....35
- 30..Caroline, wife of little John..33
- 31..Harrietta. } .....12
- 32..Jerome... } children of { .....8
- 33..Elizabeth. } little John. { .....6
- 34..Baby..... } 2 mos.
- 35..Dick.....26
- 36..Julianna, his wife.....26
- 37..Adele... } children of { .....7
- 38..Pauline. } Dick. { .....4
- 39..Baby.... } { 9 months.
- 40..Sophia.....40
- 41..Hannah.....60

42..Thomas Hyde, liberated by E. C. Hyde, M. D., of New Orleans—aged 19 years.

DEPARTURE OF THE MCDONOGH NEGROES.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 29th ult. says:

“The ship *Rebecca*, Captain William Carter, left Government wharf yesterday, direct for Liberia, cleared by Messrs. Prats, Pujol & Co., and having on board forty-two negroes belonging to the McDonogh estate. They go provided with money, clothes, household implements and agricultural instruments of every description. A physician on board will look to their health during the voyage, and when they land the Liberia Emigration Society will take charge of them during six months, and help them to establish themselves.”

NOTE.—The 41 by the ship *Rebecca*, (McDonogh's people,) and 1, Thomas Hyde, liberated by Dr. Hyde, sent out in the same vessel from New Orleans, and 99 in the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, in all 141, added to 10,033 previously sent to Liberia, by the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries, make a total of 10,174.

Sierra Leone.

BY GEO. W. S. HALL, ESQ.

WE are indebted to this gentleman, who has resided for several years on the Western Coast of Africa, and repeatedly visited Sierra Leone, (the last time about a year since,) for many interesting facts

concerning the Government, trade, people and prospects of this English colony, so justly celebrated by the humanity and piety which gave it origin, and for its beneficence in the cause of African freedom and civilization. Mr. Hall is a very close and accurate observer, and gives us reason to hope for further information in future numbers of our journal.

#### CHAPTER FIRST.

##### ARRIVAL OUT.

I was a passenger on board the ship "M. C. Stevens," bound to Liberia, when on the morning of December 15th, 1857, at sea, and 100 miles distant from Cape Mount, her first port of destination, she met the brig "Hannah," of Baltimore, en route from Monrovia to Sierra Leone; an opportunity was thus unexpectedly afforded me again to visit that colony, and I was soon on board of her. The change from a ship of over 700 tons, subject to the constant confusion created by nearly two hundred passengers, besides her crew, to a freighting vessel of less than half her dimensions, whose whole "company" numbered only fifteen, was a great one, but twenty-eight days at sea had inclined me to consider any change as very desirable. The brig was on her first voyage, therefore new and clean. Her captain, a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was a kind-hearted and honest man, but no Yankee from extremest Maine could vie with him in peculiarity of language or love of codfish.

Her supercargo, a colored Libe-  
rian, and one of the firm to which  
the vessel and cargo had been con-  
signed, was taking her to Sierra  
Leone to dispose of some articles

for which they could not find a ready sale at Monrovia.

Early in the afternoon of the next day we made the false cape of Sierra Leone, which lies four miles south by west half-west, from the true cape; our wind was then light, and a misty atmosphere peculiar to this coast in the dry season prevented our being able to distinguish this highland until quite near it, but all at once the sea breeze strengthened and dispelled the haze, affording us a view of the whole mountain range. We soon picked up one of the two pilots now discovered, and took his boat in tow. The boat was about twenty feet in length, roughly built, but well modelled, her sail was much discolored and worn, and her four-pronged anchor was made of a mangrove root. The pilot, a native of Bermuda, was an active and talkative man, who gave orders in broken English with the greatest assurance, as if entirely unconscious that they were hardly intelligible. We soon cleared the lighthouse, crossed the river bar and ran past Cape, Pirate's and White Man's Bays, and rounding King Tom's Point, anchored in Freetown harbor.

Cape Sierra Leone is the termination of a lofty range of hills, called by its first discoverers (the Portuguese) "Sierra Leone," because they supposed it to abound in lions. Their average height is 2,000 feet, though one peak or more may be fully 3,000. The chain terminates at Cape Shilling, after having made a high double land, which can, in clear weather, be seen many miles at sea. Their summits are covered with lofty forests and their sides everywhere with natural or cultivated green. The lighthouse is situated at the extremity of the cape, is 69 feet high, and shows a fixed red light. From it a large rock, called the Carpenter's rock, bears west

13° 7' south, true, and is distant about one mile. The passage between is unsafe. Vessels bound for Freetown from either windward or leeward have, however, only to bring the cape light to bear south south-east, and then to run for the fixed blue light on Freetown wharf, which is generally to be seen from the cape. By the side of the cape lighthouse is a handsome two-story brick building, erected at government expense, as a temporary retreat for convalescent government officers or the families of respectable colonists, when suffering from climatorial fevers, any of whom can, if it is then vacant, obtain a permit from the government to occupy it for a week or two. Families thus taking possession carry with them their own furniture, servants and provisions. The cape itself has been very much improved by cultivation, and there are upon it many fine specimens of the nut-palm, taller and more graceful than is usual for that species, resembling much the Palma Real.

Cape, Pirate's and White Man's Bays are all inlets on the south side of the river. "Cape" derives its name from its locality; "Pirate's Bay," known by its white sand beach, is so called because once a favorite resort for slavers and pirates. This portion of the coast was one of the first upon which the slave trade was prosecuted, and that, too, in the days of "good Queen Bess," who in 1588 granted letters patent for its being carried on "from the northeast part of Senegal to one hundred leagues beyond Sierra Leone river;" and for a long period

after the purchase of the site for Freetown by the British company, that trade was rife in this river and about these inlets; but now the banks which encircle them are cultivated by liberated Africans, who occupy bamboo and frame houses, in villages which are almost hid from view by the plantain and banana trees, and but few boats enter them except for fishing purposes.\* Sierra Leone river is ten miles wide at its mouth, and although this is obstructed by an extensive sand bank, called the middle ground, there are two passages for entrance—that on the north is two or three fathoms deep and only fitted for very small vessels, but the southern and principal channel is about two miles wide, and varies in depth from five to twelve fathoms, and this depth of water is carried to the harbor, where, indeed, nearly all vessels anchor in fourteen or fifteen fathoms—water enough for even the "Great Eastern."

I had several times seen Cape Sierra Leone, and made the same quick sail up to the anchorage, but it was always after a stay of some time upon the coast and the beauties of tropical scenery had become familiar. This time, save the most barren portion of San Antonio, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, I had seen no land since leaving America, and then my last look was upon the white sand beach of Cape Henry, only interesting as a part of my native land. Never did the scenery before me appear so romantic as when watching from the forward part of our little vessel, as extremely forward as I could get, the open-

\* Queen Elizabeth seems to have had strong misgivings of the nature of this traffic, and the evils to which it might lead; for though it was represented by those interested in it that the Africans were taken away voluntarily, and transported to the Spanish colonies as laborers, and not as slaves, she expressed her concern lest any should be carried off without their own free consent, in which case she declared it would be detestable, and call down the vengeance of Heaven upon the undertakers.—*English History*.

ing of every point and tree, the shifting mountain scenery, and the town, at first so contracted, gradually expanding into shape: within three hours after sighting the noble mountain range, and just as the sun was sinking behind its hills to meet the ocean, our anchor dropped, and all above and around us, even to the dirty shipping in the harbor, seemed redolent with tropical beauty.

Our Yankee flag had "caught the eye" of three American masters, whose vessels lay in harbor under English colors; they were soon alongside, and boarded us immediately after the assistant harbor master, a creole black man, the port regulations not permitting them to do so before. We were glad to see our own countrymen in a foreign port, and cheerfully gave them from our stock of newspapers, an article always asked for on such occasions; they, in return, held a long yarn with our captain—talking steadily for two hours about themselves, the place and state of the market. They told us that they all came out in the employ of Messrs. M. & Co., of New York, but the firm having failed, the partner residing on this coast had transferred all their vessels and their remaining cargoes to Mr. H., a mulatto merchant of Freetown; therefore, the English flag covered what were easily recognized as American vessels. The smallest of them was the schooner *Mary Gambrill*, built and for some time owned on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but sold to New York, and afterwards seized and condemned as a slaver, and again sold in New York by Government, at public auction, to Messrs. M. & Co., who sent her many times to this coast, but it is believed never for slaves.

Our captain recognized the schooner's name, and remembered that he superintended her building ten years

ago and commanded her on her first voyage. He thought her slow, and could hardly realize her being considered fleet enough for a slave. I proposed his going on board to look at his old home, but, though a Marylander and all unused to black pilots and harbor masters, his simple native honesty made him shrink from visiting so leprous a thing.

There being no twilight within the tropics, it was dark before our visitors left. We bade them good night, and, leaning over the ship's rail, listened to the dip of oars in the still phosphoric water, as their boat moved slowly off; and when that sound died away, dull noises from the town reached our ears, and I recognized the once familiar tomtom, and knew that happy, ignorant people were dancing to the sound of their native music. Lights flickered in the distant Kroo Town, others illuminated the dwellings of more civilized people, while the binnacle lamp, the vestal of each ship in harbor, added its earth born starlight to the scene. Who would not on such a night, and with such strange surroundings, enjoy its mild loveliness, and seek to solve in his own mind the problem of Africa's redemption?

## CHAPTER SECOND.

### OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Freetown is the capital of Sierra Leone, the residence of the Governor and his Council, and the centre towards which all business tends. The town is two miles long by one broad, and being built up around the base and on the ascent of the mountains, presents a strikingly beautiful appearance. Its outline is nearly semi-circular: Fort Thornton occupying the highest point directly back and above the Government

House. At the foot of Fort Hill, on the west, lay Soldier's Town, Grassfield's and Kroo Town; east of it are numerous streets and squares, called by favorite names, but all forming parts of Freetown, which was first settled through the influence of Mr. Granville Sharp and other philanthropists, who sympathized with the distressed blacks in London, many of whom had been taken there after the peace of 1783, having entered British service during the war with America, and served both by sea and land. In London they were objects of prejudice on account of their color, poor, and exposed to evil influences, while among the lowest class of white people. About four hundred of them, with sixty whites, mostly women of bad character, sailed from Portsmouth on 9th of April, 1787, in His Majesty's Sloop Nautilus, under charge of Captain Thompson. Thirty-four died on the passage out, and the remainder were landed in Sierra Leone before the 1st of June, the site being granted to His Majesty's Government by King Tom, one of the native chiefs of that region. The rains set in soon after their arrival, and being but poorly sheltered, and debilitated by habits of intemperance, many of them suffered greatly from the acclimating fever, so much so that by September two hundred had died. But the mortality stopped here, for not over five or six died during the next two years. After the Nautilus sailed from England, much interest was manifested in the success of the colonists, and supplies were several times sent them. In 1788, Mr. Granville Sharp, at his own expense, chartered a vessel of one hundred and sixty tons, and sent fifty persons, with two months' provisions, besides tools and other necessaries.

The Government added £200 more

for purchase of supplies. This interest resulted in the formation in 1790 of what was styled the St. George's Bay Company, instituted for the purpose of opening and establishing a trade in the natural products of Africa, "especially to the free settlements in St. George's Harbor."

In the same year the little colony was attacked by natives, and the town burnt. Several of the colonists were killed—two were captured and sold into slavery—many took refuge on "Bob's Island," near by, or became scattered up and down the country, while others returned to England or the West Indies. So completely were they routed or killed off by the war and subsequent trials, that, in one year after, only sixty-four could be collected out of the original four hundred and sixty. These were taken in charge by the Sierra Leone Company, and located by its agent, Mr. Falconbridge, at Fourah Bay, about one mile and a half above their former town—the new site being called Granville Town.

The St. George's Bay Company existed only until the incorporation, by act of Parliament, of the before mentioned Sierra Leone Company, when it became a part of it. The objects of this association were the same, viz: to establish commercial factories at Sierra Leone and its vicinity, to introduce civilization among the native inhabitants, and ultimately, to break up the traffic in slaves. As a joint stock company, its capital was limited to £500,000, to be raised by "subscription from members of the company, or other persons, in shares of £50 each," but it commenced operations with a capital of £250,000; its duration was also limited by charter to thirty-one years from 1791. The land purchased for the Crown by Captain

Thompson was transferred to it, but it was found advisable to repurchase it, at the trifling expense of £30, of King Niambanna and his subordinate chiefs.

King Tom lost popularity among his people for having made sale of his town, and having finally died in a small native village, sixty miles up the river, was not buried, because (as his enemies said) he had sold his country and had none to be buried in. The first vessel sent out by the Sierra Leone Company, carrying a colonial agent and his council, arrived in February, 1792. She was shortly followed by several others, with forty of the company's servants and artificers, ten colonists, sixteen soldiers, and above thirty women and children, all of whom were white, but it was especially provided that colored settlers should have equal rights with the whites, that good schools should be established, and every effort used to promote religion and good morals—all being allowed the privilege of choosing their own mode of worship.

The directors finding it difficult to procure in London a desirable class of colored persons for settlers, and preferring them to white, because of their better adaptation to the climate, conferred with a gentleman in London, deputed by the free blacks of Nova Scotia, to apply to the government for a free passage thither. This being granted, they accepted the proffered services of Mr. Clarkson, a lieutenant in the navy, to go to Nova Scotia and collect such as might determine to emigrate.

These people, like many in London, and the first settlers of Sierra Leone, were American "loyalists" conveyed to Nova Scotia after the peace of 1783. Many of them were born in South Carolina, and, however fond of liberty, had acquired

little love for the cold climate of Nova Scotia, and were glad to seek a home in a more congenial one. Moreover, all had not received the land promised them, and many who had received their lands were subsequently deprived of them and removed to an inhospitable part of the country, far from any market for their produce. The whites were not kindly disposed to them; indeed, so far from it, that a local chief justice declared from the bench "that the climate of Nova Scotia was too cold for whites to subsist there without the help of slaves." With such a prospect before them, eleven hundred and thirty-one decided to embark for Africa, which they did in sixteen vessels. Sixty-five died on the passage out, of fever, contracted at Halifax, and the remainder were located on the ground purchased for, and at first occupied by the London emigrants, the new settlement being appropriately named Freetown. Within a few weeks after their arrival forty more died of the Halifax fever, the remainder continuing in good health until the setting-in of the rains, when all were attacked with the African fever and ninety-eight died. Their exposure under such circumstances was necessarily great, but it was increased by the non-arrival of a store-ship, which had put back to England in a storm, and did not reach Sierra Leone until the rains were nearly over. Severe as the acclimation of these people seems to have been, the whites, who immediately preceded them, suffered more. In all, one hundred and nineteen persons arrived, out of whom fifty-seven died the first year. Moreover, the whites continued to suffer from the fever, but the Nova Scotians became so well acclimated that during the following three months' rain, only five of them died.

The company had promised to the Nova Scotia settlers twenty acres of land for each man, ten for the wife, and five for each child, all subject to a rental, but it was found impossible to comply with these terms without surveying land on the hill sides, which were covered with impenetrable jungle and not fitted for cultivation. Accordingly four acres were given to each family. The matter was amicably arranged at the time, but subsequently became a ground for trouble. Just as the new colony began to assume an appearance of prosperity, its progress was checked by the proceeding of a French squadron, which in October, 1794, attacked the town, burnt the church and all of the new public buildings, and carried off every thing of value belonging to the white settlers. The company's ship *Harpy*, with goods on board to the value of £10,000, was seized, and two other vessels were afterwards taken. It is very doubtful whether the French Government sanctioned this outrage, having before approved the enterprize. It appears, rather, that the French sailors were induced by the slavers to demand an attack, and that the officers, in those times of lawless excitement, dared not refuse compliance. The company at once sent out two vessels with supplies and materials for rebuilding, so that, in two years after, the town numbered three hundred houses besides public edifices. Most of those occupied by the settlers were of one story, with sides and floor of "country" timber, roofed with boards, shingle or thatch. Few had chimneys, and the smoke of fires, required in the rains, was permitted to find its way through the thatched roof, or out at the open doors and windows. They were generally from twenty to thirty feet long, by twelve to fifteen wide,

and divided into two rooms, while the average cost of each, for building and material, was about £10. The Governor's residence and nearly all the new buildings belonging to the company were sent out in frame from England. Trade was resumed with the natives, and the settlers began to cultivate their small lots, which had been surveyed, "beginning one-fourth mile southeast of the town, and extending four square miles." All divided into lots, and "each made accessible by a path ten feet broad, cut with great labor and expense," but the land did not prove so good as had been represented.

After the departure of Lieutenant Clarkson (for some time governor of the colony) many of the settlers began to complain of the government. Some, because their lands had not been given according to agreement made by Mr. Clarkson. Others, mechanics and day-laborers, because they did not receive a sufficient compensation for their labor. Wages being 2s. 6d. per day, payable in goods, at 10 per cent. upon cost and expenses. Their feeling of discontent was encouraged by an officer of the company who had not favored Mr. Clarkson's views, and was probably desirous of advancement.

Two of their number were sent to England to lay their grievances before the "Court of Directors." They were kindly received and supported at the company's expense, but the court did not find it advisable to accede to their demands.

The settlers had good cause to complain, but, on the other hand, the company had done much for them which had not originally been guaranteed.

The terms on which it received them into the colony were printed and distributed among them, and it

was expressly stipulated therein that the company was to receive an equitable compensation, according to fixed rules, for all stores and provisions supplied, and a rental for their lands. It had, however, given them three months' full allowance, equal to the common army rations, and three months' half rations, in addition to an allowance to all who were not employed by it until they could derive support from their lands. Besides this, it had furnished them with advances to aid in building their houses or to embark in trade.\* The supposed expense of establishing the colony, as estimated for two years, was £64,620, one item of which appears to have been the "provisions to the colonists before they were put in possession of their lands, estimated at £20,000."† Added to which was the loss, by fire, in the harbor of Freetown, of ship York, £15,000, and by robbery and other causes, £3,000.‡ The colonists had suffered much, though not nearly as severely as the whites, from climatorial fever and other causes, but all their trials were such as must fall to the lot of those who emigrate to a new and unhealthy country. Their delegates returned from England better satisfied of the good disposition of the company towards them, but in 1800, when an attempt was made to collect a small quit rent which had been levied upon their farms, many of them rose in open rebellion, attacked the Government House, and would have succeeded in taking matters into their own hands, had it not been for the timely arrival of a transport with five hundred and fifty maroons, (men, women and children,) from Nova Scotia, and a detachment of forty-five, rank and file, with two officers

of H. M. 24th Regiment, by whose aid they were routed. Two were killed and several made prisoners, of whom three were tried and executed. A very few of the most disaffected left the colony, and the same year aided the Timmanee natives in an unsuccessful attack against it, but the others retained their lands and became loyal to the Government. It was natural for these people to decline paying a rental, having for seven years maintained possession of their lands, and overcome the first hardships, it was yet considered but just and proper that they should contribute to the support of a Government which had done so much for them.

Mr. Clarkson had managed affairs to the satisfaction of all, during most trying times, and the Nova Scotia people seem readily to have yielded to any measure proposed by him, while but few who succeeded him appear to have won their confidence. Allowance should, however, be made, because of the advantage gained by him in visiting them in Nova Scotia, as well as for the effects of African fever, which being nervous in its nature, indisposes those laboring under it to exercise, at all times, that prudent forbearance necessary, while directing an ignorant and jealous people.

In 1803 the natives, aided by eleven of the outlawed colonists, made another attempt upon the settlement, but were, after some hard fighting on both sides, repulsed, and a permanent peace was secured. The expense of forming the settlement had proved greater than was anticipated. The attack and plundering by the French, the loss of the Company's ship by fire, wars with the natives and other losses,

\* Report of the Sierra Leone Company.

† Ditto.

‡ Ditto.



obliged the Company to resign the settlement to the Crown in 1808.

A great work had been done—a settlement of free blacks, once enslaved, had been made on that heathen coast. Savage kings and chiefs, early trained as slave hunters, longed to abandon the traffic, and though it was many years after, before the trade in slaves and slave factories were broken up along the banks of the Sierra Leone River, yet the renovating influences of civilization were being brought steadily to bear upon them; and now, that half a century has expired, the visitor can note the result of that noble Company's labors. The experiment was a costly one, but the Company's capital was raised by subscription and was the gift of generous impulses. The originators of it have gone to their long homes, but so surely as the people on that continent rise to the full stature of manhood, shaking off the ashes of barbarism in which they have so long been entombed, they must ever cherish the honored names of those philanthropists who founded the settlement of Freetown.

After the Sierra Leone Company had transferred its right to the Government, its founders organized the "African Institution," that they might the better watch over and secure the progress of their infant colony. The following extract from an annual report, states as its design, "to improve the temporal condition and moral faculties of the natives of Africa; to diffuse knowledge and excite industry, by methods adapted to the peculiar situation and manners of the inhabitants; to watch over the execution of the laws that have been passed, in this and other countries, for abolishing the African slave trade; and finally, to introduce the blessings of civilized society among a people sunk in ignorance and

barbarism, and occupying no less than a fourth part of the habitable globe."

The colony had from its foundation been obnoxious to the slave traders, many of whom were located in its neighborhood, and they had, from time to time, used all their influence with the native chiefs to defeat the objects of the settlement, and the Company which established it; but when Great Britain abolished the slave trade in 1807, Sierra Leone was chosen as the most suitable place to locate such slaves as should be captured from the traders, and a Vice Admiralty Court was established there. During the next year, three vessels were condemned, and their slaves liberated. It was found, however, that to capture slavers did not suffice to break up the trade, while no penalty was attached except the loss of vessel and cargo; accordingly, in 1811, through the influence of Mr. Brougham, an act was passed making it felony for any English subject to engage in the traffic. This had the effect to suppress English factories in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone River, and also to convince the natives in its vicinity of the sincerity as well as power of the English Government, while in an equal degree it increased their respect and friendly feeling for the colony.

The ninth report of the "African Institution" contains a statement, taken from the official returns made to the Secretary of State, of the number of liberated slaves landed in the colony, up to July 24th, 1814, and the manner in which they were provided for:

Settled in the colony, namely, as free laborers, carpenters, sawyers, masons, blacksmiths, &c., living in the mountains on their farms; the girls at school, the women married in the Royal African Corps, &c., 2,757

|                                                                                                     |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Men and Boys entered His Majesty's service,.....                                                    | 1,861        |
| Women married to Soldiers at the Recruiting Depot.....                                              | 65           |
| Left the colony, being natives of the surrounding Timmannee, Mandingo, Bullom and Soosoo Countries, | 419          |
| Apprentices whose indentures are in full force at the present time.....                             | 347          |
| Entered His Majesty's Navy.....                                                                     | 107          |
| Apprentices out of the colony.....                                                                  | 68           |
| Living as servants at Goree.....                                                                    | 12           |
| At the Lancasterian School in England,.....                                                         | 3            |
| Stolen from the colony—two to the Havannah and one to the Kroo Country.....                         | 3            |
| Died, chiefly of the scurvy and dropsy, caught on board.....                                        | 283          |
| <b>Making a total of.....</b>                                                                       | <b>5,925</b> |

It cannot be presumed that all, or any great proportion, of these people were at that time, or ever became, civilized or converted to Christianity, but they were doubtless far happier, as freemen, in their own genial clime, than they would have been as slaves to foreign masters, and they were under the influence of white missionaries, colonists, and lawful traders, from whom they acquired such measure of civilization as made them the germ of a band of Africans who are now doing a great work among their heathen brethren. In 1819, a Court of Mixed Commission was established for the adjudication of prize slavers, taken under flags

of the several nations represented in the Court. In the same year, an accession was made to the population, by some rebel blacks, eighty-five in number, sent from Barbadoes, and the number of liberated Africans had increased to 11,278.\*

In 1827, two disbanded West India Regiments, in all 947 persons, were settled in the colony, and from 1819 to 1850,† 64,225 slaves were captured and set free. Some remained at Freetown, others were located in villages among the mountains, from three to seven miles of Freetown, or at York and Hastings, towns directly on the seaboard and sixteen miles distant; here they were induced to cultivate small farms, and as far as possible were supplied with school teachers from the several mission stations.

A large number died from diseases contracted on board the slave ships, and many were induced by Government to emigrate as apprentices to the English West Indies; others again were enabled to return to their native homes; so that, notwithstanding a constant accession of population, when the last census was taken in 1851,‡ it amounted to only 44,500, of whom 18,027 resided in the district of St. George's, Freetown.

[From the Spirit of Missions, May, 1859.]

#### Letter from Bishop Payne.

It will be seen from the following letter that Bishop Payne is on his way to the United States. He proposes to spend some time by the way, and may be expected here in June.

STEAMER ETHIOPE,  
Off Bathurst River, Gambia,  
February 22d, 1859.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—Our letters, per M. C. Stevens, which sailed from Cape Palmas about a

\* Martin's British Colonies, page 178.

† Martin's British Colonies.

‡ NOTE.—The resident population in 1818 numbered 9,567; 1820, 12,521; 1822, 15,081; 1833, 29,764; 1836, 37,463; 1849, 46,367; 1850, 44,472; 1851, 44,501.

month ago, will have apprised you of our purpose to return to the United States, via Madeira and England. I think you were therein informed that the state of my health forbade my remaining on the coast any longer than was absolutely necessary for initiating our new brethren, Hubbard and Messenger, into their duties at Cavalla. I omitted to mention that before my departure the former of these brethren was admitted to the order of Deacons, and the latter to that of Presbyters. It was arranged that brother Hubbard should take the principal charge of Cavalla station, leaving brother Messenger free, while assisting him, to itinerate freely, and as soon as circumstances should justify it, to proceed to Bohlen Station. Brother Rambo, according to his desire, was appointed to Rocktown.

We sailed from Cape Palmas on the 15th at *one o'clock, A. M.* After a very pleasant run of two days we reached Sierra Leone, where we were kindly entertained by Rev. Mr. Millward, of the Church of England Mission, and Principal of the Grammar School. We were very sorry to learn that Bishop Bowen had left for a visitation to Lagos a few days before our arrival. It was gratifying, however, to find but one opinion as to his eminent qualifications for his responsible position. Like all Christ's faithful ones he has been already tried here in affliction's furnace. His amiable companion, who had lived in the colony only long enough to be loved and valued for zeal in every good work, was taken to her rest only a few months ago.

We remained in Sierra Leone one day only, and could, therefore, see but little of missionary operations, and of the colony in general. What we did see, however, and learn, afforded gratifying proof of progress since my visits in 1841 and 1842.

In the excellent Grammar School in charge of Rev. Mr. Millward, I found about seventy students, half of them boarders, receiving, besides the usual instruction in elementary schools, lessons in Latin, Greek, Algebra, and Euclid. This school, indeed, and one connected with it, also under a European teacher, called the *model school*, are the chief institutions of the Mission for its higher training. Some years since the plan of a college was prepared, and a fine building erected for the object at *Fourah Bay*. But it has been found impossible to obtain proper subjects for it, and the project, for the present, is virtually abandoned. This fact, in the history of this older Mission and older community, is suggestive for the conduct of our own more recently organized colony and missionary efforts.

While, however, the time has not yet arrived at Sierra Leone for a college, there has been since my last visit most evident progress in religion, education, and material development. In the Church Mission, instead of about 1,500 communicants, as in 1842, there are now 3,637. I presume there has been a corresponding increase among the Wesleyans. There are now 10 native missionaries here, and 7 in Yoruba, with a corresponding increase of native assistants. I was pleased to find that two boarding schools had been organized for female education, as well as an orphan asylum on a small scale. Besides the accession to the missionary corps for the schools, there has been a much larger one to society. Scores of young men now occupy various positions, such as clerks, tradesmen, or officers, civil or military; while this class, with their parents, have passed into the position of comfortable, and in very many cases wealthy citizens. These now, indeed, begin

to be a very influential, if not the most influential portion of the community; and the substantial dwelling houses erected, and fine well-furnished stores opened, since my last visit, attest at once this true permanent substantial wealth of the place. The well furnished market with its busy throngs, the yards, stores, and quay, filled with bags of rice, ginger, groundnuts, and various other kinds of merchandise, the numerous vessels, amounting to some twenty square-rigged, besides numerous boats and canoes, all astir (save the condemned slavers) with the din of business, all furnished evidence of the same kind.

Rev. Mr. Millward had previously written to me, expressing his earnest wish to do something for the Kroomen resident at Sierra Leone, and now desired me to visit them with him. I took great pleasure in devoting two hours immediately before we separated to this object. To my surprise I found near one hundred men from the Grebo tribe resident here, besides many more of the proper Kroo people. One of their number, *Walter Lowrie*, formerly in the Settra Kroo Presbyterian Mission, has been for some time past a preacher in one of the Wesleyan Chapels here. The surprise and delight of the Cape Palmas people in finding one so recently from their home, speaking their language, and so well acquainted with all the affairs of their home, were very great. It is earnestly hoped that Mr. Millward may succeed in bringing this long neglected class under the influence of the Gospel.

I was pleased to learn that the Church missionaries here, led on by their earnest bishop, have determined to direct more effort than hitherto to itinerant labors. I had proof, indeed, that they had already begun this good work, for passing along one of the retired streets I

found a European catechist standing in the midst of a motley group, preaching the glad tidings. Thus God puts it in the hearts of his faithful ones to labor now, all abroad. To His name be the praise!

We were hurried away from Sierra Leone too soon, at 10 o'clock Saturday evening. Next day, Captain French very cheerfully assenting, I held services and preached on the quarter-deck. The passengers, and as many of the officers of the ship as could attend, were present, and gave very respectful attention.

This morning at ten o'clock, we anchored in the position from which I write to you. The town of Bathurst is situated on an island, on the south side of the Gambia, perhaps eight miles from its mouth. The front side, extending a mile along the river, presents from the anchorage a very handsome appearance. Here are the Custom House, Barracks, Governor's House, Hospital and Chaplain's House, with some of the best buildings belonging to merchants and others. Going on shore, however, I soon ascertained that the front is by far the most pleasant portion of the town. The next street is but poorly built, while the third and fourth are for the most part made up of native thatched houses, bounded in their rear by a marsh. The land is white sand, which, in the almost total absence of trees, glares fearfully under a burning sun; while its slight elevation—only a few feet above the river—makes it impossible to drain it in the rainy season. It is consequently very unhealthy in this season. The European portion of the town is bounded on the east by the small, square thatched cottages of the *Jolofs*, the original proprietors of the soil, and on the west by similar houses occupied by recaptured Africans and their descendants.

In passing through the streets,

the most striking objects are the Jolofs and Mandingoes, in their flowing robes, often of snowy whiteness, turbans, with money bags of native leather, curiously wrought, and gree-grees of similar materials, inclosing as they say nine words from the Koran, dangling about their necks. Upon these they place a very high value, not only on account of their workmanship, but their supposed potency as charms.

Having made the circuit of the town, I called at the mission house of the Wesleyans. I was very kindly received by the Rev. Messrs. Cooper and Peet, the European missionaries at present in charge of the station there and on McCarthy's Island, 400 miles up the Gambia. In the school taught near the mission house there is an average attendance of 120 scholars, while there are as many as 300 on the roll. The missionaries here, *as at all missionary stations on the Coast, feel in great need of properly qualified European and American catechists and teachers.* Very few of those as yet raised up in this country are qualified to act otherwise than as assistant teachers. The missionaries there, besides laboring for the more civilized part of the community around them, make efforts to convert the *Jolofs* and *Mandingoes*. The former listen respectfully, but the latter always ridicule as often as the name of Jesus is spoken.

According to the last report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, there were in St. Mary's District, including Bathurst and the southern side of the river,

|                                                       |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Communicants, - - -                                   | 270        |
| At Barra, fort and settlement,                        | 33         |
| At McCarthy's Island, four<br>hundred miles inland, - | 96         |
| <b>Total, - - - -</b>                                 | <b>399</b> |
| Aggregate of scholars in these<br>places, - - - -     | 376        |

The number of scholars in the schools, as well as of attendants on public worship, with the Wesleyans, seems but a small proportion out of a population of six thousand. And yet there is no other Protestant service except one in the barracks by the British Chaplain, on Sabbath morning, and no other school except one in the same place for soldier's children, numbering not above *twenty*.

Aware there was an establishment of French Roman Catholics here, I determined to visit them also. I was at first conducted by a lad into a school-room, where I found a Sierra Leona (African youth) instructing perhaps a dozen children from an English primary book containing the leading events in our Saviour's life. The teacher invited me to visit the priest, which I did. As I approached I observed two on the balcony, apparently engaged in reading devotional works, but as I ascended one withdrew. The other, a Frenchman, very politely invited me into a very plain apartment, and entered into conversation through an interpreter. He informed me, that his mission here is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Goree*, and that they are sending missionaries to Akkra and Dahomey, on the Gold Coast. I observe by the English papers (though the priest did not mention it) that we are to have them in Liberia, also. As I was leaving, at my request, the priest gave me two primary books in the *Jolof* language, and showed me their church. This was a neat building, less peculiarly Romanist than I expected. He said the building is well filled on Sabbaths, which did not agree with the account I had from the Wesleyans.

We expect to leave this port for Teneriffe and Madeira to-morrow at 12 o'clock, arriving at the latter place (where we may remain a month) in a week.

## Intelligence.

## SLAVE TRADE.

The late Southern Convention at Vicksburg adopted by 25 majority the following resolution, offered by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, as a substitute for still more objectionable resolutions presented by Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, who accepted the substitute:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention all laws, State or Federal, prohibiting the African slave trade, ought to be abolished.

In the course of the previous debate the Hon. H. S. Foote denounced the policy of Mr. Spratt as treasonable. After the passage of the substitute by Mr. Davis, Mr. Foote and his friends offered a protest declaring that Mr. Davis' resolution "did not embody the sentiment of the people of the eight Southern States represented on the floor," &c. &c. The President of the Convention was sustained in his opinion, that the protest was disrespectful. Mr. Foote and Mr. Patridge, the first two signers of the protest, then declared themselves no longer members of the Convention; Mr. Foote saying indignantly "that within forty-eight hours a mass assemblage of the people of Mississippi would reprove the action of the Convention."

## Labors in the Cause.

THE REV. JOHN ORCUTT, Traveling Secretary of this Society, has, as usual, been very successful recently, in his endeavors to promote the cause and increase the funds of the Society. The generous donations of the friends of the Society in Connecticut, show that they well understand its merits, and appreciate the motives and fidelity of the very efficient and earnest advocate, who annually invites their co-operation.

The Rev. E. G. NICHOLSON, (Ohio,) has, through sickness, been compelled for a few weeks to suspend his exertions; but we are glad to learn that he is again, with restored strength, in the field. Ohio, in great part, with Indiana and Illinois, are under his supervision, and the thorough cultivation of so wide a region can hardly be expected from any one man. But very much may be expected from the energy of Mr. Nicholson, who has had large experience in benevolent enterprises.

—REV. HENRY BOARDMAN, a native African, and nephew of an African king, was married in New York on Tuesday, to an educated mulatto lady from Baltimore, and both sailed immediately as Missionaries to Africa, in company with Rev. Ira Princeton and wife, returning Missionaries.

—EDWARD MORRIS, Esq., of Philadelphia, has sent for trial to Liberia, Dr. Pascal's remedy against intermittent fevers. All the physicians of Liberia have been supplied with it by Mr. Morris, gratuitously, that its value may be fully tested, and several letters are received, showing that it has proved effectual in many cases.

## LIBERIA COLLEGE.

The Legislature of Liberia at the last session would not legalize the building of the College at Monrovia. A memorial was received by both houses from the Board of Donation, which gave great offence to many, if not a majority of the Legislature. The substance was that the College ought to be built at Monrovia, and that the Board of Donation would not consent to its erection anywhere, if it did not meet with the approval of the Trustees here. Thus matters stand.

The Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER, of Windsor, Vt., has just entered upon his work in the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. He observes, in a recent letter:

"It will require time and much patient, persevering labor, to make this part of New England very productive of funds. But I find warm, *decided* friends every where. They are few, and as to popularity, at present despondent; but they are resolute and unwavering as to the final issue. I am spending the month of May chiefly in New Hampshire, with a view to the formation of a State Society. Our friends at Concord are quite ready to enter upon the work anew, and we are hoping for much good from the proposed meeting.

"Near the last of June or first of July, I expect to go to Maine, and remain until September."

The *Telegraph*, printed in Bradford, Vt., notices with commendation the discourses of Mr. Butler, delivered in that town, and "rejoices in the indications of an increased interest in the community in regard to this important subject"

### Oration of the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe,

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THIS very able and eloquent discourse has, at the earnest invitation of the friends of the Cause, been delivered to large assemblies in many of our principal cities, and everywhere received with the respect and admiration expressed towards it by the late general meeting of the Society. By his cheerful labors for Colonization, Mr. Latrobe is demonstrating his entire and disinterested concern for its triumph. May the whole country soon sustain it with an equally just and ardent enthusiasm.

### St. Mark's Hospital, Cape Palmas.

THAT admirable apostolic laborer in the cause of Christ, the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Missionary of the P. E. Church at Cape Palmas, has enclosed to us, in a brief but interesting letter, an appeal in behalf of a hospital about to be established at that prominent point on the Western Coast of Africa. To make known the object, he feels "assured, is all that is necessary. Cape Palmas is improving every year. The English steamers now stop here monthly, having been withdrawn from Monrovia. The chief reason is that Kroomen can here be conveniently and safely landed, as well as obtained, when needed." We shall publish this appeal, with pleasure, in our next number.

### African Civilization Society.

THIS Society, recently organized in the City of New York, held its first anniversary in that city on the 11th of May. Its objects, as stated in its Report, are the evangelization and civilization of Africa, and of the descendants of Africa, in any part of the world; the destruction of the African slave trade by the promotion of lawful African commerce; the encouragement of the culture of African productions for the markets of the world; and the elevation of the character and condition of the African race every where. Addresses were made by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., and Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet is President of this Society, and the Rev. Theodore Bourne, Secretary.

### Liberian Enterprise.

THE New York Journal of Commerce maintains that our Government should encourage trade between this country and Liberia, because of its increasing value and the estimation in which it is held by foreign Powers. Four Liberian vessels have come with cargoes to the United States during the past year; one of them bringing 14,000 pounds of sugar, 17,000 gallons of syrup, with palm oil, camwood and coffee. The Journal states:

"We have yet another progressive step to notice. We are informed that a colored firm, Messrs. Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, have established a commercial house in this city, in connection with one at Monrovia, for the purpose of facilitating and promoting the Liberian trade, and have purchased the bark *Mendi*, a vessel of 300 or 400 tons burthen, to run as a regular freight and passenger packet between this port and Monrovia, making three or four trips a year. They have also contracted for a small steamer, which they design to run coastwise between Cape Palmas and Monrovia, touching at all principal points to collect freight and passengers, and to connect with the above vessel on her regular sailing days; also to convey the mails regularly from these points to Monrovia. This will prove a great accommodation to merchants and others, and we wish the enterprise all possible success."

### Further Arrival from Liberia, and Departure of the Mendi.

THE Schooner Antelope arrived at New York a few days ago, from Liberia, bringing about twenty tons of sugar, seven thousand gallons of palm oil, and a quantity of camwood, and African coffee. When the Antelope left, the farmers on the St. Paul's were in the midst of their sugar-making, and could she have stayed a few days longer, she would have brought twice the quantity. The Antelope touched at Cape Mount, and reports Robertsport in a most flourishing condition, giving

every evidence of enterprise and prosperity. The Journal of Commerce announces that the Bark Mendi was to sail on the 21st ult. with more than thirty highly intelligent emigrants, chiefly from the State of New York. This fine bark is chartered by Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, a firm of colored men engaged in the Liberia trade.

(The bark *Mendi* sailed on the 25th ult. with 45 passengers, destined to their African home, 33 being emigrants—28 adults and 5 children.)

### The New York State Colonization Society.

THE Twenty-seventh Anniversary of this Society was held on Wednesday evening, May 10, at the Lafayette Place Church. Rev. G. Spring, D. D., presided. After prayer, the Secretary of the Society, Rev. Dr. Pinney, read his Annual Report, of which the following is an abstract:

The Report, with a brief tribute to their memory, refers to the many eminent friends of the Colonization Society who have died since May, 1858. The names of the venerable Archibald McIntyre, of Albany, who died May 5, aged 86 years; of Anson G. Phelps, jr., who lived but little over one week after the last annual meeting, and died in the prime of life, pre-eminently distinguished for Christian liberality; of Hon. B. F. Butler, the eminent lawyer and civilian; of John Beveridge, for years liberally engaged in supporting colored youth in a course of education—these all of the State of New York, and a long list from other sections of the land.

The Treasurer's Report shows that the Society has received during the year, \$9,778.34, which, with the income from the Education Fund, makes up \$11,070.

The Report considered the prospect of a larger emigration from the Northern, Middle and Western States, encouraging. The past year is regarded as one of unusual prosperity and advancement in Liberia. The efforts of the Society to advance the standard of education, to support promising young Liberians to learn useful mechanical arts, and to pursue medical, legal and theological studies, have produced results very gratifying. Stimulated by the review, the friends of this noble philanthropy are urged to renewed and increased effort.

The addresses of the Rev. Mr. Wedg-

wood and the Hon. Mr. Johnson, of Liberia, were full of interest. Mr. Johnson replied to several questions in a very satisfactory manner; dwelt upon the commercial progress and Christian influence of Liberia; upon its elevation of the native African tribes, and thought colored men especially should regard it favorably, since it demonstrated their capacity for self-government, and secured to them respect before the nations. He thought Americans not to be alone in lacking respect for the colored race. Prejudices are to be overcome elsewhere.

The meeting was further addressed by the Hon. Mr. Jackson, from the New Jersey Society, and the Rev. Mr. Gale, of New York, who presented the original manuscript, dated Sept. 2, 1815, which was prepared by Samuel J. Mills, when first meditating the project of colonization. He gave an abstract of its contents, to show how thoroughly benevolent were the original motives of the projectors of this Society.

After an address from the Rev. Mr. Bird, a missionary for several years in Hayti, the same officers were chosen as last year, with the following exceptions: In place of A. G. Phelps, President, (deceased,) Rev. G. Spring, D. D.; and the following names were added to the list of managers: A. Merwin, Esq., R. P. Buck, Esq., William Tracy, Esq., and Robert Carter, Esq.

The Appeal of the New York State Colonization Society for collections in all churches for the cause of Africa, will, we trust, meet with universal approbation.



**Receipts of the American Colonization Society,**  
*From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1859.*

**MAINE.**

By Capt. George Barker:  
*Bangor*—George W. Pickering,  
 \$10, William Jewell, \$1..... 11 00  
*New Castle*—Ebenezer Farley, and  
 Mary Farley, \$2 each..... 4 00  
*Wiscasset*—Capt. Patrick Lenox,  
 4th payment for life member-  
 ship of A. C. S..... 5 00

20 00

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

By Rev. F. Butler:  
*Concord*—Hon. N. G. Upham,  
 and Gen. J. Lowe, \$5 each, J.  
 B. Walker, \$4, Samuel Coffin,  
 Rev. C. W. Flanders, Rev. H.  
 E. Parker, \$2 each, F. N.  
 Fiske, Dr. Carter, Gen'l R.  
 Davis, J. C. A. Wingate, L.  
 D. Stevens, and Arthur Fletch-  
 er, \$1 each..... 26 00  
 By Rev. Edward Emerson:  
*Hollis*—Noah Farley, \$3, Cyrus  
 Burge, \$2, Benj. Whitney, \$5,  
 Rev. Mr. Day, \$1, Rev. Mr.  
 Jewett, \$2, Mr. Emerson and  
 friends, \$7..... 20 00

46 00

**VERMONT.**

By Rev. F. Butler:  
*West Hartford*—A friend, \$3, Sun-  
 dry small sums, \$1..... 4 00  
*Norwich*—Henry Blood, \$5, John  
 Emerson, \$1..... 6 00  
*Bradford*—Dea. Geo. W. Prichard,  
 J. A. Hardy, \$5.50 each, R.  
 M. Crowsby, E. Prichard, Dea.  
 Thomas C. Shaw, Arad Steb-  
 bins, Horace Strickland, and  
 Rev. Silas McKeen, \$1 each,  
 in part to constitute Rev. Silas  
 McKeen a life member of A.  
 C. S..... 18 00  
*Enosburg*—Collected by Levi Nich-  
 ols, Esq., from the following,  
 viz: Geo. Adams, \$2, S. H.  
 Dow, \$1, Mrs. K. S. Nichols,  
 \$2..... 5 00

33 00

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

By Capt. George Barker:  
*Newburyport*—Capt. Wm. Cush-  
 ing, and Capt. Micaiah Lunt,  
 each \$20, Miss F. B. Banister,  
 and Wm. Stone, each \$5, Josiah

Little and David Wood, each  
 \$2, Mrs. Joshua Hale and child,  
 \$2, A. W. Mittimer, and Mrs.  
 S. Little, each \$1.50, Mrs. J.  
 C. March, Jacob Stone, James  
 Webster, and Miss Mary Hale,  
 each \$1, Carlton Dole, \$2.... 65 00  
*Haverhill*—L. Johnson, W. R.  
 Whittier, and E. C. Ames,  
 each \$1..... 3 00

68 00

**CONNECTICUT.**

By Rev. John Orcutt:  
*Norwich*—A. H. Hubbard, \$100,  
 Gov. Buckingham, \$20, Wm.  
 P. Greene, \$25, James Lloyd  
 Greene, \$15, Wm. Williams,  
 J. F. Slater, Mrs. Wolcott Hun-  
 tington, D. W. Coit, each \$10,  
 J. M. Huntington, Geo. Per-  
 kins, Charles Spaulding, D.  
 Smith, R. W. Tompkins, Wm.  
 P. Greene, jr., Mrs. N. C. Rey-  
 nolds, E. O. Abbot, Mrs. Chas.  
 Spaulding, Mrs. Russell Hub-  
 bard, Mrs. Henry Strong, L.  
 F. S. Foster, each \$5; Mrs. S.  
 C. Morgan, L. W. Carroll, G.  
 Greene, Mrs. H. A. Thomas,  
 each \$3; J. Dunham, Jer.  
 Halsey, J. Huntington, each  
 \$2; J. P. Barstow, F. Johnson,  
 each \$1..... 280 00  
*New London*—Thos. W. Williams,  
 \$30, W. C. Crump, \$20, A.  
 F. Prentis, C. A. Lewis, each  
 \$10; W. W. Cutler, A. Barnes,  
 H. P. Haven, Mrs. S. Cleave-  
 land, Mrs. Ellen Gurley, Mrs.  
 Mary C. Chew, Mrs. M. H.  
 Lewis, Asa Otis, each \$5; Miss  
 C. E. Rainey, Miss J. S. Rich-  
 ards, Mrs. Edward Learned,  
 Capt. Prentis, each \$3; Mrs.  
 J. C. Learned, J. C. Douglas,  
 P. D. Irish, Dr. Manwaring,  
 each \$1..... 126 00  
*Meriden*—Charles Parker, \$20,  
 J. & E. Parker, \$10—\$30, to  
 constitute their pastor, Rev.  
 Wm. McAlister, a life member  
 of the A. C. S. Wm. J. Ives,  
 \$5, L. Birdsey, \$2, J. Ives, \$1,  
 Cash by Wm. J. Ives, \$22—  
 \$30, to constitute their pastor,  
 Rev. Daniel H. Miller, a life  
 member of the A. C. S. W.  
 Booth, \$2..... 62 00

**Bridgeport**—Mrs. Silvanus Sterling, Mrs. Ira Sherman, each \$10; Mrs. Ellen Porter, Mrs. Ira B. Wheeler, each \$5—\$30, to constitute their pastor, Rev. Matson M. Smith, a life member of the A. C. S. Eben Fairchild, \$50, H. M. Hine, \$10, F. Wood, D. H. Sterling, Rev. Dr. Coit, H. Lyon, J. C. Loomis, Mrs. Samuel Simons, S. B. Jones, each \$5; Mrs. A. Bishop, C. Spooner, George Sterling, each \$3; Sherwood Sterling, R. B. Lacey, Dr. Judson, Misses Ward, each \$2; S. E. Ferguson, T. C. Warden, E. J. Staples, each \$1..... 145 00

**Stamford**—James Betts, Theodore Davenport, J. Ferguson, E. Mosewood, R. Swartwout, G. Elder, C. Hawley, Capt. Skiddy, Mrs. N. W. Sanford, each \$5; Mrs. T. Davenport, Mrs. George Brown, R. E. Rice, each \$3; Miss S. N. L. Stowe, \$2, Mrs. Geo. A. Hoyt, Rev. Jona. Crane, Miss Sarah Ferris, A. Milne, each \$1..... 60 00

**Greenwich**—Miss Sarah Lewis, Augustus Mead, each \$10, Thomas A. Mead, \$7, Rev. Mark Mead, \$5, Oliver Mead, Lyman Mead, each \$3; Z. Mead, P. Button, each \$2; Dr. Mead, \$1..... 43 00

**New Haven**—J. E. English, Misses Maltby, O. E. Maltby, each \$5; C. M. Ingersol, \$4, Mrs. H. North, S. D. Parry, Wm. Lewis, H. Sanford, A. Blackman, DeF. & H., George D. English, M. Merriman, each \$3; Mrs. H. Ives, Mrs. Isaac Beers, S. L. Smith, L. Roberti, Mrs. T. D. Wheeler, A. Bradley, S. Noyes, E. B. Bowditch, Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, George King, J. M. Mason, Mrs. Mary Dutton, E. Marble, A. Treat, each \$2; Cooley, Mrs. R. Hotchkiss, Rev. E. Strong, J. Winship, C. B. Whittlesey, H. Fitch, D. W. Thomson, S. L. Blatchley, J. B. Bowditch, Mrs. Maltby, M. Tyler, Dr. Jewett, H. Dutton, each \$1; James Olmstead, 50 cents..... 84 50

**Hartford**—A. Smith, Cash, each \$5; J. Church, \$3..... 13 00

813 50

**RHODE ISLAND.**

By Capt. George Barker:  
**Providence**—Thomas Phillips, E. P. Mason, Charles Dyer, Mr. Andrews, Mrs. A. T. Clarke, each \$1, O. A. Read, 50 cents, 5 50  
**Pawcatuck**—Rev. Constantine Blodget..... 3 00

8 50

**NEW YORK.**

**New York**—Mrs. S. M. Giraud, 2 00

**NEW JERSEY.**

**Baskenridge**—Legacy, (residue of Nathaniel Douglass' Legacy) 6 00

**VIRGINIA.**

**Big Lick**—U. Powers, annual subscription for 1858 and 1859... 20 00

**Spout Spring**—John A. Shearer, a life member, as "evidence that he is a living member."... 10 00

30 00

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

**Duc West**—Josiah Moffatt..... 20 00

**ALABAMA.**

**Green Springs**—Prof. Henry Tutwiler..... 100 00

**OHIO.**

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:  
**Warren**—E. H. Goodale, \$3, Warren Quigly, \$3, Fanny Kendall, \$1, Wm. Folger, \$2, 9 00

**Findley**—D. D. Goncher..... 10 00

**Oak Ridge**—Mary Powel, \$10, Lewis and Laura Duke, \$10.. 20 00

By Rev. John C. Stockton:

**Nashport**—A. W. Shipley, and D. Vanbooks, each \$2, N. F. Claypole, O. G. Fawcett, Cornelius Sidle, G. J. Hagerty, A. Rannal, each \$1, J. O. Switzer, and J. R. Wood, each 50 cents, 10 00

**Irville**—D. Fleming, jr., \$2, Sam'l Frazier, J. McCann, J. F. Searight, J. C. Gregg, and D. E. Stevens, each \$1, J. Beddesin, and Wm. Stump, each 50 cts. 8 00

**Muskingum**—Washington Adams, \$5, John McDonald, \$2, others, \$5..... 12 00

**Alexandria**—Capt. Looker, Hiram Wright and E. B. Pratt, each \$1, and L. Hall, 50 cents..... 3 50

72 50

**NEBRASKA TERRITORY.**

**Omaha**—John Harris—"another mite"..... 10 00

**FOR REPOSITORY.**

**MAINE**—By Capt. Geo. Barker:  
**Thomaston**—Edward O'Brien,

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| and Capt. Wm. Singer, \$1 each. <i>Portland</i> —Thos. Amory Deblois, H. J. Libby, Sewall Strout, Hon. Joseph Howard, J. G. Tolford, Byron Greenough, George F. Shepley, \$1 each. <i>Bangor</i> —Mich'l Schwartz, D. F. Leavitt, Leonard Jones, Samuel Clarke, Daniel Bradley, Capt. Sylvanus Rich, \$1 each to Jan. 1860. <i>Brewer</i> —Joshua Chamberlain, jr., to 1 Nov. '59, \$1. <i>Hampden</i> —Dea. Benjamin Crosby, to 1 Oct. '59, \$1. <i>Bath</i> —Charles Clapp, to July, '59, \$5. <i>Rockland</i> —Mrs. J. Abby, to Jan. '60, \$1. <i>Warren</i> —Edwin Smith, in full, \$2. <i>New Castle</i> —Eben Farley, to 1 Nov. '59, Capt. S. Hanley, Col. J. Gliddon, Daniel Day, and Joseph Day, to Sept. '59, \$1 each; Thos. Chapman, 2d, to May, '60, \$1. <i>Gorham</i> —Josiah Peirce, \$1, Toppan Robie, Esq., and Nathan Burnett, \$2 each to Jan. '60. <i>Wiscassett</i> —James Taylor, and Henry Ingalls, to 1 May, '60, \$1 each, Rice & Dana, to 1 Jan. '60, \$1. <i>Brunswick</i> —Capt. Jos. Badger, to 1 Nov. '59, \$1, Pres't Leonard Woods, to 1 Nov. '59, \$2, Hon. C. J. Gilman, in full, \$1. <i>Portland</i> —Robert Holyoke, to Sept. '59, \$2, Oliver Gerrish, Lowell and Senter, to May, '60, \$1 each..... |                   |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Portsmouth</i> —Howland D. Walker, in full..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 47 00             |
| VERMONT.— <i>Enosburg</i> —Collected by Levi Nichols, Esq., from George Adams, S. H. Dow, Moses Bright, Mrs. Sarah Allen, and Levi Nichols, \$1 each, \$5. <i>Thetford</i> —By Capt. George Barker: Mrs. A. Conant, to Oct. '59, \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 5 00              |
| MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Newburyport</i> —N. Horton, J. Caldwell, Wm. Gunnison, James Horton, Hon. S. W. Marsten, Josiah Little, Capt. John H. Spring, Susan Wheelwright, to 1 Jan. '60, \$1 each. <i>Haverhill</i> —J. J. Marsh, to May, '59, \$2, Moses Nichols, Laburton Johnson, Luther Johnson, M. D. George, Warren Ordway, W. R. Whittier, Leonard Whittier, Dea. E. C. Ames, Mrs. A. Kittridge, to Jan. '60, \$1 each. <i>Bradford</i> —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 6 00              |
| Miss A. C. Hasseltine, to 1 Jan. '60, \$2. <i>Salem</i> —John Dike, H. Whipple, R. C. Manning, Mrs. G. T. Sanders, Mrs. Nathaniel Saltonstall, to 1 Mar. '60, \$1 each.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 26 00             |
| RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Pawcatuck</i> —Capt. L. Marchant, to May, '60, \$1, Joseph Smith, to 1 Sept. '59, \$3. <i>Greenville</i> —Wm. Winsor, in full, \$1. <i>Appomang</i> —Alfred Read, to 1 Sept. '59, \$4. <i>Providence</i> —Earl Carpenter, Wm. Whitaker, Thos. Eddy, Benj. White, Abner Gay, Stephen Arnold, Thos. Phillips, R. J. Arnold, Resolved Waterman, Rufus Waterman, E. P. Mason, Gilbert Congdon, Edw'd A. Greea, Wm. Field, Menzie Sweet, Edward H. Gardner, Charles Dyer, O. A. Read, Mrs. Alice T. Clark, L. P. Child, Alexis Caswell, C. C. Cook, Mrs. J. H. Read, Dea. Wm. Andrews, Mrs. Pardon Miller, Wm. Coggeshall, H. L. Kendall, Preston Bennett, \$1 each, to Jan. '60, Frederick Fuller, to Jan. '61, \$1, Hon. Elisha Harris, to Jan. '60, \$3, Miss Avis L. Harris, to 1860, \$2. <i>Bristol</i> —Benj. Hall and Mr. Sam'l Bradford, to Jan. '60, \$1 each.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 45 00             |
| CONNECTICUT.— <i>Stonington</i> —O. B. Grant, in full.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 3 00              |
| PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Gettysburg</i> —M. McClean, to June 1, 1859....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1 00              |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.— <i>Washington City</i> —Hon. Judge Merrick, for two years.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 2 00              |
| VIRGINIA.— <i>Boykin's Depot</i> —Sam'l Brittle, \$1. <i>Tudor Hall</i> —Wm. J. Weir, to Jan. '61, \$2. <i>Fredricksburg</i> —Prof. S. G. Scott, \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 4 00              |
| NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Edenton</i> —Miss Frances L. Roulhae, for 1859.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1 00              |
| MINNESOTA.—By Capt. George Barker: <i>St. Paul's</i> —Edward A. Boyd, to May, '60.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1 00              |
| GERMANY.— <i>Hamburg</i> —C. Godelt, Consul of Libera, for one year and postage.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1 24              |
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| “ Contributions.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1,229 50          |
| “ Legacies.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 6 00              |
| Aggregate Amount.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <u>\$1,377 74</u> |

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXV.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1859.

[No. 7.]

## Review of "African Colonization Unveiled."

BY EDMUND RUFFIN, OF VIRGINIA.

CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE is an element of unqualified and universal good to human nature. It tends to improve the condition, as it will refine and elevate the character of all human society. Though its life be hidden, and its work often gradual and in silence, it is attended by a mighty power. Those who are strangers to its influence must ever walk in darkness: while he that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of stumbling in him. Unmindful of that Divine assurance that godliness hath promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come, and that this involves all Christian benevolence to men, our errors and delusions, in theory and practice, become inevitable and innumerable. On great questions, involving the relations—the moral as well as physical interests of men—piety and benevolence afford the clearest light; yet good men are not infallible. Their views and judgments are

greatly influenced by early associations and the ideas and opinions of the society in which they live. The venerable author of the pamphlet of thirty-two pages before us, has been impelled by an honest, perhaps, but as we think, a very mistaken zeal, to devote considerable time and labor to an attempt to destroy confidence in the scheme of African Colonization.

It is worthy of observation, that during the last two or three years, many opponents of the American Colonization Society have felt their souls stirred within them at the rising reputation and acknowledged independence of the Republic of Liberia. They feel it necessary to put the people upon their guard against the publications of the Society; to deny the capacity, under any circumstances, of the African race for self-government; to disparage all the rapidly increasing evidences of this capacity; to denounce as errors and follies some of

the principal doctrines of the Fathers of the Constitution of the United States; to condemn, indignantly, the policy of our Government, from its earliest periods, for the suppression of the African slave trade; to question the wisdom, in some cases the sincerity and humanity, of the most eminent statesmen that have adorned the history of our country; and to discourage all endeavors and extinguish all hope of the civilization of the African race.

Not only the venerable fathers and friends of the American Colonization Society—JEFFERSON, MADISON, JUDGE WASHINGTON, MARSHALL, HARPER, CLAY, CRAWFORD, and RANDOLPH: all illustrious Southern men—and their distinguished associates from the North, through the influences of what our author terms "the superfluities and excesses of theoretical opinions, and erroneous deductions of the great founders of American freedom," were so unfortunate and unwise as to form the American Society "for colonizing the free people of color of the United States," in 1816, when, according to his own statement, "the universal public sentiment was best suited to favor the infant organization and its avowed objects." "The policy," (he observes,) "and the scheme which were thus proposed to be supported, had been originated in Virginia. The earliest and principal patrons of the Society were

slaveholders. The avowed object of the Society, as indicated by its name, was to remove from the United States, by inducing their voluntary emigration, the free negroes, and to colonize them as an independent community in Africa." This class, as represented by the author, "with a few praiseworthy exceptions, were, as they continue to be, generally indolent, improvident and worthless as laborers," and are pronounced by him to be "a grievous nuisance to most of the Southern States, and especially to Virginia, Maryland and Delaware." The "degradation, ignorance, indolence and vice," of the free negroes, was not then ascribed as, in the view of the author, it should have been, to the natural propensities and "inferiority of the negro intellect," without the government of a master, but to their depression in the scale of society by the superior power and near neighborhood of the white race. He says: "The European and Northern fanatical philanthropists then fully believed (and they still pretend to believe) that the negro is naturally equal in mental power to the white man," and that "equal advantages of education and position would serve to show the equality in all results." If, continues our author, "the benevolent slaveholders did not go so far, they at least believed that the negro race was capable of being so far instructed and improved as to be self-directing and self-sup-

porting, if in an independent community. The benefit to the world, and especially to benighted and savage Africa, of a civilized and industrious colony being there planted and flourishing, was a further and more captivating inducement to lovers of the human race; and all Christian philanthropists were still more interested in thus offering, with the supposed best prospects of success, the Gospel and Christianity to the sixty millions of savage pagans and brutalized idolaters that inhabit Africa. At that time, too, (it is stated,) individual acts of emancipation of slaves were generally esteemed not only evidences of piety and virtue in the emancipators, but also, if accompanied by removal from the country, as being beneficial to public interests, by lessening the whole number of slaves, and thereby rendering more easy the future, though far remote, total removal of slavery, then generally deemed to be a public benefit. For this reason, There was still another (so called) benefit expected of the Society in its offered asylum in Africa serving to invite and encourage the subsequent emancipation of numerous slaves. This and other more extended objects of like kind, were set forth in the speeches and publications of the active and zealous agents or members of the Society. And such declarations, while they served strongly to invite and encourage the aid and co-operation of those who were most opposed to slavery as an evil, a wrong, and a sin, did not at first offend, or excite the suspicion or opposition of slaveholders, the most opposite in opinion; because even they, at that early time, generally deemed slavery an evil, and hoped for its ultimate safe extinction, although they could not see, and would not seek through certain loss and danger a way to that

desired end." "For these different reasons, operating on men of very different views, there were at first many persons disposed to become supporters of the Colonization Society; while almost none opposed it, or seemed to think there was any thing in the scheme, or in its probable consequences, that called for opposition, or even required scrutiny. It had among its friends and founders, and continued to gain the names of many of the chief men of the various States; as almost every man took it for granted that the Society was a good thing, and an institution of high position, he was complimented by his name being asked for its support," &c. &c. [We omit some insinuations that the officers of the Society "were always working on political men, and early gained the favor of all," since no evidence is given of the fact, for which we suspect the author is indebted to a fertile imagination.]— He continues: "The favor of President Monroe was by far the most important and efficient, and it served to preserve the very existence of the colony, subsequently planted, in its early and most feeble condition—as will be shown hereafter." "There never was," says Mr. Ruffin, "a new scheme or association received with more general favor, than the American Colonization Society. The persons who most opposed slavery, and most desired its extinction, and they who were most interested in its present and continued existence, were alike friendly to the Society, and for opposite expected and promised results, respectively favored by their opposite views."

These are just and important admissions: and surely the fact, that a few slaves have been emancipated

and colonized, because an asylum has been provided for free persons of color on the African coast, and the fact that some indirect aid has been afforded by the General Government in founding such asylum, casts no reproach upon the Society which does not fall equally, at least, upon repeated acts of the Legislature of Virginia. A resolution passed the House of Delegates in Virginia the 31st of December, 1800, and in consequence of the correspondence, that followed, between Mr. Monroe, then Governor of that State, and Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, an explanatory preamble and resolution in regard to it passed the Virginia Legislature January 23d, 1802, in which it was resolved,

"That the Governor be requested, in carrying the said resolution into effect upon the construction here given, to request the President of the United States, in procuring the lands, to prefer the continent of Africa, or any of the Spanish or Portuguese settlements in South America.

"Resolved, also, That the Governor be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a place without the limits of the same, to which free negroes or mulattoes, and such negroes or mulattoes as may be emancipated, may be sent or chosen to remove, as a place of asylum."

"These resolutions," observes the Rev. Philip Slaughter, (to whom we are indebted for the Virginia History of Colonization,) "contain the which

*idea of the Colonization Society, as it is now embodied."*

The attempt of the author of this pamphlet to show that the Society concealed, at the first, its ultimate object, is hardly consistent with his own statements, and not at all with the facts in the case. For he represents, as we have seen, that the encouragement incidentally flowing from the scheme of the Society, to voluntary emancipations, gave no offence at the South, because, as connected with the removal of the emancipated, they were generally viewed as a benefit. The constitution of the Society has continued unaltered, and so also its general policy. And instead, at its origin, of disguising any purpose, policy, or hope, it revealed them fully, and left nothing to doubt or distrust. Indeed, the writer of this pamphlet seems to indicate, on one page, that the Society failed at first to avow its real object, and on the next to quote from its earliest speeches, publications and Reports, full avowals of what he regards as its injurious designs. But our particular aim here is to show, that as Virginia is, more than any other State, the parent of African Colonization, so whatever our author finds deserving condemnation in the principles or policy of the American Colonization Society, is to be *directly and immediately traced* to the Legislature of that Commonwealth. As the following preamble and resolution were approved by the

House of Delegates of that State, December 15, 1816, previous to the first meeting for the formation of the American Colonization Society, and were afterwards amended by the Senate and adopted, December 21, 1816, the day of the formation of that Society, it will be proper to introduce them in this place:

"Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum, beyond the limits of the United States, for such persons of color as had been, or might be, emancipated under the laws of this Commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success. They now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred with the Government of the United States in abolishing the African slave trade, (a traffic which this Commonwealth, both before and since the Revolution, zealously sought to terminate,) to renew this effort, and do therefore *Resolve*, that the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the Coast of Africa, or some other place, not within any of the States, or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of color as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this Commonwealth, and that the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President in the attainment of the above ob-

ject; Provided no contract or arrangement respecting such territory shall be obligatory on this Commonwealth until ratified by the Legislature."

The writer of this pamphlet (a gentleman of Virginia) notices a part of the second article of the Constitution of the Society, confining its efforts exclusively to the execution of a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient, and directing that it should act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject, and insists, that hopes and expectations, expressed in the early speeches and writings of its ablest Southern friends, (nearly all from Virginia,) set forth another ultimate object. Certainly the Society never had nor claimed to have, any plan, right or power touching emancipation. But constitutionally and legitimately has it proceeded to fulfil the avowed wish of the Legislature of Virginia, and founded an asylum on the Coast of Africa "for such persons of color as are now free and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this Commonwealth." Surely, emancipated persons of color are free persons, and being such, are within the field of the benevolent influence and labors of this Society.



Illustrious characters, if reproached, may usually be safely left to truth and time for their vindication. To pure and lofty reputations the assaults of malice and envy will generally prove harmless, while the attempt to defend them may injure, by implying that they need to be defended. We have no apology to offer for the sentiments and policy of the founders of this Society. For those who, with more light, have departed from their faith, and opposed their good designs, apology may be appropriate. The writer of this pamphlet must admit, that those eminent sons of Virginia—Judge BUSHROD WASHINGTON, the first President of the Colonization Society; General C. F. MERCER, JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, Mr. CLAY, with General HARPER, of Maryland, in expressing at the origin of the Society their expectation that the success of the proposed colony of free people of color in Africa would induce, to some extent, emancipations, affording as it would an eligible home for the emancipated, met the avowed wishes of Virginia, and the general sentiment at that time of the country. We see from a statement in the pamphlet before us that the reasonable expectation of those sagacious men has been realized, and, to adopt our author's words, "much more in the later than the earlier years of the Society, in numerous testamentary and other manumissions of large numbers of slaves." We must leave the author to reconcile this statement, with his view of "the rapid and general change of opinion," (since the publication, thirty years ago, of Professor Dow's pamphlet,) against that which preceded it on the subject of slavery, and to his conclusion (in which it would seem the public have not yet concurred) of the failure of the Republic of Liberia. It appears somewhat strange, that emancipations should be rare, when favored by public sentiment, and frequent when otherwise.

The public will judge whether Mr. Clay shall be condemned as insincere and dishonest because the venerable author of this pamphlet thinks he could not have believed what he said; or that the honor and integrity of Mr. Monroe shall be impeached, because charged by him with an illegal construction of the law of 1818 against the slave trade, for the benefit of the Colonization Society, and the expenditure of a large amount of the public funds for the benefit of the Society's colony, "by means [these are his words] of a system of charges, that deserve no softer designation than the grossest and then unprecedented frauds on the treasury—unprecedented then, but not since." Mr. Monroe communicated to Congress, in a special message, his views of the purpose and spirit of the act of 1818, in regard to the slave trade and recaptured Africans. The soundness of his interpre-

tation was not called in question. Recently, when the remains of this eminent and honored man were brought by citizens of New York to Virginia, that in her soil and under her protection they might find their last repose, Governor Wise, in his eloquent tribute to his memory :

"Twice Minister to France; twice Minister to England; Minister to Spain; twice Governor of Virginia; Commissioner to South Carolina; Secretary of State, Secretary of War; he was twice elected President of the United States—once nearly unanimously; and after having presided for a time over the deliberations of the first Reform Convention of Virginia, he retired to his home, to serve as a Magistrate of the Quorum of Gentlemen Justices of the Peace of the County of Loudoun. In all of these stations of trust and responsibility he had acted more than well. He gave us present stability at home; and abroad he raised the character of the country in the eyes of the world. \* \* \* It was eminently worthy of note, that while four hundred thousand dollars had been paid to him in public salaries, he came out of office poor, in debt for the Government, not to the Government,—for he was an *honest* man. He aided materially in acquiring Louisiana and in purchasing Florida; and he was the first of our Presidents to give his Executive sanction to the good cause of African Colonization—which, after all that may be said against it, will alone enable us to redeem our promise to Africa, to send back a freedman and a Christian, what she sent us as a slave and a savage. The Colony of Liberia has recognized the debt she owes to our distinguished statesman, and has

handed down his name to posterity in the settlement of Monrovia."

Well might Governor Wise, in the conclusion of his just and eloquent tribute, call upon the Minister of God to invoke the All-wise and mighty Disposer of Events so to incline the wills of our youth that they should imitate the example of JAMES MONROE!

Here we add, only, that the greatest and wisest statesmen which Virginia has produced, have left their written opinions in favor of the appropriation of an adequate fund by the Federal Government for the colonization in Africa of the free people of color of the United States, and for those who shall be voluntarily emancipated by individual benevolence or State laws.—(See Mr. Jefferson's letter to Jared Sparks, dated Feb. 4, 1824; Mr. Madison to Mr. Gurley, of Dec. 31, 1831; and Chief Justice Marshall to Mr. Gurley, of Dec. 14, 1831—all to be found in Rev. Mr. Slaughter's Virginia History of African Colonization, page 56 to 60.)

As to the "powerful stimulant" of extravagant praise bestowed by the Society upon individuals for acts of emancipation, as "evidences of exalted humanity, charity and piety," such acts may well be left, as they generally have been, to speak for themselves; but it would be gratifying to know, however mistaken, in the opinion of this author, may be the views of such individuals, wheth-

er he considers the gift of freedom to slaves, (to be enjoyed under what are thought the best advantages,) valued, as he estimates, at more than \$2,500,000,\* no evidence of goodness and philanthropy? The Society has no power, no right, to arrest the influence of such examples. Causes far mightier, than this Society is now, or has been, have operated to induce emancipations, as the nearly half million of free blacks (liberated slaves or their descendants,) demonstrate.

Much matter for comment and inference is derived by Mr. Ruffin from a pamphlet published thirty years ago in New England, entitled a "Review of pamphlets on Slavery and Colonization;" but certainly this Society is responsible only for its own publications. Between the opposite opinions, on some points, of the South and the North, it has ever held one and the same uniform course—like a stream flowing through a vale of beauty, between two States, at once separating and uniting them, by its attractions forbidding discord, and making hearts one in peace and Christian love.

The belief, that Africans and their descendants are so inferior, intellec-

tually, was to be incapable of self-government, naturally, if not necessarily, disposes him who adopts it to judge unfavorably of their efforts, and to see nothing bright in the future of their race. This grand error pervades this entire pamphlet. Let it be abandoned, and the candor of the writer will lead him to more comprehensive views, and conclusions more encouraging and just. More than enough, in favor of Liberia, is omitted by him, to counterbalance all that is or can be adduced against it. If, as we learn, he holds the opinion, that the free people of color in the United States, "whether treated best or worst, are in a wretched condition, and are much worse than either the lowest class of whites or the negro slaves;† that white men thus degraded, if free to choose, would have sought independence in other places of refuge, even if in danger of perishing in the attempt;" that the "mortifying results" in regard to agriculture, and the wants of the people of Liberia, are not "because the soil and climate do not offer rich and bountiful productions to labor;" and finally, if he receive

\* The amount of the value of those (according to Mr. Ruffin) sent to Liberia.

† Senator Pierce, in his report to the recent Slaveholders' Convention in Maryland, thus speaks of the 80,000 free blacks in that State:

"The existence of so large a number of free blacks in the midst of a slaveholding State, is believed to be of itself an evil, and this evil is readily perceived to be greater when it is considered that a portion of them are idle, vicious, and unproductive. This, however, is not the case with a majority of them, and their removal would, as the committee believe, be far greater than all evils the people of Maryland ever suffered from them. In the city of Baltimore it is estimated that there are more than twenty-five thousand of them, employed chiefly as domestic servants or as laborers in various departments of industry. In many of the rural districts of the State, where labor is

as true the report of the Rev. Mr. Cowan, (to which respect for that gentleman inclines him to give credit,) who visited Liberia last year;—his statements of the habits and conduct of the colonists indicating for the community or population in general an unusually high grade of morality and religion;—and further, if he account for this fact by his conviction that the "negroes show far more in a notable manner, and far more than the best white colonists would have done, the peculiar virtues of good disposition and kind feeling, docility and obedience to the ruling powers even when they have been injudiciously, improperly and even unjustly treated;" If finally, as he admits, the conversion of the savage Africans to Christianity would be a great good, and those who, "informed truly," go out for this end, are "truly martyrs," we think with more accurate information and profound reflection he will find adequate motives for sustaining an enterprise so marked by Divine signatures, and not to be overthrown.

What is found defective and unaccomplished in Liberia does not imply failure, since to account for what she

has done is impossible without acknowledging *signal success*; and if Mr. Cowan *is heard* when showing that things might be better than they are; that sites for settlements more eligible than at present, might have been chosen; that the mode of agriculture requires the introduction of animal labor; that trials, wars, disease and removal have checked the growth of population; and that in the great tasks and hardships of a commencing colonization in a rude and barbarous country, some reduction of numbers has occurred, like what has attended most, if not all, similar enterprises recorded in history; *let his voice also be heard*, saying of Liberia—

"It spreads over its citizens a constitution that gives to them equal rights, and sustains common school education and recognizes the impress of Christianity by an open Bible to them. It is in possession of every material to make it a wise, prosperous, rich, strong, populous, moral and Christian nation, of one homogeneous people.—The civil government is adapted to the habits of her present citizens and those who shall seek citizenship there.—Every man is the maker of his own position in society.—There is no black or mulatto, no free born nor emancipated

by no means abundant, they furnish a large supply of agricultural labor, and it is unquestionable that quite a large portion of our soil could not be tilled without their aid. In some districts they supply almost all the labor demanded by the farmers.

"Their removal from the State would deduct nearly fifty per cent. from the household and agricultural labor furnished by people of this color, and indispensable to the people of the State; would produce great discomfort and inconvenience to the great body of householders; would break up the business and destroy the property of large numbers of land-owners and land-renters—a class whose interests are entitled to as much consideration as those of any other portion of our citizens; would be harsh and oppressive to those people themselves; would violate public sentiment, which is generally not only just, but kindly, and would probably lead to other evils which the committee forbear to mention."

slave, no North or South of Mason & Dixon's line as to the election for office, civil, political, or ecclesiastical. Fitness for the station is the point to be known.

"Some of her men have been educated in the United States; but she has many other men who take an active part in giving and forming a permanent character to her civil and political institutions. These men, are self-educated men in Liberia.—More talent will be yearly developed, as more demands shall be made on increased and well-informed intellects, through her schools of learning.

"The soil of Liberia can furnish an abundance of food, and valuable productions to any amount of settlers. She can, without war, enlarge her territorial possessions back from the coast, and get nearer to the natives more agricultural in their pursuits, than those who are living within her present limits.

"It is my deliberate opinion that Liberia can, so far as the country is concerned, receive five thousand industrious emigrants a year, and give to them good land, on which they can establish good homes—land where they can acclimate with fine prospects of going through the trial of the African fever; other places can be opened up, and be ready for the occupancy of other emigrants."

Just conclusions in regard to the future of a colony can seldom be drawn from statistics of the population, agriculture and resources, during the early years when on a strange and barbarous coast and amid savage foes, it is struggling for a position and existence. All the arguments urged in this pamphlet against Liberia, might have been urged with equal force against the colonization

of Virginia, forty years after it commenced, as well as against the colonization of Plymouth, California, and indeed of most of the early settlements of the New World.

A mighty motive, purpose, object, the sense of duty and love to Christ, are the surest elements of success. Said a true son of Virginia, the late Rev. Dr. Alexander,

"I cannot but admire the honest ambition and noble daring of the first emigrants from this country to Africa. Then, no Liberia existed. The Society did not then own one foot of ground on that continent, and it was extremely doubtful whether they would be able to obtain any territory for a colony. Yet, these lion-hearted men resolved to run every risk; took, as it were, their lives in their hands. They went out like Abraham, not knowing whither they went or what destiny awaited them; and the event has proved that they were called of God to engage in the enterprize."

• Again, he adds:

"This community (Liberia) may be said, without exaggeration, to be the most extraordinary upon earth, when all the circumstances of its origin and progress are taken into view. Providence has evidently and remarkably smiled on the enterprize, and we trust with confidence will defend it against all who may attempt its destruction." As for himself, the writer is as fully "persuaded that the place of colonizing the free people of color in Africa, is wise and benevolent, as he ever was of the wisdom and benevolence of any human enterprize."

How marvellously have great providential events for the good of Africa preceded and attended this So-

ciety; and like signs from Heaven, conducted the few and humble pilgrims to Africa to their respectable position before the nations.\*

There stands Liberia, in a clear light, an independent REPUBLIC.—Sprung from a small company of less than one hundred emigrants, landed in Africa a few years since in poverty, ignorance and weakness, to plant and defend the standard of Christianity and Freedom; receiving accessions to their number of less, on the average, than three hundred annually; assisted for a short period, indirectly yet to an important extent, by Government; but, considering the magnitude of their work, inadequately encouraged by benevolent contributions; they have laid open the dense forest, built towns and cities, and given to the gloomy and frowning aspect of nature a new beauty and life. In peace they have conciliated savage tribes, and conquered them in war.†

They have neither despised the chastisements nor fainted under the rebuke of the Almighty. From sad experiences have they learned wis-

dom; gained valor from conflict; walked by faith when they could not see, and held fast to hope in adversity. The glorious anthem of David, commemorative of the exodus of Israel, has been theirs;—and they have cheered their night of toil with songs of faith and thanksgiving. They have framed and sustained one of the best CONSTITUTIONS of free government in the world, and having obtained, by purchase and treaty, territory extending along nearly six hundred miles of the coast and for forty or fifty miles interior, they have expelled thence the slave trade, and spread over all its inhabitants the bright and protecting wings of constitutional and humane law.‡ The missionaries of many denominations find among them friends, a sanctuary and a home: Others, instructed in their own schools, have become the ministers of Christ to the heathen;—Churches, school-houses and courts of justice, attest their piety, regard for education, and love of justice. Men educated exclusively among them fill some of the chief offices of

\*England has paid forty million pounds sterling for the suppression of the slave trade; and twenty millions for that great measure of West Indian emancipation.

†"Just, brave, and prosperous in peace and in war, they have followed our great example; they wrong none—they fear none. And now, bound by equal treaties to some of the greatest empires of the earth, they have been received into the family of nations, and their new banner, like another star set on the sable brow of night, flashes along the coast of their fatherland! Yes, it is a child of our country!—outcast it may be—but still a child! And the day will come, when it will vindicate, in glory, all that it has won in tears."—*Rev. Dr. Breckenridge.*

‡ This constitution contemplates and authorizes measures for qualifying and admitting the aboriginal population to all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

the Republic.\* Treaties have been formed with several of the great nations of the world, who have acknowledged Liberia as an independent commonwealth; her flag covering her own ships, freighted with the rich productions of her tropical climate, has waved in our ports. If all this be failure, we may well ask what would be *success*? †

In truth, it may be said that no expenditure by the Federal Government for the suppression of the slave trade, was ever half so economical or effectual as that made in connection with African Colonization; and that in view of the present and prospective advantages of the Republic of Liberia to the colored and white races, to Humanity in all its relations, and that blessed Kingdom of God now hastening to universal dominion—the total cost of this Republic is utterly inconsiderable when compared with the sublime, glorious end attained.

[Continued from page 183.]

### Sierra Leone.

BY GEO. W. S. HALL, ESQ.

#### CHAPTER THIRD.

VISIT ON SHORE.—HARBOR AND WHARF—U. S. CONSUL—MR. M' CORMACK—GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY—POLICE REGULATIONS—RIDE TO FOURA BAY.

St. George's Bay forms the main harbor of Freetown, and will accommodate over one hundred sail. The distance to the opposite or

Bullom shore is nearly five miles, but the depth of water required for vessels of considerable burden is interrupted by the middle ground. We found at anchor in this harbor, two English cruisers, six English and three French merchant vessels, besides colonial craft and several condemned slavers. The heavy tornadoes, in their season, and changes of the tide, do not admit of vessels

\* "What has raised the Gaul, the Belgium, the Germany, Scandinavia, the Britain of ancient geography, to their present improved and improving condition? \* \* \* It is not eighteen hundred years since Scotland, whose metropolis has been called the Athens of modern Europe—the country of Hume, of Smith, of Robertson, of Blair, of Stewart, of Brown, of Jeffrey, of Chalmers, of Scott, of Brougham,—was a wilderness, infested by painted savages. It is not a thousand years, since the north of Germany, now filled with beautiful cities and learned universities, and the best educated people in the world, was a dreary, pathless forest."—*Speech of Hon. Edward Everett.*

In the British Parliament, in reply to objections urged against the suppression of the African slave trade, Mr. Pitt exclaimed:—"We Britains were once as obscure among the nations of the earth, as savage in our manners, as debased in our morals, as degraded in our understandings, as these unhappy Africans are at present."

† Said the revered Bishop Meade, of Virginia, in 1834:—"I add but a single remark more, in which I believe all will concur: it is, that this is one of those excellent enterprises in which it is ten thousand times better to fail when undertaken than to fail to undertake it. We owe it to conscience, to men, and to God, to go forward. We owe it to our children, our domestics, and posterity, to do all in our power for this cause, and leave the result to an All-gracious Providence. But fail we cannot. We shall build institutions of freedom and religion on the most abused coast on earth, and dispel all the darkness of Africa."

laying at wharves. The Government wharf, directly in a line with Fort Thornton, is constructed of solid masonry, and by a custom-house regulation, all cargo is landed upon it, unless a special permit to land elsewhere is obtained, or the article be gunpowder, in which case the vessel is required to lie in Susan's Bay, and the powder, if discharged, is deposited in a magazine. The wharf is provided with two iron cranes, and a charge of five shillings per ton wharfage is made upon all goods landed; formerly there was but one flight of steps, and it nearly under the crane chains, as if they were intended to "whip-up" both cargo and passenger, but latterly a wood extension has been added at the other end, one hundred feet distant, for use of passengers without baggage. We chose the old place, and landed amidst the noisy jargon of English and French sailors, Kroomen and bum-boat boys,—each set striving to insinuate their own boat ahead of the others, and all, more or less, dependent upon the movements of a launch alongside. We found on the wharf various kinds of African produce, besides spars, irons, casks and other paraphernalia of condemned slavers; among the rest a quantity of palm oil casks were neatly whitewashed, but occasional streaks of yellow indicated their contents. A cargo of ground nuts was being brought down in bags on the heads of native laborers, who deposited them by the crane, then in use for loading the launch of a French brig from Marseilles, which lay near the wharf. An English man-of-war officer was giving violent directions about loading his boat, but a black soldier on guard, dressed in British uniform, walked gravely to and fro, the only one of the entire group not in a hurry or excited about something. We stopped at the wharfinger's office, while he inspected a valise carried by one of our party, and then proceeded up the long and broad flight of stone steps, leading directly to the street level, which is fifty feet above the water. At the right of the steps is a large Government store-house, three stories of which are of stone and below the street, but the fourth is of wood, and occupied by an officer in the Government service. To the left, and on the brow of the hill, is a small barrack, a lodgement for black soldiers, some of whom were lounging about, others were sitting "a la Turk," upon benches, mending their garments. The street in front, over one hundred feet broad, is well built upon, with a market and custom-house at the lower end; the upper widening into an open parade ground, beyond which, is the water of Susan's Bay, and distant objects of interest on the river bank. The first dwelling on our left was the residence of Mr. T., the American Commercial Agent, and our place of destination. This building was formerly occupied by a German merchant, who long since failed and left the place. It is thirty feet front, has a half basement of stone and two stories above of wood; the yard being provided with stable and carriage house. The whole is old and unfit for occupancy, except in a warm climate, but the location is a pleasant one. We found the consul to be a native of Baltimore, his lady and niece being from Philadelphia,—the former having for ten years resided with her husband in Africa. Mr. T. was appointed Commercial Agent at Sierra Leone, by Commodore Mayo, in 1850, but his position as such not being confirmed by the State Department, he has been compelled to perform the duties of the office for its fees alone, which scarcely amount to \$300 per



annum. His present position does not entitle him to the official respect of the authorities, and he could not be of any service if called upon to act in opposition to their views. As this is the port to which nearly all slavers, captured by the English vessels, are taken, and in which American vessels are sometimes detained on suspicion, it is a matter of deep regret that our Government is not here properly represented.

From the consul's I went to the house of an old friend, Mr. John McCormack, an Irish gentleman, who first visited Sierra Leone in 1812, and has been for twenty-seven years a resident of Freetown—going there in 1831 as a partner with his brother in the timber trade. Both were rich and lived extravagantly, while carrying on a large business and giving liberal credits to natives many miles up the river; from some of whom they were destined not to receive any returns; of course they failed; both returned to England—John so broken in health and mind as to require hospital treatment for many months. After his recovery a compromise was made with their creditors, who allowed him to retain his house in Freetown—the sole remains of a once ample fortune.

Situated upon a corner, his house extends sixty feet upon one and forty on the other street, with lower story of stone, intended for a warehouse, and two above of wood, the upper ones being surrounded on three sides by a closed piazza.—Much of the wood work required for its construction was sent from England.

Mr. McCormack returned to Africa a changed man. Such reverse of fortune, and a long lingering illness, had turned his thoughts towards God, and he became a Free-will Baptist—more, what the world calls an enthusiast. His income, small

as it was, supplied all his wants, and much of it passed into the hands of those poorer than himself, while he rarely failed to give with it an earnest exhortation to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ.

In former times he had been a friend of my father's, and on my first visit to Sierra Leone, in 1848, I was taken at once to his house. He received me this time most cordially, and urged my making his house my home. I was shown into a room that was to be mine, if convenient to occupy it, but he, with equal if not greater pleasure, took me into his long sitting room, now converted into a chapel, provided with desk and benches, and an array of lamps around its walls. His Christian zeal had in no degree abated, and he humbly thanked God that his life had been spared. His words seemed to breathe the spirit of the Psalmist when he said, "surely the mercy and goodness of the Lord shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

For some time he held the position of collector, but the present Governor has appointed him to the office of Assistant Magistrate, with a salary of £250 per year, and makes him, upon all occasions, his private counsellor. At eleven o'clock we sat down to breakfast, but our conversation was soon interrupted by the unceremonious entrance of a young woman, dressed in a high-colored and loosely fitting calico, with a cotton scarf of equal brilliancy. Her hair was smoothly laid in front, while the remainder was covered with a finely bound bandanna. Her earrings were small, but of fine yellow gold, and such as would tempt the desire of many a white lady if seen elsewhere. She was the daughter of a liberated African, and after the fashion of her

people, was well dressed. She had brought for sale some trifling article for domestic use, for which she asked five shillings; but the old gentleman declined to purchase; whereupon she began to urge him, "Do sar, gib me four, sar!" As he still refused, she fell to two, and he took it. She made a "thankee, sar," accompanied by a graceful curtsy, and left the room.

Before we could finish our meal, a beggar appeared at the door—a tall skeleton mortal, in dirty ragged pants and shirt. He leaned for a moment upon his long bamboo, without saying a word to my host, and then turned and took a position by the piazza window, as if certain of being remembered.

The administration of the local government at Sierra Leone is confided to a governor in chief and a council of seven members, possessing both legislative and executive powers: all are appointed by the Crown, according to the charter of 1808. The Governor receives a salary of £2,000, or near \$10,000, per annum, and is entitled, after serving three terms of four years each, to retire upon half pay. The members of his council are composed of the Lord Bishop, Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Queen's Advocate, Collector of Customs, Colonial Surgeon, and Police Magistrate, also at present a prominent merchant recommended by the Governor. The Lord Bishop being the presiding officer. The Council sits with closed doors, and its members are sworn to secrecy. There are civil and criminal courts in the colony, and a court of quarter sessions, to which appeals are made from the police magistrates—except in cases of assault and battery. The police magistrates are two in number, and by a recent enactment of the Council, vested with equal powers; they sit in the

same court room every day between the hours of eleven and three. The police force is ordered and regulated by the Governor—the magistrates being required to report to him in case of insobriety or other misconduct of any of its members. Cases of petty crimes are numerous, owing to the mixed and rude character of the population; but few of magnitude are committed, and appeals to the higher courts are rarely made. During the fifteen years previous to 1852, there were only thirteen convictions for murder within the colony, and less than eleven hundred for petty thefts and other felonies; while for misdemeanors, as drunkenness and such like, the number of convictions were only seventy-one. There is reason to believe that the disposition to petty crime on the part of old settlers is not increasing; the most flagrant cases occurring among those more recently liberated from slave ships; instances of which are quite common, and one or two will serve to illustrate. Among the captives landed in 1857, was a boy, placed in charge of a teacher in a mission school. A few days afterwards, he stole from another school boy, who occupied a room quite removed from his, and it was found necessary to send him to the police office for correction. Another was sent to the village of Waterloo and there apprenticed; he soon after deliberately robbed a poor widow woman, residing three miles out of town, of nearly all she possessed, carrying the stolen articles directly to his new home. On being asked by the magistrate, among other questions, why he was sold into slavery, he laughed and answered, "for stealing." The last thing he had taken in his own town being a cask of rum.

The laws enacted by the Council strike at the root of the barbarous

customs and ignorant superstitions of the people, and every effort seems to be made to enforce them. It is contrary to express law to appear in public "otherwise than in sufficient and decent clothing, under a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each and every neglect of this regulation." A certain degree of charity has, however, to be exercised in this particular, as what would hardly be "decent" elsewhere, is often quite respectable in Africa. "Publicly worshipping thunder, alligators or reptiles, or professing to discover stolen goods by any art or device," are all forbidden under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, or imprisonment with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding two months. Cursing, swearing, and use of obscene language, betting and gambling, prostitution, and the selling of liquor to persons under sixteen years of age, are all forbidden. Kidnapping is not only prohibited by law, but every one "suspected" of detaining any other person "with intent to kidnap or unlawfully to remove him from the colony," is subject to arrest and lodgement in the police station until he can be tried.

Persons convicted of crime and condemned to labor, are made to work in chain-gangs upon the streets, or in carrying materials for public buildings, each gang being in charge of one or two overseers. But these gangs are not always composed of the most hardened criminals; one who is now quite an influential citizen of Freetown, himself a recaptive, served six months in the chain-gang for stealing; since then he has for twenty years been a consistent member of a Christian Church, and has taken great pains to educate his children properly. At the time of committing the theft he was not sufficiently civilized to

understand the enormity of the crime. But a few months of hard service sufficed to teach it.

This method of punishment is not so much resorted to as formerly, and is yearly becoming more a matter of reproach to those condemned to it. Theft, adultery, and common assault, are the most prevalent crimes, but complaints of trivial character are often brought before the magistrates, requiring hours of patient hearing, before the parties can be induced to depart reconciled to each other. A disposition on the part of the magistrate to make all possible allowance for the ignorance of the people, and to ensure their full appreciation of the justice of their conviction, often exposes him to the criticism of those foreign residents who may have no such sympathy with the native population. A case in point was related to me by a party interested, as cause of complaint against the chief magistrate. A French resident merchant had reason to suspect a porter of stealing his hides, and therefore employed a house servant to watch him. Towards evening, one day, the porter was seen to move one of the hides near the gate, which was to be closed at sundown; after dark, he was observed to return and approach the gate, with intent, it was presumed, to draw the hide from under it; but the servant on watch, also a native African, assisted by a native constable, arrested him before he had time to do so. The magistrate decided that there could be no doubt of the man's intention, but it not being carried out, he was unable to convict him.

Laws regulating marriage are the same as those which govern in England, but born amidst, and surrounded by the practice of polygamy, it is natural that many of these people should be found guilty of incontinence and immoralities of this na-

ture; nor is this effect confined to the men alone—the women, relieved at once from their former bondage, and no longer compelled by fear of the most severe and savage trials in cases of suspected inconstancy, and having no cultivated moral nature to restrain their actions, are apt at first to believe that they can discard the practice of virtue altogether. Indeed, the difficulty of reconciling a heathen people to this first and most necessary change towards the attainment of a civilized character, has always been one of the greatest obstacles to progress in the settlement, and has demanded the constant efforts of Government, missionaries, and all its Christian inhabitants. To a very great extent these efforts have been successful, so that now nothing short of a legal marriage is looked upon by even the half civilized man as being respectable, and irregularities in this particular, however trifling or gross, may safely be pronounced as the exceptions, not the acknowledged social rule among them. It is often the case, (more frequently so ten years since than now,) that couples are licensed and married who have no higher idea of the rite of marriage than to adopt it because it is “white man fashion,” and a necessary step towards civilization. This class is apt to fancy an act of divorce more easy to be obtained than that given in writing by Moses. The marriage certificate being held by the woman for her security, it sometimes happens that she, in a fit of exasperation against her husband, when tired of fighting and yet determined upon revenge, rushes to her cabin door, holding the bit of paper in her hands, and after attracting the attention of all around, screams out in broken English as she tears the paper to pieces, “I call all people, come look, marriage done broke.” If the quarrel

is mutual, they separate for a time; but frequently the most aggrieved party repairs to the magistrate, who after explaining the ban to them both, either compels or persuades them to a reconciliation.

I accepted an invitation to drive with a lady to Foura Bay, and visit the “Christian Institute.” The horse, which belonged to my companion, was small, but well formed, and plainly showed a mixture of Arabian blood; the harness was heavy enough for an English carriage horse; the buggy was single-seated, but having been built in England for use with one or two horses, it was quite as much too heavy for our poney as was his harness. I felt glad to learn that the carriage belonged to a friend and was only borrowed until a lighter one could be repaired. We started from a dwelling on the front street, passed around the parade ground opening upon Susan’s Bay, thence through several wide and clean streets, lined on both sides with houses, mostly occupied as stores below and dwellings above;—many in a ruined state, others new, or in good repair; most of them were built of wood with stone basements, and nearly all had piazzas around the upper story, shut in with lattice or window frames, and frequently divided into rooms for family use. These piazzas serve for protection to the main body of the house, and are a cheap and useful addition. The descendants of the Nova Scotia people, maroons and liberated Africans, reside in the same streets, and it frequently happens that the children of the latter occupy the best houses. A portion of our ride was through what Christians might be inclined to term a Jew lane. It is a wide street, the main avenue from Freetown proper to the Kiskey and Foura Bay roads; on both sides, for a quarter of a



ten years since, and found an attenuated congregation; it has since been enlarged, and is now under the pastoral care of an educated African. The average attendance on Sunday mornings is estimated to be about six hundred, and more than half that number in the evening. The congregation recently defrayed part of the cost of enlarging and repairing the building, and contributed somewhat towards the current expenses, while a few of its more wealthy members recently ordered from England and presented to the church an harmonium, costing £31 sterling. The Sabbath school numbers one hundred children, who are taught every Sunday, and occasionally near two hundred are present. There is also a day school, under the direction of its pastor, having over two hundred regular pupils, some of whom are only taught reading and spelling, others, farther advanced, are instructed in English grammar, geography, arithmetic and Scripture history, with a view to fit them for the Grammar School. Public examinations are sometimes held, to which parents are invited, and rewards are distributed among the most proficient. We drove by the country residence of Chief Justice Carr, a colored man, and native of the West Indies; his salary is £1,500 (near \$7,000.) and his place gives evidence of a disposition to improve it; the garden surrounds it in luxuriant foliage and fine fruit trees—among the latter an almond tree, which bears fruit.

The "Church Missionary Society" commenced its operations at Sierra Leone in 1807, and has since effected success in a long and arduous labors up to the present time. The Christian Institute, established in 1817, for the education of the native Africans, was one of the means resorted to for securing a permanent

good. The present building, situated upon the upper promontory of Foura Bay, on the south side of Sierra Leone River, is three miles above St. George's Harbor, and in full view from it. It is a large four-story brick edifice, erected at an expense of nearly \$10,000, with funds given especially for the purpose. It was finished in 1848. I visited the spot in 1847, while the work was in progress, and the busy scene around, the clicking of the stone cutters' chisels, and the sound of the bricklayers' trowels, were quite indicative of civilization in Africa. Since 1843, the school has been under the direction of Rev. E. Jones, a colored man, and native of Charleston, South Carolina; thence he went to New York, and was for some time a contributor to, or assistant editor of the "Liberator," an abolition paper published by the Rev. J. Garrison, also a colored man, and the late John B. Russwurm, afterwards Governor of Cape Palmas. From New York he went to England, and after pursuing a course of study, was sent to Africa by the Church Mission Board. He now stands next in rank to the Bishop. We found him cordial to the cause, very akin to our own; his wife, a white lady, and native of Germany, was not at home. She seemed to be an excellent woman, but unfortunately the African climate has ruined her health. Her husband first met her at Sierra Leone, where she went as a teacher for the Church Mission. Mr. Jones is of a plain complexion, short, and of full habit, with a countenance indicative of much intelligence and industry. He speaks English with a strong accent, and does not express himself in a particularly forcible or elegant style. In regard to the church and its pastoral duties, his capabilities much as

one of the editors of the *African and Sierra Leone Weekly Advertiser*, a small but self-supporting sheet, at present the only paper published at Sierra Leone.

The success of the Christian Institute, during the past ten years, may not seem to have been commensurate with the expense of so fine a building; but it has certainly effected great good, and is becoming quite popular among those who can afford to give their children a liberal education, as it is now proposed to admit all who may be able to pay for their instruction. If this course is adopted, it will prevent many from being sent to England for an education. Mr. Jones stated officially to his Board, at the expiration of his eighth year, that "fifty students had been admitted, of whom twenty-four were then in the Society's service, in the Colonial, Timmanee and Yoruba Missions; two had died, and the others were for the most part respectably engaged as teachers for other religious bodies, or as clerks. One, named Thomas King, had been admitted to Deacon's orders by the late Bishop Vidal; three had been sent to England, and were there prosecuting medical studies, and several were prepared for ordination." At the time of my visit, there were but eight pupils remaining; others have since been admitted, but until it is opened for pay students the advanced classes will not at any one time be large. The assistant teacher since 1852 has been an ordained European clergyman, who is well liked, and whose appearance is highly pleasing.

The Institute grounds, including an area of ten acres, are laid out in circles, with arbors and walks in every direction, and a flight of easy steps leading down the steep bank to the water's edge. There is no lack of shrubbery, or rare tropical

plants, and great care and good taste are displayed in their arrangement. It being in their season, we were favored the next day with a few Cashew nuts, (*Anacardium occidentale*), sent us by Mr. Jones. There are two kinds of this delicious fruit at Sierra Leone, of the same form, and having a like flavor. One is of a yellow and the other a pink color—the former indigenous, and the latter introduced from the West Indies. Both are small, roundish, and flattened, with a beautifully polished yellow surface, and having at one extremity a black ear-shaped nut, containing between its shell and kernel a caustic liquid which blackens whatever it touches. The yellow fruit, or apple, has a deliciously acid juice, which is carefully drawn out between the lips. The ear-shaped nut is sometimes roasted and its kernel eaten.

Our visit over, we continued our drive round by the race-course, and thence home by the Kiskey road, passing this time, though after dark, the Kiskey Road Chapel. The race-course is less than a mile beyond the Christian Institute, and is half surrounded by beautiful and verdant hills, which rise abruptly beyond it to the height of from 300 to 600 feet, as if to preclude the possibility of any further advance towards the interior. We met but one carriage and two or three men on horseback. The course has been of late much neglected, and grass appeared in many parts of the once well-worn track. This change is partly in consequence of a falling off in the number of pleasure-loving Europeans who formerly resided here, but more especially to a distemper which a few years since attacked and killed off nearly all the horses in the settlement. Before that almost every citizen of wealth owned a horse and open carriage, and many of the

small shopkeepers, and even Mandingo traders, rode every evening to this or some other less fashionable race-course of their own. The small native animals, in the hands of those who brought them from the interior, were worth from forty to one hundred dollars, but several persons in town owned English mares and horses of mixed breed, upon which they set a much higher value. The native animals are again being introduced, and it is hoped success will attend the effort. The natives make very neatly ornamented bridles of raw hide, covered with a braid of divers colored leather; but the horses are generally brought in with halters of rough leather or ropes.

(To be continued.)

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**Letters from Liberia.**

THE writer of this letter was indebted for the freedom of himself and family to the excellent lady to whom it is addressed, and from her we have received permission to give it to the public. He has well improved his advantages in Liberia, and is now esteemed as a faithful and successful minister of Christ. Mrs. Lee will doubtless be ever thankful to God for having the opportunity and means of sending such a man to build up the Church of our blessed Redeemer in Africa.

MOUNT REST, CLAY-ASHLAND,  
February 20th, 1859.

Mrs. MARY C. LEE,

*Dear Madam:*—Your letters, and those of our friends at Arlington, that ought to have come by the M. C. Stevens, came by the Stephen A. Benson, that sailed from Baltimore some time after the M. C. Stevens. The letters did not reach me until after the M. C. Stevens had left for the United States. Therefore I suppose you received my letters, telling you of my disappointment in not getting a letter from you. Your letters gave us much pleasure to hear from you all once more; also to hear that you were so much better of your rheumatism. I am truly

sorry to hear that you have so much unnecessary trouble in regard to the expected freedom of the servants. They will all find that at the end of their time that many of them will not then be prepared for freedom. There are many out here who are getting on poorly because they have no one to act for them, and they are totally unable to act for themselves. I sincerely hope that those of our friends and relatives who expect to be free, will embrace every opportunity of improving their minds and preparing themselves in every way to act for themselves. Should any of them ever come out here, I shall be most happy to do whatever may be in my power to help them along.

In regard to the country, of which you spoke in your letter, wishing to know my opinion in regard to its prospects, &c., &c.: my opinion is, that it is a glorious country, one that God has blessed to its inhabitants. Though, like Canaan of old, it is not free from famine, war, sickness and death, and other troubles incidental to mankind. In regard to the healthfulness of the country, I think it will compare favorably with any other part of the habitable world.

I have now been living in Africa for a little more than five years; you will doubtless allow that to be time sufficient for one to form an opinion. My experience and observations is





early in the morning, clocking in or at work about my gun, until half of six o'clock, open school and teach until two o'clock, then shoemake or do something about the place, then try and study at night by a dim oil and oil light. On Sundays I teach Sabbath school once, and try to preach twice. Thus you see that my time is pretty well employed.

I shall write to my friends and relations at Arlington, not to advise them to come to Africa when they may have it in their power to do so, but to tell them that it is a fine country, a goodly land, and if they like what I like, and can be satisfied with what satisfaction, they will never have cause to regret having come to Africa. Many have come to this country through the advice and persuasion of those who had lived out here, when they have become dissatisfied that they were no comfort to their friends, nor themselves, until finally they could manage to get back to the United States. Seeing so much of this I forbid me ever from advising any one to come to Africa. Every one that comes to Africa should be a volunteer, and determined to take everything just as they find it, and be satisfied.

This is now the dry season, and may be considered our summer, so far as being the warmest part of the year, but it also extends to our winter, the grass has dried up by the hot sun and the grass is of no use; the trees also shed and tear leaves. This is the great famine time with all the farm in this country. The natives are very busy and busy, the bush and the forest are full of people, going for so many years in the morning, they have their cows and children, leaving a few old women to take care of the town, and in the way they go to their fields, carrying their pots, &c., to cook in;

at night they return to their towns, often carrying with them bags of palm wine, which after supper they drink, get a little drunk, sing, dance, eat &c., &c., until midnight, then retire to rest. I have slept in their towns frequently, and have often drunk of their wine, and thought it very good.

I have tried in vain to crowd in this sheet of paper all that I want to say, and finding it impossible, I shall be obliged to add another leaf sheet, hoping you may be able to understand it all. I have heard you say that you did not like to get short letters from a distant place.

In regard to vegetables, those that we have in the United States do not thrive so well in Africa, with the exception of sweet potatoes; they grow in abundance, and are quite as good as they are in America. Lima beans thrive very well, the next that they are planted from fresh seed brought from America. We have a vegetable known by the name of *codio*, or *tama*, very much like our Irish potato, a very excellent bread-stuff. I raise a quantity of them, which my family live upon, they being very wholesome. Bored still can certainly be raised, such as in the country that in America, as there is nothing to be done, as a general thing, after planting until gathering time, with the exception of men, which has to be watched by boys to prevent the little men birds from destroying it.

Please remember us kindly to your young gentlemen and young ladies—which I suppose they must nearly all be by this time. Please, also, write often, and tell us all the news; and be kind enough to inform us what has become of Mr. Williams' people. Our friends write us but little news.

Your humble servant,  
Wm. C. BURKE.

From Mrs. BURKE.

*My Dear Madam:*—William has written you quite a long letter, yet I thought I could not let this opportunity pass without writing you a few lines to inform you something in regard to myself and family.

I am at this time, and nearly at all times, in the enjoyment of most excellent health. My children are as fat as pigs: Grandson is nearly as broad as he is long; Cornelia is not tall for her age, but is quite stout; Alexander has begun to grow a little, though he is quite small for his age. They are all going to school, and seem to be learning quite fast. Little Martha does not go to day school, but is very fond of going to Sunday school; she can say some of her A, B, C's; she has got entirely over all of her sickness, and is now fat and growing very fast.

You could hardly believe how cool it is in Africa—it is equal to the coolest October nights and mornings in America; we can hardly keep warm in bed at night.

In the morning I get up early to milk my cow, feed my chickens, &c. The last time I churned I had to put warm water in the churn to make the butter come.

I have thought and dreamt much about you lately. I hope you have got over your rheumatism, and the many troubles of which you spoke in your last letter.

Please remember me particularly to all of your children, and to Mr. Lee. I often think of them all. Please give my love to Mary Ann, and tell her for me that she must try and behave herself, that it will be for her good in the end. When you write please let me know something about Catharine and Agnes. Remember me kindly to Aunt Elleanor; tell her that I love Africa, and would not exchange it for America. What has become of Julian? When you

write, please tell me all you know about father; he never will write to me. I would write more, but have no room.

Yours humbly,  
ROSEBELL BURKE.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal of May 11.]

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA—RETURN OF ROBERT HILL—INFORMATION RESPECTING THE COUNTRY.

Our citizens remember that among the emigrants to Liberia, in Africa, in 1858, was Robert Hill, a well known colored man of this county, who on the voyage was accompanied by his wife and neice. He sailed from the United States on the 6th of April, 1858, and after a fair voyage arrived at Careysburg on the 18th of June, where he has settled permanently. Mr. Hill has just returned to this city for the purpose of finally closing up his business here, and from him we have obtained much valuable information in reference to the present condition and prospects of Liberia.

He says that upon his arrival there, his family had a short sickness of the African fever in acclimating, but he does not regard the fever there as any more dangerous than the same sickness here. When he first landed, he found everything in that country—the weather, climate, soil, habits of the people, manner of living, &c.—so different from what they are here, that for a time he was somewhat disappointed, but the longer he remained, the better he liked it. Of the two hundred emigrants who accompanied him, he says only one is now at all dissatisfied, and he has a family behind him in Kentucky.

At the end of eight weeks Mr. Hill became so well pleased with the country that he made up his mind, with the rest of his family, to spend the remaining days of their life there. He obtained his town

lot and farm lot of thirty acres from the Society, but without waiting for the survey of his house lot, he bought one himself, and proceeded to build his house, which was about completed when he left. The town lot he drew from the Society he has also improved, as also five acres of his farm. He says the soil is fertile, yields well of the crops of the country, and is as good as the best lands in Illinois. The morals of the people are as good as in any society in which he ever lived. The place contains good schools and churches of different denominations. The laws which govern the state are nearly similar to those of Illinois, and are enforced without difficulty. The people generally are industrious, and appear to be desirous of embracing and enjoying the advantages of the country. Emigrants are coming in regularly—two ship loads every year. Many natives also come into the settlement, and are treated kindly. Employment is afforded them, their children are sent to school, and pains taken to enlighten and christianize them. The natives, Mr. Hill says, are rather a shrewd race, active, naturally kind, and anxious to improve.

Mr. Hill gives it as his opinion, formed deliberately, that for industrious, enterprising colored men, there is no better place than Liberia. Many of the mechanics—such as builders, millwrights, blacksmiths, shoemakers, &c.—have plenty of work and do well.

The staple articles of produce are, (upland) coffee, sugar-cane, cassava, (a kind of yam, which answers the purposes of bread,) sweet potatoes in abundance, corn, and the garden vegetables generally. The eddoe is a plant which produces tubers better than Irish potatoes, and produces abundantly. Oranges, lemons, and many other species of excellent fruit

unknown here, grow in abundance, and a laboring man can raise produce for the support of his family with much less toil than in this country. Cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, &c., are easily raised—living all the year round without feeding. There are also horses and mules in some parts of the settlement. Fowls are also readily raised.

There is a general feeling of friendship, sympathy and kindness for new emigrants. All seem to feel that Africa is the home of the colored man, and that there he can be a man possessed of all the rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Mr. Hill has returned with his wife, for the purpose, as we have remarked, of settling up his affairs here, which, when completed—and he hopes to do this in a few months—he will return, probably by the ship which will leave Baltimore for Liberia on the 1st of November next. Mr. Hill's neice is married in Careysburg, and is well pleased with the place.

Mr. Hill is now stopping in town at the house of Mrs. Butler, (colored,) and will be pleased to give any information to his colored friends here that he can. Our old citizens are well acquainted with Robert Hill. He has lived in this State since 1838, and for twelve years on his farm on Spring Creek, in this county, and has always been regarded as a truthful and reliable man.

We have extended this statement to considerable length, because the information given by Mr. Hill is important to such of the colored race as think of making their homes in Liberia. In closing, Mr. Hill desires us to say, that formerly he had great prejudices against the Colonization Society, but since he has been to Liberia, and has seen with his own eyes what they have done, and are doing, he is sure that the

men who have devoted their time, their influence and their money to open Africa to the colored people of the United States, without the hope of earthly reward, are engaged in a great and noble work. He no

longer has any feelings of jealousy or prejudice against them, but hopes their labors will ultimately be successful, and that they will receive their full reward, if not here, in the next world, for kindness to his race.

### Appeal for St. Mark's Hospital, Cape Palmas.

WHEN our Saviour was on earth, he not only went about teaching and preaching, but healing the sick, giving sight to the blind, cleansing the lepers, making the dumb to speak and the lame to walk. His people are to follow His example, and seek to minister to the bodies as well as to the souls of men.

This we seek to do in undertaking to build a Hospital at Cape Palmas, West Africa, where there is *special* need of such an institution, for the following reasons:

1. There is no such provision made for the sick and needy, and many are the cases where sickness and death have followed upon want and suffering.

2. The unhealthiness of the climate often causes sickness, while the poverty of the afflicted will not allow them to provide such comforts and care as their cases require: suffering and death are the results to many.

3. Seamen and strangers are sometimes sent on shore for medical treatment; there is no proper place to receive them, as there would be at the Hospital. How it would gladden the heart of the *Seaman's family* to know that on the unhealthy coast of Africa there was one point, easy of access, where the sick husband, or brother, or child, would receive the comforts and attention of a Christian home, at St. Mark's Hospital.

4. A large population of natives is around us; we seek to do them good, and we would give to them

this blessed view of the Gospel that we preach to them: we heal the body, as well as the soul.

#### OUR PLAN.

Having formed a society, by the election of officers, &c., the Bishop of the P. E. Church at Cape Palmas being President, *ex officio*, we propose at once to commence the erection of a stone building, by putting up a wing 30 by 20, for immediate use.

The portion of the building immediately to be erected, is to cost about \$1,000, and the whole when completed, \$4,000, or more; if encouraged by the receipt of funds, we shall be able to make it more commodious. The blessings of the Institution will be *free to all*.

#### PROSPECTS.

We have secured for the object three lots of land, in the most eligible and healthy part of the town. The Colonial physician, as well as the physician connected with the Episcopal Mission, offer their services gratuitously. The matter has received the most cordial approbation of the few to whom it was first presented, and \$310 has been subscribed towards it.

#### THE APPEAL.

*The work has commenced, and now we respectfully appeal for aid—*

*To Christians: That we may glorify God in this work, by healing the sick, and administering to the wants of the suffering.*

*To the friends of Colonization:—* Many of the emigrants sent here suffer from sickness, after the period of six months has passed, during which they receive aid from the Colonization Society. They have no houses provided for them; cases occur where death follows the want of proper care for a little longer season. In some cases of older residents, death has followed from ulcers, which had they been judiciously treated, valuable lives would have been saved.

*To Captains and Seamen:* We seek to build a house where you may find sympathy and care, and receive such medical treatment as you may need on this sickly coast.

*To Merchants and Shippers:* Give us of your abundance, that we may take care of those who command your vessels and gather your wealth.

*To the friends of the Heathen:—* Make us the almoners of your gifts, that we may minister temporal relief to those whom we also would seek to win to the religion of Christ.

*To all* whose eyes meet these lines, we ask your aid, for although we have but briefly written, the object will commend itself to you more and more on reflection. The institution is greatly needed, and the end in view is noble and blessed.

Donations and communications may be sent to the care of

Rev. S. D. DENISON,  
Secretary Foreign Committee,  
No. 19, Bible House, N. York.

Rev. W. McLAIN,  
Secretary American Col. Society,  
Washington, D. C.

Rev. J. B. PINNEY,  
Sec. N. Y. Col. Society, N. York.

Dr. JAMES HALL,  
Sec. Md. Col. Society, Baltimore.

Mr. WM. COPPINGER,  
Treasurer Phila. Col. Society,  
Philadelphia.

Rev. A. CRUMMELL,  
Cor. Sec. St. Mark's Hospital,  
And, C. C. HOFFMAN, Rector,  
Cape Palmas, West Africa.

Boxes and packages to be addressed to St. Mark's Hospital, care of Hon. J. T. GIBSON, Cape Palmas, West Africa."

The stopping of the steamers at Cape Palmas will afford our friends abroad an opportunity of sending to us the donations direct. Donations of furniture, wearing apparel, bedding, provisions, medicines, &c., are solicited.

Signed in behalf of the Officers and Managers:

Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN, Rector,

Rev. A. CRUMMELL, Cor. Sec.

JOSEPH T. GIBSON,

Super't of Co. of Cape Palmas.

Cape Palmas, October, 1858.

It gives me great pleasure to state, that the object set forth in the above Appeal has my most cordial approbation.

JOHN PAYNE,  
Bishop P. E. Church, U. S. A.,  
at Cape Palmas, and Parts adjacent.  
Canada, Oct. 22, 1858.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

#### Massachusetts Colonization Society.

THE annual public meeting of this Association held its anniversary exercises in Bedford Street Church, yesterday at 3 P. M. The venerable Dr. Thompson, of Chesham, led the choir. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Means, of Dorchester,

and a brief report of the Society's labors was made by the Secretary, Rev. Joseph Tracy, and chiefly referred to the collection of a plenary conference at Cambridge, for the purpose of which the present is the fourth meeting, held at Central Church, in

Boston, was published in the *Traveller* at the time. The report also embraced further accounts of the success of those labors, as evinced by the fruits put forth in Liberia of a social, political and commercial character.

The presiding officer also read an interesting paper on the origin, history and present condition of the Liberian movement, adding some pertinent and stirring patriotic remarks, from time to time, of his own, on the practical working of this grand scheme of African Colonization.

The Chair then introduced Ed. Haskett Derby, Esq., of Boston. Mr. Derby opened his address by referring to the detestation in which human bondage has ever been held in Massachusetts, and claiming for her, sympathies and practices for freedom which place her in the vanguard of the defenders of a world's liberty, civil and religious.

He proceeded to consider the question, how the condition of the negro could be alleviated, and this he regarded the special design of the Colonization Society. She takes the negro from his slavery and places him, a free man, on the Coast of Africa. She has enabled him to establish a free Republic there, with

colored men administering all the offices of state.

Mr. D. adduced many interesting facts, showing the progress of civilization and refinement, in the two colonial efforts for the African race in Sierra Leone and Liberia, in defence of his position, and claimed, that with such examples, that Society had done its work. Let the Society be aided and it will seal the whole coast of Africa, and the slave trade is ended. The speaker then closed with a commercial sketch of Africa, in its geographical relations, and showed the importance of the trade of Africa to this country. Samples were produced of the Liberian grown and manufactured cotton, after which a few remarks were made in aid of the Colonization cause, by the Rev. Dr. Cushman and Hon. B. C. Clark. Mr. C. spoke highly of the peaceful, religious and moral aspect which the Republic of Liberia presents in comparison with that which the most civilized nations of Europe present in the sight of Heaven and of the world to-day. The addresses were spirited and forcible, notwithstanding the smallness of the audience, there not being over one hundred persons present; but the speakers felt a confidence in the success of their cause.

#### From Liberia.

THE "Liberia Star" and the "Cavalla Messenger" for April, (bringing news up to April 25th,) are received, via England, at our office. The approaching election of President is exciting some interest, and a controversy has arisen between the "Liberia Herald" and "Star" on the subject of the College.

War exists between the English at Sierra Leone and the Soosooos, a powerful native tribe in its vicinity, owing to a poll tax

imposed upon them, with other British subjects under its jurisdiction. The Soosooos will not acknowledge the jurisdiction of Sierra Leone.

The small pox has been raging in Freetown.

A rumor of the loss of the Schooner Randal, on its way to Sierra Leone, and of several Liberians on board, excited some apprehension at Monrovia, though the owner of the vessel did not credit it.

The natives and Liberians were zealously clearing and burning off their grounds for planting; their efforts in this way exceeding those of previous years.

The "Cavalla Messenger" (of the Episcopal Mission, Cape Palmas,) mentions the very interesting Easter Convocation held at Cavalla, beginning on Friday, the 22d of April; also the laying, with appropriate ceremonies, of the corner-stone of St. Mark's Hospital on the 25th. We also find the following notice of the brief visit of the Bishop of Sierra Leone:

"On the arrival of the steamer of the 18th from the Leeward, we had the pleasure of a visit from his Lordship the Bishop of Sierra Leone. He had just returned from Abbeokuta and Lagos. At the former place he confirmed 150 natives, and at the latter about 50. He reported the missionary work as *opening and spreading on all sides*. The great cry was for *men*; good men, zealous and wise, to fight the Lord's battles, were everywhere needed. The Bishop visited the school at the

Orphan Asylum, the Parish school, and our native station on the river, and expressed himself pleased with our missionary operations and with the American settlement generally. He was only with us a few hours. Most sincerely do we trust his visit will be repeated, and that he will be able to spend more time with us, and that he may visit all our stations, and become more fully acquainted with our missionary work.

"There is much to be gained to the cause of Jesus by the mutual interchange of views and observations of mission work, by those who are laboring in the glorious cause on this coast; and perhaps a triennial meeting of missionaries from all evangelical denominations on this coast might be attended with great advantage to the cause, to mutual pleasure, and the glory of God, in the advancement of His Kingdom among the heathen."

A new paper, called the "Liberia Christian Advocate," has appeared at Monrovia. It is edited by Bishop Burns and other missionary associates, and published by the Methodist Conference.

### Intelligence.

**DEPARTURE OF THE E. N. ROYE.**—This Liberian brig sailed from New York for Liberia, with a full cargo, June 23d. Her owner, Mr. Roye, is a very industrious and successful merchant of Monrovia; and has petitioned Congress to remit the excess of duties levied on his vessel and goods, and grant to Liberian vessels in our ports the privileges American ships enjoy in those of Liberia.

**PROPOSED STEAMER FOR LIBERIA.**—The New York State Colonization Society proposes to build a small steamer, to cost about \$12,000, and to place it at the disposal of a commercial firm in Monrovia, who are negotiating with the Government of Liberia for the conveyance of the mail to the different settlements, and the performance of other desired service. The amount advanced is to be viewed as a LOAN.

WE are compelled to postpone several articles.

**ENGLAND AND LIBERIA.**—About twelve years ago Liberia declared itself to be a free, sovereign and independent State.—Our government was the first to which its commissioner, President Roberts, came to invite an acknowledgment of Liberia's nationality; but then, as since, the cold shoulder policy was shown. England not only promptly and cordially recognized her just claim, but sent Mr. Roberts home in one of her first class men-of-war, and most kindly presented the young Republic with a small naval vessel, the Lark, to help to suppress the slave trade and to promote the interests of humanity on the western coast of Africa. The Lark has done excellent service, and needing considerable repair, the British Government has again evinced its sincerity and good intentions towards the colored race, by replacing it with the Quail, a much larger and superior sailing vessel, in complete order. We learn that the latter went to sea from Plymouth on the 16th of May, for Monrovia, where she is very much required. We hope that the Quail will have a safe passage, and prove even more useful to the successful Americo-Liberians than her predecessor.—*Phila. Ledger.*



Messrs. BURTON and SPEKE, the African travelers, have arrived at Aden from Zanzibar. They penetrated into the country about seven hundred miles from the coast, and surveyed the famous Lake Uni-

amesi, and several other lakes in the same longitude. Their researches tend, in some degree, to dispel the doubts which have so long hung over the sources of the Nile.

[For the African Repository.]

### On the Death of Mrs. Olivia Phelps,

WIDOW OF THE LATE ANSON G. PHELPS, SENIOR.

This estimable lady exhibited throughout her long life a consistent example of goodness and piety. Untouched by the pride of wealth, or the ostentation that it so often inspires, she found happiness in her household sphere, in conjugal and maternal duties, and the relief of the suffering poor. The extensive charities of her lamented husband and son, had her cordial concurrence, and in their earnest efforts for the benefit of African Colonization, she warmly sympathized. Hence, Liberia has in her lost a friend. The religion which from early years she had loved, gave to her last sickness the solace of entire resignation, and a hope full of glory, to life's parting hour.

When the good Mother dieth, and the home  
So long made happy by her boundless love  
Is desolate and empty, there ere tears  
Of filial anguish, not to be repress'd;  
And when the many friends who at her side  
Sought social sympathy and counsel sweet,  
Or the sad poor who for their Saviour's sake  
Found bountiful relief and kind regard,  
Stand at that altered threshold and perceive  
Faces of strangers from her casement look,  
A pang there is, not to be told in words.

Yet when the Christian, having well dis-  
charg'd  
A life-long duty, passeth where no sin,  
Or possibility of pain, or death,  
May follow, should there not be praise to  
Him  
Who gives such victory?

Thus it is, even now,—  
Tears with the triumph-strain.  
For we are made  
Of flesh, as well as spirit, and are taught  
By Joy and Sorrow, walking side by side,  
And with strong contrast deepening truth's  
divine.

But unto thee, dear friend, whose breath  
was prayer,  
And o'er whose mortal sickness hovering  
Faith  
Shed Heaven's content, there was no fur-  
ther need

Of tutelage like that by which we learn  
Too slow, perchance with vacillating minds,  
What the disciples of our Lord should be.

For when the subjugation to God's will  
Is perfect, and Affliction all disarmed,  
Is not life's lesson done?

L. H. SIGOURNEY.  
Hartford, Conn.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1859.

|                                |       |                                 |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| NEW HAMPSHIRE.                 |       | Manchester—Franklin St. Church, |       |
| By Rev. F. Butler:             |       | \$19.13; Manchester Female      |       |
| Portsmouth—Samuel Lord, \$19,  |       | Col. Society, \$5.65; Mrs. Mace |       |
| Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., |       | Moulton, \$1.....               | 16 78 |
| R. Jenness, & Clement March,   |       | Lucania—Dr. Prescott, \$2, Rev. |       |
| each \$4; Mrs. G. W. Weston,   |       | John K. Young, Hon. W.          |       |
| \$3.....                       | 11 00 | Phillips, Dea. B. T. Sanborn,   |       |
| West Lebanon—Congl. Church &   |       | J. T. Cobin, T. B. Amery,       |       |
| Society.....                   | 17 00 | each \$1; Others, \$1.....      | 2 00  |

**Concord**—Onslow Stearns, \$10,  
George B. Chandler, \$1..... 11 00

80 78

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler:  
**Danville**—Ira Bramard, and S. J.  
Vail, each \$2..... 4 00  
**Montpelier**—Vermont Coloniza-  
tion Society, by Geo. W. Scott,  
Treasurer..... 25 75

29 75

MASSACHUSETTS.

**Boston**—Massachusetts Coloniza-  
tion Society: Two boxes of  
shoes for emigrants, consigned to  
H. W. Dennis, Agent in  
Liberia—cost..... 71 10

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Parker:  
**Phenix**—D. S. Harris, \$1, Cash,  
\$5..... 6 00  
By Rev. John Orcutt:  
**Providence**—H. N. Slater..... 20 00

26 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:  
**Waterbury**—L. W. Coe, \$10, in  
full to constitute himself a life-  
member of A. C. S.; Mrs. J.  
M. Scovill, \$5, Miss Susan  
Bronson, \$3, Rev. J. M. Wil-  
ley, Mrs. Dr. Ives, each \$2;  
J. Buckingham, \$1..... 23 00  
**Plymouth**—Seth Thomas and Mrs.  
Seth Thomas, each \$5; Dr.  
Wm. Woodruff, E. Langdon,  
Augs. Shelton, each \$3..... 19 00  
**South Port**—Moses Buckley..... 5 00  
**Canton**—Canton Col. Society... 19 50

66 50

NEW YORK.

**Brooklyn**—D. E. Smith, M. D.,  
Executor of Rev. M. B. Bull,  
of M. E. Church, his legacy to  
A. C. S..... 500 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

**Philadelphia**—Pennsylvania Col.  
Society—This sum paid in part  
of the expense of colonizing 21  
adults and 3 children..... 1,075 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Passage money of Robert Hall in  
M. C. Stevens from Li-  
beria..... 579  
Fare of M. C. Stevens from  
Liberia in 1858  
C. Stevens..... 48—113 00

VIRGINIA.

**Northumberland Co.**—B. Burgess,  
Executor of B. Burgess, dec'd,  
amount left by his will, to-  
wards the expense of coloniz-  
ing 19 persons..... \$400  
And interest accrued  
thereon..... 43—443 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Charleston**—Miss Sarah B. Jones,  
in part for colonizing 9 persons, 350 00

GEORGIA.

**Burke County**—Moses Walker,  
Executor of F. J. Walker, de-  
ceased, for colonizing 10 adults  
and 2 children..... 770 00

LOUISIANA.

**New Orleans**—On account of that  
portion of John McDonogh's  
legacy payable by the City of  
Baltimore, received through  
Thomas Allen Clarke, Esq.,  
amounting to..... \$42,889 04  
Less, arbitrators'  
fees..... 125 00

Portion of charter  
of the *De Loco*,  
to carry out the  
McDonogh peo-  
ple from New  
Orleans..... 325 00  
Premium paid in  
check..... 111 94

551 94

Two mortgage  
notes, dated 3d  
March, 1859,  
pay'ble with in-  
terest at 12  
months..... 19,940 00

20,501 94

Cash received..... 22,387 10

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:  
**Le Roy**—By sundry, without  
names..... 10 00  
**Madison**—Elisha Wood..... 1 00  
**Ashtabula Co.**—Rev. W. B. Hoyt  
and H. J. Nettleton, \$5 each;  
H. E. Parsons, \$10, George  
Hubbard, \$3, Mr. Griswold,  
and B. S. Starks, each \$1; C.  
Cheney, 25 cents..... 25 25  
**Catawba Mills**—Rev. Ph. Battendon,  
\$2, Friday Green, \$1, H. Har-  
ley, 25 cents..... 3 25  
**Salem**—H. Boston, \$10, Sam-  
uel Hickley, \$5..... 15 00

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Columbiana</i> —Isaac Goff, \$10, Ths. C. Allen, \$3.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 13 00  | Wm. Hobson, E. R. Wiggins, Daniel Smith, T. M. Hayes, each \$1; Josiah Calif, \$3. <i>Juburn</i> —T. A. D. Fessenden, \$1, J. W. Roak, \$1, Calvin Record, \$5. <i>Bridgton</i> —Moses Gould, M. D., \$5.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 20 00       |
| <i>Clariden</i> —Rachel Moffott, \$5, Chester Moffott, \$2, Philo Reed, \$1, Sundry persons, \$2 50....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 10 50  | VERMONT.—By Rev. F. Butler: <i>Danville</i> —Seneca Ladd, \$4, Hon. B. N. Davis, \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 5 00        |
| <i>Jersey, Licking Co.</i> —Rev. C. M. Putnam.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 5 00   | MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Marshfield</i> —Elijah Ames, in full to 1 July, '60,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 4 50        |
| By John C. Stockton:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |        | RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Providence</i> —Thomas W. Chase, \$1, W. H. Hoppin, \$5, John R. Burrows, \$1. <i>Phenix</i> —Horatio A. Stone, Dea. Robert Levally, and Thomas P. Lanphear, each \$3; S. H. Greene, D. S. Harris, each \$1; E. & S. Harris, \$4. <i>Centreville</i> —Rev. John Brayton, in full, \$4, George W. England, \$3. <i>North Scituate</i> —Ira Lowell, in full, \$2. <i>Slatersville</i> —Dea. Ansel Holman, \$4. <i>Woonsocket</i> —Eli Pond, in full, \$4, John Osborn, \$4, E. T. Reed, \$1, Rev. John Boyden, \$1. <i>Warren</i> —Charles Smith, \$1, A. M. Gannal, \$2. <i>Bristol</i> —Wm. B. Spooner, \$1, Sarah B. Peck, \$3. <i>Newport</i> —Catharine Wickham, Miss D. Clarke, and Rev. Wm. E. Leverett, each \$1..... | 55 00       |
| <i>Adams' Mills</i> —Matthew Scott, \$10, J. E. Robinson, \$3, Rev. S. P. Hildreth, Mrs. Mary Munroe, Charles Marquand, James Scott, and S. H. Scott, each \$1; Miss Margaret and Miss E. J. Scott, each 50 cts., Johnston McNaught, 25 cents.                                                                                                                                                      | 20 75  | NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Newbern</i> —The following received from Mingo Croom, viz: Mingo Croom, Isaac Rue, Amos Bryan, Thomas Neal, and Ann Maria Croom, each \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 5 00        |
| <i>Coshocton</i> —Wm. K. Johnston & Co., \$5, Mrs. S. Lee, J. Elliott, Rev. W. E. Hunt, H. N. Shaw, E. P. & A. H. Spangler, and J. Dimmick, each \$1.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 11 00  | GEORGIA.— <i>Atlanta</i> —L. Windsor Smith, to May, 1860.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1 00        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 31 75  | INDIANA.—By Rev. E. G. Nicholson: <i>Richmond</i> —Lewis Barker, W. C. Scott, and A. Gaar, each \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3 00        |
| By Rev. E. G. Nicholson:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        | OHIO.—By Rev. E. O. Plumpton: <i>Madison</i> —Elisha Wood.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1 00        |
| <i>Cincinnati</i> —Jacob Strader, Griffin Taylor, each \$25; Larz Anderson, and Rufus King, each \$20; G. Carlisle, \$10, H. D. Huntingdon, \$5, Samuel Wiggins, Tyler Davidson, each \$25; James Hall, Harvey DeCamp, Wm. Glenn, William Hart, Alex. Scott, J. W. Gosling, George Keek, and Peter Nell, jr., each \$10; G. C. Comegys, James M. Glenn, H. Homans, and C. F. Bradley, each \$5..... | 255 00 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |             |
| <i>Eaton</i> —J. V. Campbell, \$3, Rev. C. Swayne, and others, \$5.20.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 8 20   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |             |
| <i>Middletown</i> —Union Meeting, M. E. Church.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 8 21   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |             |
| <i>Monroe</i> —Towards constituting Rev. J. S. Robertson, of United Pres. Church, a life member..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 12 00  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |             |
| M. E. Church, towards constituting Rev. W. A. Tibbits a life member.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 13 60  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 296 91 | Total Repository.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 94 50       |
| INDIANA.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        | Contributions.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 3,364 79    |
| By Rev. E. G. Nicholson:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        | Legacies.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 22,887 10   |
| <i>Richmond</i> —Robert Morrison, \$25, Lewis Burke, W. C. Scott, A. Gaar, each \$4; A New Yorker and 3 others, each \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 41 00  | Passage money and freight from Liberia in the M. C. Stevens,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 118 00      |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |        | Aggregate Amount.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | \$26,464 39 |

## FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:  
*Saco*—Edward P. Burnham,

NOTE.—“Total Contributions,” in June Number, should have been \$1,223 50 and the “Aggregate Amount” 1,371 74

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXV.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1859.

[No. 8.]

## African Colonization—Its Principles and Aims.\*

AN ADDRESS, DELIVERED BY JOHN H. B. LATROBE, ESQ.,

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Forty-two years ago, the Rev. Robert Finley of New Jersey, developed, in the City of Washington, the idea of planting a colony in Africa, that might induce the free people of color "to go and settle there."†

He was moved, he said, by "their increasing numbers and their increasing wretchedness."

Commended by some, ridiculed by others, but proclaiming to all that he knew the scheme was from God, he persevered, until in December, 1816, the American Colonization Society was organized. Here, his existence seemed to culminate. He then went home and died. Before

the exploring expedition sailed, he was in his grave. We meet, to-night, to report progress in his plan.

We have been gradually advancing in the prosecution of it. If our steps have been unequal, they have been unfaltering. The colony has become a Republic. Recognized by many among the leading nations of the world, it is now known every where as the independent government of Liberia.

It is still feeble, but it stands alone. It possesses the elements of future strength. It has good laws well administered, churches and schools, the mutual aid societies of more advanced communities, agricultural

\* An Address, delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the American Colonization Society, held at the Smithsonian Institute, in the City of Washington, on the evening of the 18th of January, 1859. It has since, in pursuance of what appeared to be the wish of the meeting, and at the invitation of the friends of Colonization in those Cities, been repeated in Richmond, Va., Elizabeth City, New Jersey, New York, Albany, Harrisburg, Cincinnati and Philadelphia. It is now published in accordance with the resolution of the Anniversary Meeting. Its principal object is to exhibit Colonization in what is believed to be its true aspect,—as a scheme, which, fitted to the circumstances of our country, must rely on the natural course of events for its full development, in a voluntary, cheerful, self-paying emigration of the free people of color to Africa,—the result of their own conviction that they will better their condition by removal, while they, at the same time, establish a separate and honorable nationality, pregnant with the happiest promise.

† It is not to be inferred from what is said in the text, which has reference to the organization of the American Colonization Society only, that Mr. Finley originated

exhibitions even, with their annual prizes,—a militia tried and not found wanting, a traffic with the interior, a foreign commerce. Light houses guide ships into the ports to substitute for the slave trade something better in the sight of God and man.

With a government modelled after our own, with rulers chosen, and well chosen too, thus far, by themselves, with a soil to which they are akin, capable of self-support, self-government and self-defence, the people of Liberia are slowly developing a distinct nationality. No longer mere emigrants from the United States experimenting doubtfully, they are Liberians, Americo-Liberians as their phrase is, looking forward to a future of their own. Fast losing our traditions, they aim at becoming historical themselves. Meanwhile, with steady purpose, they pursue quietly and honorably the course of their destiny.

The first condition of Colonization has thus been fulfilled. It remains to be seen whether the second will be accomplished: whether the free people of color will be induced, in Finley's words, to "go and settle" in the home that has been prepared for them, thus bringing about the avowed object of our organization, "their removal with their own consent to Africa."

To prepare for, and facilitate this removal, we have been more than forty years at work.

The census of 1820 gave a free colored population of 233,534. In 1850, it amounted to 434,495. It is now, probably, half a million. It has more than doubled since our Society was founded; while the emigrants in Liberia and their descendants do not exceed twelve thousand souls. Not a twentieth part of the increase has been removed by us. Our toil, apparently, has resulted in less than "a drop in the bucket." How vain then, say our unfriends, must be our efforts for the removal of the mass.

We admit it frankly. We go further: we admit, that if such removal depended upon the American Colonization Society, even though Congress threw open to it the treasury of the nation, the work would never be accomplished, and the scheme would be the delusion it has so often been proclaimed.

This, however, is not the true view of Colonization. Money alone may suffice to plant a colony and facilitate the earlier emigration: but it is powerless to control the affections; powerless to sever the ties that bind to hearth-stone and grave-stone, to give the weak strength, the timid confidence. And yet, all this must be effected in the transplantation of a people.

The reliance of Colonization, in this regard, is neither upon strength of organization, nor boundlessness of resource, but upon one of the

the idea of a Colony, such as was afterwards established, on the Coast of Africa. The idea belongs to others. It was Finley, however, who developed and made it available, as stated above. Brissot, in 1788, travelling in the United States, met Dr. Thornton, who told him of "the efforts which he had made for the execution of a vast project conceived by him. Persuaded that there never could exist a sincere union between the whites and blacks, even on admitting the latter to the rights of freemen, he proposed to send them back," says the traveller, "and establish them in Africa." "He, (Dr. Thornton,) proposed," continues Brissot, "to be the conductor of the American negroes who should repair to Africa. He proposed to unite them to the new colony of Sierra Leone. He had sent, at his own expense, into Africa, a well instructed man, who had spent several years in observing the productions of the country, the manufacturers most suitable for it, the plan most convenient, and the measures necessary to be taken to secure the Colony from insults," &c., &c., &c.—*Brissot's Travels, Mavor's Compilation*, 19 vol. pp. 190, 261.

commonest of all the impulses of humanity—**THE DESIRE TO BETTER ONE'S CONDITION.**

It is this which brings the European to America,—which takes the Englishman to Asia and Australia. Clive and Warren Hastings owed it their wealth and their renown. It has built up for us, in ten years, an empire, in resources and extent, on the Pacific. **IT WILL CARRY TO AFRICA EVERY FREE PERSON OF COLOR IN AMERICA.**

They will go there, not because fascinated by the eloquence of Colonization Agents; not for want of love to the land they leave; but they will go "to better their condition."

They will go, too, ultimately, when the exodus of the mass takes place, at their own expense. Commerce will furnish the ships to carry them; thus acquitting itself, in part, of the debt contracted to the race when it brought them originally to our shores.

All that Colonization has done, or aimed at doing, has been in view of this voluntary, self-paying, ultimate, emigration; an emigration that finds its precedents in the history of every people, from the nomadic tribe, whose encampment shifts with failing springs or withering pastures, to the community that, driven by religious persecution from the old world, landed from the Mayflower, or that which encountered the perils of Cape Horn attracted by the gold fields of California.

In this, the true aspect of Colonization, it is independent of the shewings of the census. It is to be judged, rather, by what has been already effected in Africa, and by the probable future of the free people of color in America.

Were Africa as attractive to the latter as America is to the European,

and it is in the power of Colonization Societies, with their limited means even, to make it so,—or, were the repulsions of this country to influence them, as do those, for example, of Great Britain, the Irish, the emigration to Liberia, for a single year, of the same numbers that commerce, in a single year, has brought from the old world to the new, would suffice for the removal of the free; and a like emigration, continued for some seven or eight years, for the removal of both slave and free, were both at liberty to depart. Doubling the time, to allow for increase during the process, and the entire removal would fall within twenty years.

But so speedy a removal is impossible. The case is put for illustration only. Years must elapse before the increase even can be approximated. Time and circumstances, however, are competent to the work. Time, so powerful, so unheeded. Circumstances, beyond all control, and which time is rendering irresistible.

We have, here, two distinct races, the white and the colored: the latter, originally slaves, consisting now of slaves and freemen.

The slave—protected, provided with food, shelter and raiment, treated in the vast majority of cases kindly, affectionately often—is without care as regards his physical wants, and with constitutional good humor passes happily, in the main, through life.

The free, on the other hand, without an especial protector, dependant upon himself alone, living, as the bills of mortality seem to shew, a shorter life than the slave,\* and made to feel in a thousand ways his social and political inferiority, either

\* The increase of the colored population in what are called the free States and Territories, from 1840 to 1850, was 14.38 per cent., throughout the United States it was

frets away existence in aspirations, which, here, can never be realized, or, yielding hopelessly to circumstances, falls with benumbed faculties into a condition that is little better than the slave's.

Colonization concerns itself with the free alone. Their condition has long been appreciated. As early as 1788, "Brissot, hight de Warville, friend of the blacks," as Carlyle calls him, travelling in this country, says of them, that "deprived of the hope of rising to places of honor or trust, they seem condemned to drag out their days in a state of servility."\* Finley dwelt on their "increasing numbers and increasing wretchedness," in 1815.† The Society's first memorial to Congress, in 1817,

signed by its great and good President, Judge Washington, refers to their condition as "low and hopeless." It was worse than it had been; for La Fayette, when here in 1824, is reported to have remarked upon its deterioration as compared with what it was at the Revolution. That it was universally recognized as bad, and that the hope of improving it was a leading motive with the earlier Colonizationists, in 1816, is unquestionable.

And yet, in 1816, and for years afterwards, the days were halcyon days, comparatively, for the free people of color. No strife with the whites for employment then. There was work for all. No feeling of antagonism between the races. The

but 12.47; the slave population having, within the same period, increased 28.82 per cent., and the white population 37.74 per cent.—See the *Census Returns*, 1850.

From the 14.38 per cent. increase, here credited to the free colored population in the free States, &c., a considerable deduction must be made for emigration from slaveholding States, where emancipated slaves are not permitted to remain, and from which escapes are of constant occurrence. It may be doubted if the increase by births among the colored population of the North is one per cent. per annum. Be this, however, as it may, the returns of the census, above quoted, authorise the statement of the text in this regard.

\* The entire passage is as follows. Brissot is speaking of Dr. Thornton. "This ardent friend of the blacks, says he, is persuaded, that we cannot hope to see a sincere union between them and the whites, as long as they differ so much in color and in their rights as citizens. He attributes to no other cause the apathy perceivable in many blacks, even in Massachusetts where they are free. Deprived of the hope of electing or being elected, or of rising to places of honor and trust, the negroes seemed condemned to drag out their days in a state of servility, or to languish in shops of retail. The whites reproach them with a want of cleanliness, indolence and inattention. But how can they be industrious and active, while an insurmountable barrier separates them from other citizens?"—*Brissot's Travels*, in *Mavor's Compilation of Voyages and Travels*, vol. 19, pp. 260, 261.

† The following extract from a letter from Mr. Finley to Mr. John P. Mumford of New York, affords the earliest evidence we have of his views in regard to Colonization.

BASKING RIDGE, Feb. 14, 1815.

DEAR SIR,

The longer I live to see the wretchedness of man, the more I admire the nature of those, who desire, and with patience, labor to execute plans for the relief of the wretched. On this subject, the state of the *free blacks* has very much occupied my mind. Their number increases greatly and their wretchedness too, as appears to me. Everything connected with their condition, including their color, is against them; nor is there much prospect that their state can ever greatly be meliorated while they remain among us. *Could not the rich and benevolent devise means to form a colony on some part of the Coast of Africa, similar to the one at Sierra Leone, which might gradually induce many free blacks to go and settle, devising for them the means of getting there, and of protection and support till they were established, &c.*—*African Repository*, vol. 1, p. 2.

foreign immigration immaterial, to the colored man's great relief. Certain kinds of labor his, by prescription. In competition with the whites, he most frequently the favored one. Societies to protect him from imposition, every where. Affections born at the breasts of slave nurses, fostered when playing with slave children, still lingered around the race made free.

But what is their condition now? In individual cases, the free man of color is wondrously improved. Better educated is he; more refined; with appreciative tastes, an elevated ambition, comfortable means, wealth, often. It would seem, indeed, that while Liberia was being built up, the race that were to rule it had been vindicating, in anticipation, their capacity to conduct affairs with intelligence and success. And yet, the condition of the free colored population, as a class, is inferior, far, to what it was in 1816.

They have been the victims of riots in more than one Northern and Western City. Excluded from many an accustomed calling, practically if not legally, in New York; no longer stevedores, caulkers or coal heavers in Baltimore, or fireman on the South Western waters, or levee laborers in New Orleans; crowded out of employment in the great hotels; disappearing as domestics in private families, they find, by sad experience, how irresistible is a white competition in a strife for bread. Legislation, too, has been invoked to straighten their condition.

To prevent their increase, emancipations have been prohibited. Strenuous and continuous efforts, made under favorable circumstances, to put them on a footing of social equality with the whites, have resulted only in increasing public prejudice.\* Courts of justice have recognised the existence of this feeling,† and even in those States, which boast peculiar sympathies in their behalf, the distinction of caste pervades practically, so far as they are concerned, the entire community, both socially and politically.

And why should all this be? Why, at least, have the free colored people not been permitted to maintain the kindlier relations, indifferent as they were, of half a century ago? Personally, they have not deteriorated in the interval. They voted in Maryland up to 1809; and the popular almanac, at the beginning of the present century, in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, was the work of Benjamin Banneker, an individual of unmixed African descent. Why then the change in question?

There is but one cause to which it can be attributed,—the increase of our aggregate population. The two races are coming, day by day, into closer contact. Collisions, of old unknown, are beginning to occur between the masses of the respective populations. The old story of the Spaniard and the Moor is being re-enacted in our midst. We are but illustrating the law that invariably prevails, where two races that

\* A resolution, introduced in the Board of Education of Newark, N. J., to grant the colored population the same privileges and benefits in the public schools as the whites enjoy, was, after a warm discussion, negatived by a vote of 12 to 5.—*Colonization Herald, Philadelphia, March, 1859.*

† In the case of *McCrea (colored) vs. Marsh*, lessee of the Howard Athenæum, Boston, the Supreme Court, on the 4th inst., sustained the verdict for the Defendant. The Plaintiff, in face of the regulation excluding colored people, purchased a ticket for the "dress circle," and when he was refused admission at the entrance he attempted to crowd in, and was put out of the building, no more force having been used than was necessary to eject him from the premises.—*Colonization Herald, March, 1859.*



cannot amalgamate by intermarriage occupy the same land.

"This it is, and nothing more."

In the State of Maryland, for example, there is already a redundant free colored population, amounting to thirteen per cent. of the aggregate! In Pennsylvania, the proportion is but two and three-tenths per cent. In Massachusetts, less than one per cent. In Connecticut, less than two per cent. In Ohio, one and three-tenths per cent. In New York, one and six-tenths per cent. There are more free people of color in the slave State of Maryland than in the great free States of Ohio and New York put together.\* To Maryland, therefore, rather than to any other State, may we look for the consequences of that increase in the aggregate of population, to which we have attributed the change for the worse, which, in fifty years, has taken place in the condition of the free people of color.

And what is the experience of Maryland? Of Maryland, whose kindness, practically, to the class in question, is to be inferred from the

crowd that has collected within her borders. Of Maryland—which has expended more than a quarter of a million in promoting Colonization, and which, when unable for a season to pay the interest on her public debt, never withheld for an instant her annual subsidy of ten thousand dollars to the feeble colony, that had been founded under her auspices on the coast of Africa.† All her legislation looks to the necessity of separation. Laws, already stringent, are sought to be made still more so; and the reasons given by men of high character, assembled in Convention on the Eastern Shore of the State, all resolve themselves into the "existence of the present immense number of free negroes."

Nor is Maryland alone in these views. A winter rarely passes without the introduction into State Legislatures of measures prejudicial to the free people of color. And even where there is no legislative action, there is an unwillingness to see their numbers multiply, which, year after year, is becoming more decided and demonstrative.‡

What then can be their anticipa-

\* Extract from Table XII of the Census of 1850.—*Quarto Edition, page xxxviii.*

|                          | White.    | Free Colored. | Slaves. | Total.    |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| Maryland, - - - - -      | 417,943   | 74,723        | 90,368  | 583,034   |
| Pennsylvania, - - - - -  | 2,258,160 | 53,626        | —       | 2,311,786 |
| Massachusetts, - - - - - | 985,450   | 9,064         | —       | 994,514   |
| Connecticut, - - - - -   | 363,099   | 7,693         | —       | 370,792   |
| Ohio, - - - - -          | 1,955,050 | 25,279        | —       | 1,980,329 |
| New York, - - - - -      | 3,048,325 | 49,669        | —       | 3,097,994 |

† The Colony at Cape Palmas, commenced in 1834 by the Maryland State Colonization Society, long known as Maryland in Liberia, now incorporated with the Republic of Liberia.

‡ The frequency of legislative enactments in regard to the free people of color, during the past winter, is startling in definiteness, and in their very stringent features. Thus, Arkansas has passed a law to expel its free colored population. It is further provided that, if they do not leave during the present year, they are liable to be seized and hired out, so as to procure the means of removing from the State. The lower House of the Legislature of Missouri has likewise passed a bill, by a vote of eighty-eight yeas to twenty-nine nays, in which it is declared that all "free negroes" residing in the State in 1860, shall become slaves. It also forbids emancipation within the limits of the State. Similar measures have been proposed in the Legislatures of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and doubtless in other

tions? Apprehensive, as the intelligent among them must be, of the future,—hopeless, surely, of bettering their condition where they are,—whither can they look? They have already tried Hayti and found it wanting. Alike in color, unlike in all other respects, they have neither affinities nor sympathies with its people. They have no desire to be hewers of wood and drawers of water in the British Colonies of Trinidad and Demerara. They fully appreciate the motives of those who invite them to the West Indies. With no spot on the American Continent, not appropriated to the white man's use, and his exclusively, whither can they go, to avoid the throng of multiplying thousands now competing with them in all the avenues of labor? Whither, when the West, which, now, by absorbing the foreign immigration, relieves them from the pressure on the seaboard that would otherwise crush them against the wall,—whither, when the West, too, shall have

States. The Legislature of Arkansas passed an act which prohibits, under severe penalties, the employment of "free negroes" on water crafts navigating the rivers of that State.

No slave, however worthy, can henceforth, in Louisiana and several other States, have freedom conferred upon him while in those States; neither is he permitted to return after being emancipated. The Supreme Judicial Tribunal of Virginia have decided, "that slaves have no civil or social rights, and that the slave cannot choose between freedom and slavery, if the offer be made him by his master; and that, consequently, a slave left by his master with freedom, if he choose to take it, can have no legal right to choose freedom, and must, therefore, still be a slave." It will thus be seen that the free colored man is likely to be driven from the Southern States by new legislative enactments; and that, where wills allowing the slave, at the death of the master, to elect freedom or continue in servitude, were once favored, now they are under the ban of law.

The constitutions of the recently admitted free States show that the colored man is not desired as an element of population. In the House of Representatives of Indiana a bill has been rejected, by a vote of sixty-five yeas to twenty nays, repealing the existing law, which makes "negroes and mulattoes" incompetent as witnesses. In the Legislature of Michigan, a proposed amendment to the constitution of that State, granting to "negroes" the right of suffrage on a property qualification, was defeated. Even in the generally received pro-African State of Ohio, a law has just passed its Legislature, which declares that no person having any African blood in his veins shall be permitted to exercise the elective franchise within that commonwealth. Petitions from citizens of Bucks and Philadelphia Counties, for a legal enactment to prevent "negroes" of other States from settling in Pennsylvania, have been presented to our State Legislature.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, April 1, 1859.

The Pittsburg Gazette says, that a company of colored people in that city desired to form a party to emigrate westward and settle upon and pre-empt public lands. Their counsel communicated with the Land Department at Washington, and received in reply a flat refusal:—it being the settled ruling of that office that colored persons are not citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the pre-emption law of the 4th September, 1841, and are, therefore, not legally entitled to pre-empt public lands.—*Colonisation Herald*, March, 1859, *Philadelphia*.

**FREE NEGROES PRESENTED.**—It will be seen by the following presentment of the Grand Jurors of this District, at the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas, that the evil of the presence of free negroes in this State has attracted their attention, and that they have taken the only means in their power to bring the subject before the Legislature of the State. We are pleased at this act of the Grand Jury, and hope other Grand Juries will follow the example, and thus impress the matter upon our law-makers until they shall be forced to abate the nuisance.

**PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY, AT SPRING TERM, 1859.**—We further present the free negroes of the District as a nuisance, and recommend that the Legislature pass some law that will have the effect of relieving the community of this troublesome population.—*Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette*.

a redundant population, whither shall they go? Whither, but to Africa,—to that Africa of the Tropics, where climate, genial and salubrious to the descendants of the soil, protects them, as with a wall of fire, against the encroachments of the white man—guards the headland,—sentinels the mine,—and stays, even on the very border of the sea, on the river, and in the forest, that march of Empire, which pestilence alone can check.

There may be some who imagine we are false prophets of evil; some, who, in the sunshine of to-day, hope that the sky will never be obscured.

Only a portion of our story has been told, however. "Beholding the little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand," pregnant with increas-

ing evil to the free people of color, we would urge them to better their condition, by removal, "before the Heaven was dark with wind and rain." In doing so, we have dealt with the developments of to-day alone. Our calculations come up to the seventh census only. But what will be the shewing of the census of 1900. Judging from the past decades, our population will then exceed ninety-eight million. Many of my hearers will live to verify the estimate. In three score years and ten, the scriptural limit of a man's life, the fifteenth census will bring our numbers near to two hundred and forty million. Children are living who will be counted among these millions in 1930.\*

If then we are correct in attribut-

\* The above results are obtained as follows. Table LXIII of the Quarto Edition of the 7th Census gives the "ratio of increase in the United States of white, free colored, slaves and total population since 1790." Thus

|                     | 1800  | 1810  | 1820  | 1830  | 1840  | 1850  |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Whites, - - - -     | 35.68 | 36.18 | 34.12 | 34.03 | 34.72 | 37.74 |
| Free Colored, - - - | 82.28 | 72.   | 25.25 | 33.86 | 20.87 | 12.57 |
| Slaves, - - - -     | 28.1  | 33.4  | 29.10 | 30.62 | 23.31 | 28.82 |
| Aggregate, - - -    | 35.01 | 36.44 | 33.45 | 33.26 | 32.74 | 35.86 |

Averaging the decades, and we have for the decennial increase of the whites, 35.41; of the free colored, 41.62; of the slaves, 28.74; and of the aggregate of population, 34.44 per cent.

The above proportion of the increase of the *aggregate* is not given in Table LXIII, but has been calculated from its data. The calculations of the Table refer to the aggregate of the free and the aggregate of the colored only.

Table LX gives the proportion of the white, free colored and slaves, for the above periods, as follows:

|                     | 1790  | 1800  | 1810  | 1820  | 1830  | 1840  | 1850  |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Whites, - - - -     | 80.73 | 81.13 | 80.97 | 81.57 | 81.90 | 83.17 | 84.31 |
| Free Colored, - - - | 1.57  | 2.04  | 2.57  | 2.47  | 2.48  | 2.26  | 1.87  |
| Slaves, - - - -     | 17.76 | 16.83 | 16.46 | 15.96 | 15.62 | 14.57 | 13.82 |

The foregoing tables shew sufficient uniformity in the past seven decades to authorize an average in estimating the population at future decades; and the average of the aggregate, or 34.44 per cent., has accordingly been assumed, with the following results:

*Estimated aggregate population of the United States at the next eight census periods respectively.*

| 1860       | 1870       | 1880       | 1890       | 1900       | 1910        | 1920        | 1930        |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 30,179,158 | 40,562,860 | 54,532,708 | 73,213,772 | 96,428,595 | 132,327,413 | 177,900,974 | 229,170,069 |

While it is admitted that these figures afford approximations only, and that a wide margin must be allowed for possible contingencies, yet millions may be dropped from

ing the present condition of the free people of color to the addition of twenty-one million to the aggregate population of 1816, assuming the latter to have been nine million, and the total now to be thirty million, what will be their condition, when we number sixty-eight million more; and what again, when we add two hundred and ten million to the population of to-day?

We commend the question to every lover of his country. Earnestly, solemnly, as a friend, who for more than thirty years has labored in their behalf, we commend it to every free colored man in America.

Had Ireland, in 1847, been inhabited by white and free colored men, in the Maryland proportions, influenced, too, by like feelings, which would have borne the brunt of the great famine?

The famine of 1847 is not the last that may occur in the history of the world. Those who anticipated its

coming by emigration to America, to better their condition, "before the Heaven was dark with wind and rain," manifested a wisdom that we do not venture to hope will be exhibited here, in a similar emigration to Africa, for years to come. The free colored people themselves, however, are unwittingly hastening such a result. They resolve for instance, in Ohio, that "a combination of capital and labor, will, in every field of enterprise, be their true policy; that combination stores of every kind, combination work shops, combination farms, will, if every where established, greatly increase their wealth and with it their power." And they publish these resolutions, too, as if to place themselves in direct antagonism to the whites, as a distinct race, with separate interests, struggling for power!\* They are provoking a contest which the commonest prudence counsels them to postpone or to avoid. They are

the estimate, and still leave an increase large enough to justify the anticipations of the text. It will matter little to the free colored man, in 1930, whether the pressure that crushes him proceeds from a population of 200,000,000 or 240,000,000.

The actual numbers of the respective classes of the population at the several decades from 1790, as shewn by the same tables, are as follows:

|           | 1790      | 1800      | 1810      | 1820      | 1830       | 1840       | 1850       |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Whites,   | 3,172,464 | 4,304,489 | 5,862,004 | 7,861,937 | 10,537,378 | 14,195,695 | 19,553,068 |
| F. Col'd, | 59,456    | 108,395   | 186,446   | 233,524   | 419,599    | 366,303    | 434,595    |
| Slaves,   | 697,897   | 893,041   | 1,191,364 | 1,538,038 | 2,009,043  | 2,487,455  | 3,204,313  |
| Aggreg'e, | 3,929,827 | 5,305,925 | 7,239,814 | 9,654,596 | 12,866,020 | 17,069,453 | 23,191,876 |

\* CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE FOR THE STATE OF OHIO.—A Convention of colored men for the State of Ohio, designed to institute measures and take action which shall gain for the colored citizens political and social rights equal to those of the white citizens, assembled in Cincinnati on Wednesday morning, at the Baker Street Church. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

*Resolved,* That we say to those who would induce us to emigrate to Africa or elsewhere, that the amount of labor and self-sacrifice required to establish a home in a foreign land, would, if exercised here, redeem our native land from the grasp of slavery; therefore we are resolved to remain where we are, confident that "truth is mighty and will prevail."

*Resolved,* That a combination of labor and capital will, in every field of enterprise, be our true policy. Combination stores of every kind, combination work shops, and combination farms will, if everywhere established, greatly increase our wealth, and with it our power.

*Resolved,* That the State Central Committee be instructed to prepare two petitions for general circulation, one to be signed by whites favorable to equal rights, and the other by the colored people, male and female, old and young, omitting none who are able to make their mark.—*Baltimore Daily Exchange*, 29 November, 1858.

seeking a strife in which they cannot but be worsted. They are warring, not against Colonizationists, "who," to use their own words, "would induce them to emigrate to Africa or elsewhere," but against the inevitable future; and their prospect of success is in exact proportion to their ability to diminish the increase of our population, or to paralyze our wondrous and unprecedented development. In all this, they are but working out their destiny; but accelerating the approach of that voluntary self-paying emigration, which will be the fruition of the Colonization scheme: a scheme to succeed fully, perhaps, after generations only; but thoroughly meeting all the exigencies of the future; the work of friends, not unfriends; counselling, not compelling; leaving it to the irresolute, the inert, the unfitted, the visionary, to linger out existence where they are; but proclaiming to the ambitious, the energetic, the intelligent, and the brave, new fields of enterprise beyond the sea, where talent, capital and labor, instead of being confined to stores and workshops, may be devoted to the development of a nation's prosperity and renown.

Nor are there wanting still higher motives to suggest to those for whom the Colony, proposed by Finley, has been founded, to induce them "to go and settle there." As a missionary people, their's will it be to influence and control the destinies, to a great extent, of the vast continent, to which they will bear the blessed truths of that Religion, whose temples, in the fulfilment of prophecy, must yet be reflected in the tranquil waters of the Tsad and the Ngami, assemble their thousands of worshippers in the broad valley of the Niger, and commemorate the exploit of Livingstone, as they arise along his route on the banks of the Leeba and the Zambesi.

But it may be said, that in the next forty or seventy years the free colored population will be lost sight of, even should it remain here, as a turbid confluent is lost in the clearer hue of the great river to whose volume it forms but an inconsiderable addition.

It might be so, were the "wretchedness" referred to a matter of proportion. But, due as it is to the aggregate of population, the pressure will be regulated by the density of the mass. White striving with white, as well as white with colored, will feel it; with this difference, that where there is not bread enough for both, those will be the greatest sufferers who are socially and politically the weakest.

Regarding Liberia then, as the means of obviating results which, were there no Liberia, would be among the gloomiest apprehensions of coming years, we can hardly place too high an estimate upon what has been accomplished by Colonization. As well might we disregard the feeble thread of water that trickles across the levee, when the Mississippi, at the season of its floods, threatens to "o'erbear its continents," as disregard Liberia in its relations to the United States: for as the one may prove the outlet through whose wasting borders the swollen and unbridled stream, fertilizing even where it overwhelms, may sooner find the gulf of Mexico, so the other may become the means by which the increasing and redundant volume of our free colored population may diffuse over another land the civilization and religion it has accumulated during its abode in this.

Not only may we not disregard Liberia, but we feel as though we did not dare to doubt its destiny.

This is not the occasion to reiterate the oft told story of Plymouth and Jamestown. We all know how

long it was before success crowned the efforts of those who laid the foundations of New England, and how little it was that Smith, who strode, like a paladin of old, through the forests of the New World, was able to accomplish in the establishment of Virginia. The wisdom and the chivalry of Europe were represented in the contest with the wilderness of America; and king Philip at Mount Hope, and Powhatan on the James River, vindicated in many a bloody contest the valor and the prowess of the race, whose last lingering remnants now seek, in vain towards the setting sun, a refuge from the overwhelming wave of a civilization which not even Christianity may moderate that they may be preserved.

But, how different was it on the coast of Africa. A few emancipated slaves, a few free people of color, ignorant and inexperienced, foot sore and weary, landed at Monrovia, maintained themselves against the natives, who would have driven them into the sea, received, slowly, year after year, accessions from America, and by degrees acquiring strength and making no step backward, finally proclaimed their independence, and are now the people we have described.

What could have strengthened such weak hands save the blessing of Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift. Nor can we doubt that the blessing will be continued unto the end; and we look forward to the future of Liberia, as we do to the future of California and Oregon; and we are not more certain that a teeming white population will line the Sacramento and the Columbia, than we are, that the free colored people of the United States and their descendants will carry our language and our institutions up the Cavalla and the St. Paul's, and,

crossing the dividing mountains, make them familiar to the heart of Central Africa.

For the accomplishment of these results, we rely neither upon the spirit of adventure, such as animates the young, and is fitful and capricious; upon the love of gold operating on all, but requiring a California or an Australia for its full development; upon religious excitement, which too often exhausts itself far short of the mark it aims at; upon political aspirations or patriotic impulses: but our reliance is upon the inevitable increase of our aggregate of population. Adventure may die out, gold may pall, religion become apathetic, politics inoperative, and patriotism a dream; but years after years will, nevertheless, add their hundreds of thousands to the numbers of our people, until the ninety-eight million of 1900 will be made up, and the two hundred and forty million of the fifteenth census will be completed.

So noiseless is this mighty increase that we no more heed it than we do the flight of the hours that hastens the results that it involves. We note the progress of the tide as it creeps upwards on the sand—the shadows as they lengthen with the waning day,—for we walk the beach and watch the dial; but the growth of the population of a country, vast as ours, is beyond the limit of daily individual observation, and exhibited only in statistics too dull to have an interest for the mass, neither teaches nor warns, until both teaching and warning may be too late.

Just now, however, there is much restlessness among the free people of color in many parts of the Union. Sometimes, it exhibits itself in plans for obtaining information—sometimes, in combination resolutions—sometimes, in an emphatic determination to remain where they are,

—as if Colonization, instead of offering them an asylum, sought to force them into exile. But, whatever form this restlessness assumes, it proceeds from a doubt, fast becoming general, whether America, after all, is more than a temporary abiding place; a doubt suggested, not, as often asserted, by Colonizationists, but by circumstances, wholly beyond their control, and which, having foreseen, they have provided against in the establishment of Liberia.

Great events in the world's history rarely come unheralded to those who watch the portents of the times. Washington, Napoleon, Cromwell, were the developments of long germinating principles, the maturities of years of preparation. When they appeared, every thing was in readiness, and their missions were accomplished. So, we humbly hope, has it been with Colonization. It exists, because the time for it has arrived. The opposition it has encountered, the vituperation with which it has been assailed, the slowness of its progress, have all had their uses in perfecting it. The day of its ordeal has not yet drawn to a close. But the cloud that retards, the sunshine that hastens maturity, are incidents only in the history of the golden fruit that blushes at its own beauty before Autumn's gaze. So with men and with nations. We may not prejudge their destiny from the isolated facts of their existence; but, gathering the whole into one category, find in the result the evidence of that overruling wisdom, that makes all discord harmony in the accomplishment of its designs.

It is in this connection that the interest, which has of late years sprung up in regard to Africa, is not without its significance. Half a century and more ago, Park lost his life at Boussa, and no man was

tempted to enterprise in the direction of his grave. Northern Africa was the corsairs. Egypt obeyed the Mamelukes. Belzoni had not pierced the Pyramid. Few were the strangers who inclined the ear at sunrise before the vocal Memnon. The Cape of Good Hope was little more than a water station on the voyage to India. On the borders of Africa, the barracoon was the evidence of civilization, and the maps represented the interior as a desert impassable by man.

But presently, all this is changed. The corsair disappears. The Mamelukes are exterminated. The ascent and exploration of the Pyramids, a canter across the plain of Thebes, become the pleasant incidents of a summer's tour. Civilization marches, drum and trumpet in the van, perhaps, northward from the Cape. The Christian Church rises not unfrequently on the ruins of the barracoon. Denham sees the Tsad. Clapperton finds his way to Sokatu. The Landers make their voyage down the Niger to the sea. Steam subsequently ascends the river. Caille becomes an explorer. Andersen is the hero of the Lake Ngami. Barth opens up another portion of the Continent. Livingstone crosses it from St. Paul de Loando to Quillimane, and gives to the Niagara of Africa, the name of the Queen of England. Missionaries multiply every where. New maps are made, and cities and towns, and great rivers and lesser streams, and mountain ranges and intervening vallies, and divisions into kingdoms, whose rulers bear now familiar names, fill the void on the maps of the deserts of the old geographers. Cotemporaneous with all this activity, Colonization completes its experiment, and Liberia stands forth its illustration and its triumph.

Commerce, too, the right arm of

civilization, the agent we rely on for the scheme we have at heart, has been busy in the interval.\* Palm oil has become a necessity. Hides, camwood, ivory, gold dust, gums and spices, take the place of human beings in the traffic of the country. Steam carries the mails of Great Britain along the windward and leeward coasts to the Islands at the bottom of the Bight of Biafra. At a recent meeting, in London, of the African Steamship Company, it was stated, that there were now "almost as frequent communications with the interior of Africa, as ten or twelve years ago were had with Constantinople." Not the least interesting of the facts, reported on this occasion, was the use that the native Africans were themselves beginning to make of the facilities which steam affords. "The number of negro passengers," it was said, "paying from five to ten dollars a head, had increased from eight to twelve hundred, and it was expected would soon be doubled from Sierra Leone to Lagos, and from the Bonny and the Palm oil rivers to Cape Palmas and the Kroo country." Trade, in fact, is expanding itself in all directions. Cottons, with the

stamp of the mills of Massachusetts, are found far inland among the native tribes on the banks of the Zambezi. New markets of immense extent are being opened—virgin markets almost—at a time too, when all existing markets are glutted with the products of a manufacturing skill, whose faculty of supply, exceeding every present demand, requires just such a continent of consumers as Africa affords,—a continent whose wants are capable of doubling even the clatter of every loom, and the ring of every anvil in Europe and America.

Can it be, that this newly awakened interest in Africa—these new relations that are being established with its people, are accidental merely, having no connection with the masses of free Christian and civilized descendants of Africans amongst us. Can it be nothing more than a curious coincidence, that, when the time has come for the unsealing of a continent, that revelation may be inscribed there—this people—the only people competent to the work, should be found qualified to embark in it; a people, too, *that must go somewhere*. Is it not far more probable, that their existence here is but

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\* No less than four Liberian vessels have arrived in the United States this year, with cargoes of Liberian produce. Of what description and value those products are, may be judged from the cargo of the schooner *Antelope*, which arrived here on the 14th inst. She has 14,000 pounds of sugar, 17,000 gallons of syrup, palm oil, camwood and some coffee, and could have obtained double the quantity of sugar had she waited ten days longer, as the farmers were busy manufacturing it, and bringing it down the St. Paul's river to Monrovia to market, where it found a ready sale.

We are informed that a colored firm, Messrs. Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, have established a commercial house in this city, in connection with one at Monrovia, for the purpose of facilitating and promoting the Liberian trade, and have purchased the bark "*Mendi*," a vessel of 300 to 400 tons burthen, to run as a regular freight and passenger packet between this port and Monrovia, making three or four trips a year. They have also contracted for a small steamer, which they design to run coastwise between Cape Palmas and Monrovia, touching at all principal points to collect freight and passengers, and to connect with the above vessel on her regular sailing days; though the chief object of this enterprise will be to collect the mails along the coast, with a view to supply the deficiency in the mail service occasioned by the British steamers discontinuing to touch at Monrovia, as they have hitherto done. This will insure regularity in the mails, which, under the present arrangements, are very uncertain, and will be a great accommodation to merchants and others.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, May, 1859.*



a part of that grand series of events, that are to co-operate until prophecy shall be fulfilled; not to-day or to-morrow, not in this generation or the next, but speedily, notwithstanding, looking to the scale of time by which are measured the epochs of society.

We are confident that we do not over-estimate our cause, when we place it in the relations that are here suggested. The test proposed upwards of eighteen hundred years ago, on a far more solemn occasion, when it was said, "refrain from these men and leave them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of man, it will come to nought," is one which the past history of Colonization and Liberia has fully demonstrated their capacity to stand. Forty-two years of labor have not been thrown away. Jefferson, Madison, Munroe, Marshall, Mercer, Harper, Randolph, Clay, supported not a cause, which, in the hands of their successors, will fail to realize their expectations. Ashmun, Buchanan, Randall, sleep not in vain beneath the palm trees of Liberia. A new member has not been added to the family of nations without a mission to fulfil in the history of mankind. Ceasing to be ignored by the politicians of the day, philanthropy shall yet be thanked by statesmanship for its labors on the coasts of Africa.

And the light which Park and Lander and Livingstone, the representatives of their periods of exploration, have shed on this great continent, and the feeling now pervading the world in its regard, shall yet guide and cheer the march of thousands and tens of thousands of emigrants;—a march as determined as that which brought forth Israel from beneath the shadow of the Pyramids,—as triumphant as that celebrated by Miriam's song;—a march heralded by the gospel, and bearing back to Africa, in the blessings of civilization and religion, treasures more precious far than the gold and silver vessels of which Egypt was despoiled, in those days of old, when, with timbrels and dances, the prophetess proclaimed—"the horse and his rider are thrown into the sea." Preceded by no plagues—pursued after by no oppressors—protected by "the Right Hand—glorious in power," such shall yet be the march of the free people of color of our country; and in the cities which they will build, the institutions they will establish, the laws they will maintain and the knowledge they will impart, will be recognized the vindication of the holy confidence, the persevering enthusiasm, that animated the founder of our Society, when he proclaimed that "he knew the scheme was from God."

[Continued from page 213.]

### Sierra Leone.

BY GEO. W. S. HALL, ESQ.

#### CHAPTER FOURTH.

##### VISIT TO THE MARKET.

A visit to the market-house on Front street is full of interest to a stranger. The butchers have a small lot on one side of the street, which affords two rows of stalls besides a

centre space for their live stock. In the middle of the street is a long and rudely constructed market-house, or shed, for poultry, vegetables, and other articles. The market produce is raised by liberated Africans, who live in the neighboring villages and outskirts of the town,

and is brought in either the night before or very early in the morning, and sold to hucksters, or in market by those of the producers who prefer to stand there and conform to its regulations. Specific charges are made upon all articles sold in it, and the privilege of collecting these fees is farmed out by Government to the highest bidder, who is at liberty to enforce their payment by aid of the police. The amount received last year by Government was £300. The market opens every morning, except Sunday, about sunrise and continues until eleven or twelve o'clock. Meat is sold by men, but other articles by females, from the old granny to the over-grown girl of fourteen. In the early morning there is a gathering of buyers, and every sales woman exerts her tongue to its uttermost, while talking gossip with her neighbors or praising her produce and urging the passer to buy of her. But the butchers are the most persistent, and frequently follow a stranger to another stall, assuring him that his own meat is fat and his neighbor's miserably lean,—sharp retorts are sometimes made, but the successful party is generally contented to pocket his money and laugh at his rival: like some lawyers, they understand each other. The current prices for fresh meat are, beef 4*d* per lb., mutton, lamb and pork, 10*d*. The native cattle are very small, and being killed after a drive from the interior, without having been previously kept up for feed, make inferior beef—even that of the young animal is lean and tough. It is a fact, almost too well known to repeat here, that sheep in tropical Africa have a covering of hair instead of wool. The mutton, however, is very delicate, and I had thought it superior to any other, until upon one occasion after having for months eaten only African mut-

ton, I found myself seated opposite a fine "leg" brought out in ice from England, when my admiration for the diminutive African dish was somewhat lessened. Hogs are rarely well fattened, and though fresh pork is highly prized by the colonists, it is generally considered unhealthy, and foreigners rarely partake of it. Chickens are sold in the market for \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen: the native ones are very small, but the stock has been much improved by the introduction of the English barn yard fowl. The finest specimens of muscovy ducks are very abundant, and are brought to market in large flat baskets with a net work of small cord over the top, through which the purchaser can make a selection at 2*s*.6*d*. to 3*s*. each. A first class huckster woman will have for sale two or three dozen fowls, and can get more if wanted; several dozen ducks, one or more small baskets of eggs, for which she will ask 24 cents per dozen, and take no less—except about Christmas, when there is no fixed limit; also a few bunches of plantains, and perhaps bananas; several cabbages with small imitation heads, for they rarely head in Africa, and are generally raised from the imported seed; eddoes, oranges, and mango plums, in their season; besides other vegetables and fruits, including the never-failing pine-apple. From her there is a regular gradation down to the little shrivelled up old Ebo woman, who sells peppers and herbs. Among the vegetables are the yam, both in white and yellow varieties.— This is a very dry esculent, but keeps long out of ground without spoiling, and is indispensable for those accustomed to it. There are also white and yellow sweet potatoes;— the former variety being very dry and mealy. I once saw one of this kind at Cape Palmas, which weighed

thirteen pounds, and was almost long enough for a walking stick. Both varieties of the okra, a natural plant, are abundant in market; so, also, the small, round, or cherry tomatoes. The shallot, (*allium asculonicum*), a small and mild kind of onion, called by the colonists "Yaboes," is indigenous, and generally considered indispensable in good cookery.—The sweet cassava, (*Jathropha jani-pha*), or cassada root, is more sought for in market by the native population than any other vegetable, and when cooked, in various ways, becomes a staple diet of the common people. The plant and root resemble the "*Jathropha manihot*," but unlike the West Indian, this "manioc" is neither poisonous nor bitter: although it is thought by some to possess narcotic properties, they are so slight as to exert no perceptible influence upon the many thousands who partake of it; but its constant use for years may in a few instances prove deleterious. It resembles the parsnip in form, but is much larger; when allowed to remain in the ground too long, it becomes coarse and woody, and the bush attains a considerable size. After the plant has had from six to nine months growth, the root is suitable for food; it has then a dark fibrous coating, which is peeled off, and the remainder eaten raw, roasted or boiled,—tasting not altogether unlike the chesnut,—but it is also prepared by the natives along the coast in various ways, according to their national habit. At Freetown, a dish called "foo-foo" is the more common; this, though sometimes of yam, is usually made of the least nutritious portion of the cassava, which is first dried in the sun and pounded in a mortar, then boiled in water, either by itself or with the leaves of some aromatic herb, and, when cooked, moulded into

small balls of a dirty white color, which are always seen in market, and are hawked about the streets in wooden trays or small baskets covered with leaves, and borne on the heads of slovenly boys and girls, who cry it in most dolorous tones. Over 115,000 bushels of this root are annually produced and consumed in the colony.

Many vegetables have been introduced from abroad, and are found in market—as Lima beans, cucumbers, peas, lettuce, and radishes. The Lima bean produces many years from the same stalk, and is very tender and luscious; the most delicate lettuce is raised, but it does not seed, and requires, like most foreign vegetables, a continued replanting of imported seed. The eddoe, or tanyah, (*Colodium esculentum*), before referred to, is a native, but an improved variety has been introduced from abroad. It is a large leaved and bulbous rooted plant, the root only being eaten. It is highly nutritious, and when well cooked becomes dry and mealy as an Irish potato. Besides these are the native pumpkin, peas, beans, and other vegetables, in great variety. Rice is a common article of food, but very little is raised in the colony, it being mostly purchased of natives from up the rivers. A few thousand bushels of Indian corn are annually raised.

The indigenous fruits are, the banana, cocconut, orange, pomogranate, pawpaw, guava, lime, mammee apple, (*Mammea Africana*), pine apple, African plum, and many others less desirable. Several varieties have been brought from the West Indies, as the mango, plum, avocado, peach, sour sop, granadilla, (most likely indigenous) (fa  
mea ; ) v  
bread-ri

podilla (mam-  
on, rose apple,  
incisa.) bread  
and cherries;

most of these are, during their season, sold in market at reasonable prices, others more recently introduced are found only in private gardens.

Several kinds of herbs are sold, both as seasoning for food and use according to native customs for medicinal purposes, but their true value is not known, and it is certain that their virtues are frequently over estimated. Okra leaves, called by the natives "Karing-karing," are sold in small bundles for making a dish called palaver sauce—the same contains at times the wild locust seed or "St. John's bread," bell and bird peppers, besides fish and palm oil boiled together, it being a sauce to eat upon rice, cassada, or other vegetables. The dried leaf of the monkey bread, (*adansonia digitata*, or "baobab"—NATIVE,) is used in another dish, called "koos-koos," and an infusion of the same leaf when fresh is given in glyster for the cure of diarrhœa. A seed, much resembling the cardamom, is sold, also the flat seed of the nux vomica, which last is used for poisoning rats. A fruit, called by the natives "bubacombo," red, and about the size of a cherry, with a three-lobed kernel, and full of sweet juice, is given in cases of hydrocele. A certain kind of small rat is often exposed in market, after having been dried and smoked with the hair on, and is regarded as a specific in certain diseases. Castor oil beans and the physic nut—(*Jatropha purgans*)—(similar to the croton oil bean) are used, but too easily

procured to find sale in market. Bunches of small round sticks, of a very soft but tenacious fibre, are sold there, for cleaning the teeth, a more essential article than brushes in civilized communities, as the Africans ever clean their teeth after eating.

not seen, at Sierra Leone, what is called the "Gooseberry," represented to me by a botanist as being similar, if not the same, as the "Cape Gooseberry," which is not a native of the Cape of Good Hope, but supposed to have been taken there from Australia. The "Tea Grape," or *cocecolaba uvifera*, grows wild. Among the unclassified native fruits is a "Sugar Apple," the small round fruit of a vine found near the beach at Cape Sierra Leone and at Matacong, probably in many other places,—it tastes much like the apricot. There is also a more common vine, with a small flower and fruit much like vanilla. There are several "Jack fruit" trees in gardens at Freetown, similar to the "*Artocarpus Integrifolius*," but I have not seen them. The "Tumeric," a small shrub, the root of which is used for a yellow dye, is common, and is exported to France. The Camphor Tree, (*Laurus Camphora*), is found in the neighborhood of Freetown. A variety of aloes is common, but no attempt has yet been made to introduce it as an article of commerce, its qualities not having been tested. There is much in the vicinity of Sierra Leone to excite botanical inquiry and research, as nearly all medicinal plants found in tropical climates have here a representative, in some variety that would be more or less useful.

The fishmongers are not provided with a market-house, but expose their fish early in the morning along the sides of a path, near by the vegetable market, leading down a steep hill to the river side. Very few fish are offered here, as regular customers are generally served at their dwellings. Nearly two thousand colonists earn their livelihood. They often go far out in canoes and boats, and a variety of fish are caught,

such as the barracouta, crocus, cavalla, flounder, grouper, green-gar, mallet, mackerel, rock cod, snapper, soles, shrimps, crawfish, and several others. The more common are the red snappers, a flat fish, from four to ten inches in length. The mackerel are not unlike ours in appearance.

At the foot of the fish market hill is a reservoir, which supplies the shipping and half the town with water,—consequently there is a continued rush of boys and girls along the only pathway, with buckets, "country pots," or tubs, upon their heads. The water, which is soft and sweet, is brought in iron pipes from the hill, back of the town, and a regular and sufficient supply is furnished at all seasons. The reservoir holds many thousand gallons, and is built of brick, well covered on the inside with cement.—Near it are usually several lots of wood for sale, at three and a half dollars per cord, and during market hours a number of females are seen clustered around jugs and pots of palm wine: this is generally drawn from the felled palm tree, (*oil palm, or Elais Guineensis,*) by boring a hole at one end after making a slow fire at the other; but sometimes it is tapped just below the crown of the tree while standing—thus saving it. This is a very troublesome method, owing to the difficulty attending the climbing of trees whose trunks are covered with rugged and sharp remnants of leaves, and yet destitute of branches to assist the climber; moreover, the natives are fond of the "cabbage" which grows at the top of the tree, and can only be procured at the cost of its vitality. When first drawn, the wine is sweet, cool and pleasant, besides being healthful, having a clear and beautiful foam upon its surface, but after keeping from twelve to twenty-four hours it

undergoes an acidulous fermentation, and is then not unlike poor hard cider, producing a low grade of intoxication. The natives along the entire coast are very fond of it, and generally prefer it when a day old.

The Custom-house, situated near the market, is a two-story stone edifice, and is occupied by both the custom and police officers. The collector of the port is a colored man, a native of the West Indies, with a salary of five hundred pounds, or nearly twenty-five hundred dollars, per annum. He has a deputy and three clerks, all colored men. Besides these, are the harbor master and storekeeper, with their assistants. Tonnage, lighthouse, pilotage and harbor dues, are levied upon all vessels arriving in port, unless it be those owned by residents in the British possessions on the Western Coast of Africa, and employed in the coasting trade; in which case, they pay these dues but once a year. Specific duties are charged on goods entered for sale within the colony. Whiskey and other spirits, the use of which is discouraged by Government, are subject to two shillings per gallon duty, and ale or beer in casks sixpence per gallon. Articles landed for exportation, are warehoused by Government, and exempt from duty on bonded security being given. The imports are, salt beef and pork, fish, flour, bread, and sugars; soap, leaf tobacco, powder, spirits, English dry goods, lumber, and other building materials, muskets, brass and iron ware, wearing apparel, and housekeeping articles.—The chief exports are, arrowroot, benis seed, camwood, ginger, ground-nuts, gum copal, gold, palm oil, timber, hides, and palm nut kernels, beeswax, ground-nut cake, ivory, Cayenne pepper, and a very trifling amount of coffee. The coasting

trade of the colony is carried on by resident Europeans, with foreign capital, and by colonists, who from small beginnings have, by industry and thrift, accumulated moderate fortunes. It extends along the coast to Shebro, Banana and Plantain islands, up the Shebro, Nunez, Mellacorra, and other neighboring rivers, to Isles de Loss at the windward, and even to Lagos at the leeward; several vessels being owned by Aku merchants, who are engaged in trade between Sierra Leone and Lagos, the port at which they were originally shipped as slaves. One "Johnson," a recaptive, from Yoruba, now resides in Freetown, and owns the Harriet, a vessel of a hundred and forty tons, and another of over one hundred tons, the former being in the Lagos trade. The "Nancy," one hundred and fifty-nine tons, belongs to J. S. George, a native of Lagos; while over two-thirds of the registered tonnage of the colony belongs to colored men, either creoles or captives. Most of the colonial craft are small cutters, suitable for a peddling trade, and are employed to collect rice, ground-nuts, or hides, from factories up the rivers and trading places along the coast. English ships ascend the Sierra Leone, Mellacorra, Scarcies, and other rivers, for the teak or African oak, classified as the *Oldfieldia Africana*, and called by the natives "Co-Tartosa." It is chiefly used in ship-building. Nearly all the white men on these ships suffer from African fever in its most severe form, and whole crews have died before the vessels could be loaded. On the Sierra Leone river, the first depot is twenty miles from Freetown; while about fifty miles further is the mouth of a stream down which much timber is now floated, frequently for a distance of sixty miles before reaching the Sierra Leone river.

The Timanee natives are generally employed as wood-cutters:—one of them, on becoming a contractor for his gang, travels until he finds a good growth of timber; he then bargains with the king of the country for permission to cut a specified number of logs, and returning to Freetown, reports himself to a merchant, (perhaps the same who has before employed him;) if a reliable man, he receives an advance sometimes, though rarely, as high as six hundred pounds in merchandize, and at once goes again to the timber country, and hires some of its inhabitants, generally relatives of the king, to assist his party in cutting and trimming the timber. After this is done, other trees, of a different kind, are felled to serve as rollers—these are well covered with mud, and otherwise made so slippery that the teak is often rolled for miles upon them with great ease and rapidity. At the expiration of six or nine months, the contractor again makes his appearance at Freetown, and reports progress. A clerk is sent to examine and mark the timber; if worth eight hundred pounds, he receives a bonus of one hundred, and is again induced to try his hand. Timber so obtained passes through or is floated by the lands of many petty kings, each of whom exacts a stipend, and the one in whose district it is cut feels himself entitled to a bonus of double the amount received by all of his neighbors. As the business is now extending so far inland, this and other like customs render it less profitable than formerly, and but few are now engaged in it. In 1851 the exports were 6,075 "loads," valued at £22,298, but in 1856 the trade had fallen off so much that only 256 loads, valued at £9 841, were exported from Sierra Leone river; but a much larger quantity was shipped from Sherbro and elsewhere, and

not cleared at the colonial custom-house. From ten to twenty thousand loads are annually shipped from Sierra Leone and its neighborhood.

Ground-nuts are of spontaneous growth in Western Africa, but the exportation of them does not seem to have become extensive until within the last twenty years. So far as I could ascertain, the first few hundred bushels were shipped from the Gambia, and the exporter of them, a French trader, was thought by his rivals to be making a doubtful experiment, especially when he offered to purchase ten thousand bushels for his next cargo, if the natives could be induced to raise them. Since then the increase of trade in them has been so great that during the year 1857, eight hundred thousand bushels were exported from Sierra Leone, River Nunez, and intermediate trading places, in addition to a large quantity from the Gambia. Nearly all were sent to France, where an unctuous oil is expressed from them, which is used for burning and manufacturing purposes, and also in combination with olive oil, which it much resembles. The export from Freetown for 1856 was two hundred and twenty-three thousand bushels; these were brought into the colony by natives or purchased in the neighborhood by merchants, and transhipped in Freetown harbor. Only eighty bushels are reported as sent to England.

I know of no statistics showing conclusively the quantity of ground-nuts yearly raised by the natives, but the increase of this trade between the colony and the surrounding native tribes, is plainly indicated by the difference in exports from year to year, and especially between 1851 and 1856. The custom-house returns of 1851 show a total export of 81,063 bushels, which is 141,992 bushels less than that of 1856.

Hides are purchased up the rivers or brought to Freetown from the interior by natives, who frequently travel in companies, and file into town, each man with a bundle of hides upon his head. Many uncured hides are brought in, but the greater number are dried by the natives. None were shipped to England in 1856, but the following to the United States: 836,328 lbs. of dried hides, and 76,877 lbs. salted, the total value of which, as per then current rates in Freetown, was £29,150, sterling. In addition, there were shipped to Gambia and other British possessions in West Africa, 39,600 lbs. of dry hides; many more were shipped direct from Bissou, Nunez, and other rivers, of which there is no showing in any custom-house returns. The hides differ somewhat in quality, each being recognized in our markets by the locality from which they are brought.

A limited quantity of palm oil is shipped from Freetown; the exports for 1856 being 3,300,000 lbs.—a little over one-third the amount imported into the United States that year from the entire western coast of Africa, which was about 9,000,000 of pounds,—while the total amount imported into Great Britain from the entire west coast, was over 80,000,000 pounds. The trade in "banga," or palm nut kernels, has recently become a profitable one to the French. The oil extracted from this kernel was early mentioned by African travellers. A Portuguese, who voyaged to Senegal in the year 1455, said, "They make use of a certain oil in their victuals, though I could not tell whence they drew it, which possesses a three-fold property—that of smelling like violets, of tasting like oil of olives, and of tinging victuals like saffron, with a color still finer." De Winterbottom, who quoted the

above in 1802, also found this oil in use among the natives of Sierra Leone, but failed to perceive the violet smell, which in fact it has not; it has, however, the olive taste, but congeals too easily to use instead of that oil. The palm oil of commerce is obtained from the pulp of the ripe fruit, which is either boiled or roasted; then thrown into water, rubbed from the nut or kernel, and the floating oil skimmed off. The natives have never made the nut oil in great quantities, the process being too troublesome; one bushel of the kernel scarcely yielding them a gallon of oil, but I believe in France a greater proportion is obtained by strong pressure. Until recently the kernels were generally thrown away, now wherever this trade has been opened, native children are employed in great numbers to collect them and to crack the shells with stones. The clean kernel is sold by the croo, or half bushel measure. The shipments from Freetown for 1856 were, to France, 82,028 bushels, and to England only 54 bushels, valued at 4s.5d. per bushel. A large coastwise trade in this article is also carried on.

The camwood tree is found mostly in the interior. Its trunk is large and crooked, like the Brazil-wood. When first cut it is of a pale color, but becomes a deep red upon long exposure to the air. It admits of a very fine polish, but is too knotty and hard for mechanical purposes, and is only used as a dye-wood and for setting the colors in fine black cloths. It sinks in water, and its quality is determined by its density. The natives cut it into small billets, the largest being four feet long by sixteen inches thick, but more frequently it is not over half that size, as it has all to be carried on the backs or heads of natives to the place of exportation. The export from Freetown in 1851, as per custom-house

returns, was 247 tons; in 1856, 310 tons, valued at from sixteen to twenty pounds per ton. There has been a great falling off in this trade, owing to a limited demand. Four hundred tons of dried root ginger was exported in 1856, all of which was raised by the colonists, and sold to merchants in Freetown. In 1851, a larger quantity was shipped, but the article is not now so greatly in demand. From twenty to twenty-five tons of arrowroot are annually exported, and about five tons consumed in the colony. It is hoped that the good quality of the article now prepared may raise the value of it in England, where it is greatly depreciated in consequence of alleged adulterations of cassava. This is occasionally practiced now, but the great obstacle to a perfect article formerly was no doubt the ignorance of the colonists and recaptives of the method of preparing it. Even the best root (*Maranta arundinacea*,) requires the exercise of great care in cutting off the entire cuticle, and in frequent washings of the grated root; even specks of dirt in the water used are likely to affect the quality of the starch: moreover, it is probable that the maroons from Jamaica introduced the *Canabis Indica*, which like that found in the East Indies, has a yellow tinge when well prepared. The machinery requisite for manufacturing it to advantage, as in St. Vincent, is not found in the colony, but might soon be introduced if found advantageous to do so. I think the best root could be raised and prepared cheaper than any adulterating substitute, even cassava. The export of gum copal for 1856 was 27,827 lbs. to England, and 49,754 lbs. to the United States. The African tree has not been classified, but its product is similar to the East Indian, (*Eleocarpus Copalifer*,) both being called "African."



"Varnish made from African copal alone possesses the most elasticity and transparency."\* It is used for fine paintings, also in cabinet and coach varnish. Five different kinds of resin have been extracted from it, but none of them have been applied to any use in the arts. Seventeen thousand nine hundred bushels of benis seed were exported the same year, all to France, where an unctuous oil (*guilandina mohringa*) is expressed from it. Over 1800 ounces of native gold was exported, valued in Sierra Leone at 77s. per ounce. It is brought by the natives from the mines of Bambouk, Bolia, and others more or less distant.

The following condensed statement, furnished me by the Colonial Secretary, shows the total imports and exports, as per custom-house returns, for 1856, (those for 1857 not being closed at the time of my visit:)

| Countries.      | Imports from.  | Exports thereto. |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| United Kingdom, | £122,800.14. 6 | £37,208. 6. 7    |
| Gambia,         | 482.17. 4      | 6,254. 1.        |
| (Foreign.)      |                |                  |
| France,         | 8,528. 9. 5    | 57,757.12. 6     |
| Teneriffe       | 135. 3. 4      | 1.15.            |
| Madeira,        | 248. 1. 9      | 10.19. 6         |
| Spain,          | 38.18. 8       |                  |
| Wind'd Coast,   | 4,066. 9. 7    | 14,778. 4. 8     |
| Leeward "       | 680.19. 1      | 12,245.15.10     |
| America,U.S.    | 15,926. 9. 3   | 52,127.19. 1     |
| (Sterling)      | £152,907. 5.11 | 180,384.14. 2    |

A report of the "Mercantile Association" of the city of Freetown, dated February 5, 1858, and directed to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, H. M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, says:—"The exports from the colony at present are above £180,000, as shown by the custom returns. The real exports are much greater, amounting to nearly £300,000 per annum. Treasury bills, gold, and cargoes of oil seeds, and timber,

which are not reported in the customs, would about make up the balance." Some of the cargoes referred to in this report were purchased beyond the colonial jurisdiction, and the articles bartered for them not subject to a colonial duty, but they were mostly purchased by consignees and merchants who were residents of Freetown. The official statement, however, shows a gratifying excess of exports, without including Government, navy, mission, and other bills, which can hardly be estimated at less than sixty thousand pounds. This was not the case in 1851, in which year the imports exceeded the exports by over twenty-three thousand pounds, the latter being less than eighty-four thousand. In the same year the civil expenses were twenty-eight thousand pounds, over eight thousand of which were paid from the British exchequer. Since then the salaries of a few officers have been reduced; and additional taxes levied upon the people, in order that the colonial revenue of 1857 might meet all civil expenses except the salary of the Governor, (£2,000.) The amount received in 1857, from taxation on houses and other property, was £4,000, collected by the sheriff. License and other dues paid in at the Colonial Secretary's office, also £4,000, making £8,000, against £3,600 in 1851.

The military expenditure, however, is not likely to be met for some years by the colonial revenue, unless great changes are made. The entire expense, including ordnance, barracks and medical staff, being a little over twenty thousand pounds per annum, and that too for a force of less than two hundred and twenty black soldiers, and from six to ten commissioned European officers, all belonging to the first, second, or third, West India regiments, none

others being sent to Africa. The natives who enlist are liberated slaves, many of whom make good soldiers. The barracks, on Tower Hill, back of the Government House, are spacious, and the location is a healthy one. Although expensive, the military is not an adequate protection to the colony, but the harbor of Freetown has always been the principal rendezvous for the English squadron, the mere presence of which has frequently overawed unfriendly chiefs; yet cases have occurred, even

recently, which rendered it necessary to call the marine into active service; and for future protection, the Council, in February, 1858, voted to re-organize the colonial militia, which had been virtually disbanded for many years. This measure, if properly carried out, will enable the colony to protect itself at all times, as it numbers about seventeen thousand men and youth able to bear arms.

[To be continued.]

#### Latest from Liberia.

ADVICES are received by the schooner "May Atwell," of Baltimore, from Liberia, up to the 16th of May. We give extracts from several letters.

FROM PRESIDENT BENSON.

MONROVIA, *May 26, 1859.*

The Liberia Herald will give you all the principal news: I have directed numbers to be as regularly sent as opportunity will allow, and sent to your office.

The election is over, as you have no doubt learned. I had hoped to retire to private life after this year, but my fellow citizens have (I may say) unanimously claimed my services for another term, and I feel it not an easy matter to take a course contrary to the unanimously expressed wishes of one's fellow citizens.

Our farming interest is very encouraging indeed; our people are working in good earnest. They have exported more of Americo-Liberian labor products to Europe and America within the last six months, than have ever been altogether during the entire forty years of Liberia's past history.

We have peace and quietude;—

productive industry is rapidly on the increase,—so that we feel much encouraged.

VISIT TO CAREYSBURG.

By EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

MONROVIA, *April 6, 1859.*

Rev. Wm. McLain,

*Dear Sir:*—I have, at length, been able to indulge the wish I expressed to you, some time since, of visiting Careysburg. At the invitation of the Rev. John Seys,—who was charged with the duty of delivering to the chiefs Zodah Queah and Gayizan, two silver medals voted them by the American Colonization Society, as a token of their appreciation of the fidelity and services of these chiefs in the establishment of the settlement,—we set out from this place, by river conveyance, in the fine barge "McGill Brothers," at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d ultimo,—General Lewis, Secretary of State, and the Rev. E. T. Williams, and three ladies, being of the party,—and in good time reached Capt. Reed Cooper's, Upper Louisiana. Here, the progress of our journey was interrupted by the illness of Mr. Seys, who, laboring under the effects of a severe attack of fever, availed himself of the kind-

ness of Mrs. Cooper, in the tender of a comfortable bed, where he remained, restless enough, during the afternoon and night. Some of us, however, improved the time in visiting several sugar farms, especially the Coopers' and that of Mr. W. S. Anderson, which we found in good and encouraging condition; and, from reliable information, the same may be said of other farms in the neighborhood, which we had not an opportunity of visiting. But the gentlemen above named have facilities at hand—steam sugar mills—for manufacturing their crops, which place them greatly in advance of their neighbors. And I may add here, that we are, one and all, under very many and lasting obligations to H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., and other Christian philanthropists of New York, for the impetus recently given to the sugar interests of Liberia. With the aid of two steam sugar mills, supplied by their benevolence, the practicability of successfully and profitably producing sugar in Liberia is now placed beyond doubt. At the present time several farmers are preparing to go earnestly and heartily into the culture of canes; and it is confidently expected, the ensuing year will produce a supply of sugar, in quantity and quality, that will reflect much credit on the enterprise and industry of our people, as well as place a few extra dimes into the pockets of those to whose exertions it will be mainly due. But to return to our journey.

Bright and early on the morning of the 23d, we were all assembled at the depot, Augustus Washington's,—and here again we found encouraging evidences of agricultural enterprise. On reaching the landing-place, a large boat, filled with superb canes, was starting for Anderson's mill; and in the field, Mr. Washington had employed a num-

ber of hands, some cutting, some planting, and others carrying canes to the landing.

Mr. J. H. Paxton, having been previously notified by Mr. Seys of our proposed visit, was in attendance at the depot with some fifteen or twenty stout men, as baggage carriers, and three or four slung hammocks for such of the party as might choose that mode of traveling. Everything thus prepared, we were soon on the road—or rather path, for as yet it is nothing more than a "native path," obstructed by stumps, snags, and as crooked as needs be, notwithstanding Mr. Paxton's abandonment of the "old path" for one more direct. However, some amends for a bad road were found in agreeable company, good cheer, and a beautiful country, through which we passed; intersected here and there by limpid streams of pure, cool water, refreshing to man and beast, though we had neither horse, mule, ox, nor ass, to enjoy with us this gift of nature. The natives, whose villages we traversed, were most kind and obliging; Zedah Queah manifested his delight at our visit to his town by repeated embraces, and a bountiful supply of "dumb-bay" and "wheaney soup,"—whether of monkey, boa constrictor, or what not, no one presumed to inquire,—sufficient that some of us thought we could discover traces of chicken, and all set-to with a hearty good will, seeming not only to relish, but to do justice to King Zedah's hospitality.

Hence, about five miles, at 2 p. m.—As we emerged from the deep forest, and opened the settlement of Careysburg, capping the mountain, and extending along its slopes on either side—the command, "present arms," issuing from an abrupt turn of the road, which partially concealed the party from view, fell on our

ears, and a moment afterwards Mr. Seys was received by a company of armed men, drawn up in line at the base of the mount; and by them, after the discharge of a volley of musketry, was escorted, amidst the greetings of the villagers, men, women and children, along a finely graded avenue, of easy ascent, leading to the Society's buildings on the summit. Here, after a *feu de joie* by the soldiery—a hearty welcome, by abundant shaking of hands—and the renewal of old acquaintances, the whole separated; the citizens to their neat habitations, and Mr. Seys and his party to comfortable quarters, considerably provided for their accommodation.

Upon the whole, Mr. Seys' reception was most cordial, and doubtless no less gratifying to him, as founder of a settlement of the highest promise. All, all seemed delighted to see him; and I would say, worried him not a little—for he was not well—recounting events, great and small, which transpired during, or had taken place subsequent to, his sojourn among them. All of which, however, he endured with becoming patience and seeming interest.

What with a public dinner, given in honor of Mr. Seys' visit—an address by him to the inhabitants, assembled in front of the Receptacle,—the ceremony of presenting Zedah's medal, (Gayizon, for some cause, failed to appear,)—religious services a part of each day, conducted by Mr. Seys, or the Rev. Mr. Williams—and what with visiting among the people, the time of our sojourn passed very agreeably indeed. Every thing about the settlement bears unmistakable marks of thriftiness. The people appear remarkably healthy, contented and happy. And much credit is due to them for the extensive improvements they have made, and the

many comforts they have surrounded with in so short a time. Several of the emigrants, by the Stevens, in December last, are living in their own comfortable log houses,—there is no scarcity of building material.—and one, a Mr. Peacher, from South Carolina, an industrious, enterprising man, has his lot—a heavy forest when he arrived—cleared and planted with various kinds of garden seeds, which, at the time of our visit, were just peering above ground. He has enjoyed uninterrupted good health: but, notwithstanding the comparative salubrity of the place, if, with the exposure he has not been too careful to avoid, he escapes a severe attack of fever, I shall be agreeably disappointed. I hope I may be, for I consider him a valuable acquisition to the settlement.

Mr. Seys was unquestionably happy in his selection of this site for a township. It is romantically beautiful. Fancy a range of mountains,—or perhaps, more properly, high hills,—forming a circle of twenty-five or thirty miles diameter; and in the centre a solitary mountain, covering an area of two and a half or three miles, overlooking the intervening country—gradually undulating, and rising in appearance, as it recedes, to an immense amphitheatre,—and you can form some idea of the character of the country. On this mountain is situated Careysburg; possessing, not only the grand and imposing prospect to which I have adverted, but also the advantages of health—an important consideration—fine timber, pure water in abundance, and a soil, I venture to assert, equal in productiveness to the very best of your western lands.

The rumor which maintained, some eight or ten months ago, of the existence of a large swamp in near proximity to the settlement, I

am glad to say is without foundation. On strict inquiry, and such examination as I was enabled to make, I satisfied myself that the whole country, for miles away, presents a surface of first-rate tillable land; not a swamp of any importance in the neighborhood—indeed, no place too low or wet for agricultural purposes; excepting a single spot covering an area of about eighty by a hundred yards—which, it appears, is overflowed two or three months of the year, during the rainy season. And this, the resident physician affirms, does not, in any degree, effect the health of the settlement; which seems evident, also, from the remarkably good health of the settlers, every where observable. But if it were found to be deleterious, there would be no difficulty in draining it into a brook near at hand.

In regard to the supervision or management of general affairs at Careysburg, there seems to have been, from beginning to the present, a faithful discharge of duty by all who have been honored with the confidence of either the Government or the Society. The comforts of new emigrants have been carefully attended to; and their accommodations, at the present time, are commodious and ample. And I know of but a single requisite to place Careysburg, in a few years, among the first of Liberian settlements—and that is, a *good road*, from some point on the St. Paul's river. This is now in contemplation, both by Government and Mr. Dennis; and I could hope that between them the hearts of the enterprising citizens of Careysburg will soon be made glad by reason of the completion of a work so essential to their convenience and progress.

The distance from the depot, Mr. Washington's, to Careysburg, has been variously stated at from fifteen

to twenty-five miles. The path over which we travelled, commonly called "Paxton's Road," I judge to be about fifteen miles, not more; and this might easily be reduced to eleven or twelve miles, through a section of country well adapted to the construction of a good road. A new road has recently been surveyed, to a point some distance below Washington's, on the river, said to be not more than ten miles from the settlement; but from a description of the ground over which it must pass—broken by precipitous hills and deep ravines—the estimated cost so far exceeds the appropriation that the project of a road there, I believe, is abandoned; and the present route fixed on as the place to commence operations.

Having already extended this letter, far beyond the limits I fixed for myself in setting out, I will not attempt to lead you further with any account of the time and manner of our return to Monrovia:—suffice it to say, we all reached our homes in good health and fine spirits; perfectly delighted with our visit, in general, and with Careysburg and its hospitable citizens in particular.

—  
May 13, 1859.

I was disappointed in the opportunity by which I expected to send the above, at the time it was written. Since then, two or three accounts (from as many sources) of the said visit to Careysburg, have appeared in our newspapers; and I have been hesitating whether or not I should send it now. However, as it is written, I have concluded to do so; the newspaper accounts notwithstanding. And the only apology I have to offer, sir, for thus taxing you, seemingly to no purpose, is, my promise to give you, after having visited Careysburg, my impression in regard to the settlement, its location, healthfulness, &c.

The Society's Agent, Hon. H. W. DENNIS, writes under date of Monrovia, May 14, 1859, that owing to some disturbance which had occurred during his absence, on a visit to Careysburg, some difficulties had been caused by the recaptured Africans in the Receptacle, which induced him (with the advice of President Benson and the Rev. John Seys) to distribute them among respectable families, leaving but a few, still afflicted with general or local diseases, to the care of the physician in their first home. Those thus scattered among the respectable people of Monrovia are sent regularly to school at the Receptacle, and those who have any of these recaptives on the St. Paul's river, either send them to the schools in their neighborhood or teach them in their own families. There have been three deaths among them since I last wrote you. I am pleased to say that they are all (except the afflicted one's at the Receptacle) doing well and improving in civilization. Those at other points, I learn from the several agents, are also well. One death has occurred among those sent to Sinou. The schools established for their benefit are in successful operation.

As to the emigrants at Clay-Ashland and at Careysburg, they are doing pretty well. You have no doubt learned before this of the death of Mr. Enoch Lewis and his wife. His death is much regretted by his company, as well as by all who had become acquainted with him. He was an enterprising and intelligent man, and would, had he lived, been one of our most valuable citizens. Unfortunately, he was one of that class of persons who think they know best about every thing, and in many instances acted very

imprudently. His death is attributed to his imprudence. His wife, at the time, was very feeble, and under this renewed affliction died two days after. There have been two deaths at Careysburg, neither of them, it is said, of African fever. I have requested the doctor at the place to report to you their cases, and of the health of the company generally.

Careysburg continues to be all that is desirable for settling new people.

As to the road to Careysburg, I have nothing just now very encouraging to write. The Legislature passed a bill and appropriated \$1,000 for the construction of it. The President is very anxious to have the work commenced, and after informing him of what I had done, he is pleased to have my assistance in the matter, and to have all the creeks and swamps minutely measured and described. It has been found that the best and shortest route is from White Plains. As soon as the route is fully described, the work will be given out under contract to the lowest bidders. I have promised his Excellency to advance, from time to time as the work progresses, such amounts from your appropriation for this road (knowing your anxiety to have it made) as may be necessary, with the understanding, that when your appropriation runs out the Government shall vigorously prosecute the completion of it, from its own funds, without delay. In making the appropriation, the Legislature had in view the \$1,000 appropriated by the Society; this, added to theirs, it was thought, would be sufficient to make the road.

President Benson has been again elected to the Presidency, and Mr. Warner is elected to the Vice Presidency.

STILL LATER.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN SKYS.

MONROVIA, June 1, 1859.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Cor. Sec. A. C. S.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—It affords me pleasure to have an opportunity of again writing to you, and giving you information from this deeply interesting country. I regret that I cannot say we are enjoying a time of general health, inasmuch as the small-pox has been and is yet among us, and caused no small degree of panic in the community. There have been *twenty cases*, only *three deaths*, and we are hoping that it is on the decline.

We have had a season of religious prosperity, which has been very refreshing—some eighty-five or ninety persons, chiefly young, having made profession of faith in Christ, and united with the various branches of His Church in this place. Among these are some young men of promise, who we hope will be useful in a future day.

I have had the pleasure of visiting Careysburg since I wrote to you. The healthfulness of the place, the thrift and contentedness of the people, and the improvements which have been made, all gave me great pleasure. You will see, in the three different papers published here, the views of the gentlemen who accompanied me in my visit, respecting the settlement. The road is now the thing most needed. A thousand dollars have been appropriated by the Legislature towards it, com-

missioners appointed, the ground surveyed, and it is to be hoped this long delayed work will now go on.

The liberated Africans are doing well. Not a death has occurred since my arrival. Those who were retained in this county, have been mostly apportioned out to different families, all reliable persons, some in Monrovia, and some living on farms up the St. Paul's river; and so far as I know, they are all well taken care of, and are improving.

It is my opinion that the prospects of this country, in some prominent points of view, were never greater than they are now. Agriculture is becoming the general theme and pursuit. Even professional men are having their long-neglected lands up the various rivers, cultivated, cottages erected, and with their families spend a portion of the hottest season in these pleasant rural districts. Farmers, especially, are doing well, especially those who cultivate the sugar cane. And you may form an idea of the productiveness of the soil, and its adaptation to that plant, when you learn that a farmer lately realized, from canes produced by *one acre, twenty five hundred weight of sugar, and three hundred gallons of molasses.*

We are all undergoing some apprehension respecting the *Palmas*. *Seventy days* out to-day from Baltimore, and no intelligence whatever of her. We shall soon expect to see the *Stevens* again. I shall be happy to hear from you at any time.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

## Connecticut State Colonization Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Connecticut State Colonization Society, at the lecture room of the Centre Church, last evening, was thinly attended, owing to the very bad state

of the weather. In consequence of the extremely crowded state of our columns, we cannot give anything more than the merest abstract of the proceedings.

The meeting was called to order by Chief Justice Williams, and opened by prayer from Rev. Dr. Hawes.

A committee on nominations having been appointed by the chair, reported the following gentlemen as officers for the year ensuing: *President*, Benjamin Silliman; *Vice Presidents*, Rt. Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, D. D., Hon. O. S. Seymour, Hon. Thomas S. Williams, Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Hon. Ralph I. Ingersol, Hon. J. H. Brockway, Hon. Ebenezer Jackson, Hon. Thos. Butler, James Brewster, Esq., Warren Atwood, Esq.; *Secretary*, H. Huntington, Esq.; *Treasurer*, Chas. Seymour, Esq.; *Board of Managers*, Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., Rev. W. Turner, James B. Hosmer, Seth Terry, Austin Dunham, Frederick Crosswell, Wm. S. Charnley, Henry White, Ebenezer Flower, Calvin Day, H. H. Barbour, Cyprian Wilcox, Timothy Bishop, Esqrs.

Rev. Mr. Orcutt, one of the Secretaries of the National Society, addressed the meeting. He gave a brief but concise and clear history of the Society since its organization. In the course of his remarks, he paid a just tribute to the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, who had ever stood by the cause in the darkest hours. In 1847 the Colony became an independent and free government, like our own, with some exceptions, where it surpasses ours. The slave trade has been entirely suppressed on 1,200 miles of the coast, by the efforts of the Colonization Society. The efforts of the Society are also rewarded by the elevation of the religious, moral and intellectual standard of the colored

race. He read extracts from a letter written by Judge James, of Liberia, in which the blessings of a home in that country are strongly dwelt upon. Liberia affords a home to recaptured Africans. It also opens the door to emancipation in States where the laws forbid it, otherwise.

C. M. Waring, Esq., a merchant of Liberia, came forward to answer any questions that might be asked him. He was born in Monrovia, twenty-six years ago, received a good common school English education, had been clerk in a German house till a few years since, when he went into business on his own account with a white gentleman residing in Boston. He appeared to be a very intelligent, well-educated and gentlemanly man. Of the moral and religious character of the people of Liberia, he spoke very favorably. Petty larceny is common, but not so much so as formerly. Within the past five years the attention of the people has been turned more particularly to agriculture—which is being prosecuted with success. The exportations are principally palm oil, ivory, sugar, molasses and coffee. He answered a number of questions from persons (colored and otherwise) in the audience. The qualifications of a voter there are, twenty-one years of age and five acres of land held in fee simple. In his various answers this gentleman gave a very favorable account of affairs in the distant Republic, and one that must have been cheering to its well wishers in the audience. At the close of his remarks the meeting broke up.

[From the Concord Journal.]

#### New Hampshire Colonization Society.

**Messrs. Editors:**—A meeting of the friends of African Colonization was held in this place on Wed-

nesday evening, the 1st inst., at the South Church.

An able and impressive address



was made by Rev. John Orcutt, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, answering the oft-repeated question, "What has Liberia done?"

Mr. C. G. Waring, a native Liberian, and brother-in-law of Ex-President Roberts, was present, and gave very interesting information respecting the present condition of Liberia. His answers to the numerous questions propounded to him were prompt, intelligent and gratifying to the friends of the new Republic. He had just arrived in Boston with a cargo of sugar, molasses, coffee, &c., and he expects to return in a few weeks.

Rev. F. Butler, Agent of the American Colonization Society for northern New England, spoke briefly of the favorable auspices of the cause in New Hampshire.

At the close of the meeting, a committee consisting of Rev. John Adams, A. Fletcher, Esq., and Rev. H. E. Sawyer, was appointed to nominate officers of the New Hampshire Colonization Society. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., *President*.

*Vice Presidents*, Gideon L. Soule, LL. D., Rockingham Co.; Hon. Wm. Hale, Strafford Co.; Rev. John K. Young, Belknap Co.; Hon. Joel Eastman, Carroll Co.; Hon. N. G. Upham, Merrimack Co.; Isaac Spalding, Esq., Hillsborough Co.; Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D. D., Cheshire Co.; Simeon Ide, Esq., Sullivan Co.; Rev. Prof. D. J. Noyes, D. D., Grafton Co.; Hon. John H. White, Coos Co. L. D. Stevens, Esq., *Secretary*.

J. C. A. Wingate, Esq., *Treasurer*.

*Managers*, Joseph B. Walker, Esq. Rev. Prof. Patten, Rev. C. W. Flanders, Rev. H. E. Parker, Horace Webster, Esq., Onslow Stearns, Esq. Rev. E. E. Cummings, D. D.

We rejoice in the evidences which this meeting affords of an increasing interest among the people of this State, in the great enterprise which has engaged the hearts and hands of so many philanthropic men in our land.

Yours truly,

N.

### Intelligence.

#### MR. LATROBE'S DISCOURSE.

The friends of the Society have been long anticipating the pleasure, which our present number will afford, in offering to their perusal the able, highly finished, and eloquent oration of the honored President of the American Colonization Society, at its last Annual Meeting. The universal favor, and even admiration, which attended its first delivery, has since suffered no abatement on the several occasions of its repetition, before large audiences in several of our principal cities.

#### THE ASHMUN INSTITUTE.

We shall notice with great pleasure in our next number, the appeal of the Rev.

John Pym Carter, President of this Institute, for pecuniary aid. Three missionaries from this seminary sailed in the Stevens for Liberia; and others are preparing to follow them. We consider the success of this seminary as of the highest interest to this Society and to Africa.

#### EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

A very valuable donation of 1,500 volumes of *First and Second Readers*, for the Common Schools of Liberia, were sent out in the Bark Mendi—as a donation from H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., the ever-liberal benefactor of Colonization interests—to the care of President Benson.—*N. Y. Col. Journal*.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER AND 850 NEGROES.—Captain Kirch, of the brig Frances

Jane, from Mayaguez, and Captain Staples, of the schooner Mohawk, arrived at Baltimore from Ponce, P. R., report that a Spanish bark from the coast of Africa, with 850 negroes on board, while attempting to effect a landing, had gone ashore, about the 6th ult., on a reef on the east end of the island, and went to pieces, and it was reported that the captain of the slaver had committed suicide. The authorities immediately despatched a government steamer to her, but she had not returned at the time of the departure of the above vessels.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE PHELPS BEQUEST FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

The late Anson G. Phelps, senior, it will be remembered, made by his will, now in contest, a provision, which may be considered munificent in amount, towards the support of a college to be established in Liberia. A good deal of interest is felt and expressed to know the present position of the bequest, and the prospect as to whether it will be sustained or not. We are enabled to gratify the very natural curiosity on this point.

The provision in question of the will reads as follows: "Seventeenth.—It has been contemplated by the friends of African Colonization, to erect and found a college in Liberia, Africa, and it is understood that some incipient steps have been taken for that purpose by its friends in Boston, Massachusetts. Now, in case the enterprise, which I consider an important one, shall proceed, and one hundred thousand dollars shall be raised for that purpose in this country, then and in such case, I give to my executors the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be applied by them in such way as shall in their judgment best effect the object; and I wish my executors especially to have in view the establishment of a theological department in said college, to be under the supervision of the Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York."

The first argument upon the construction to be given to the will, took place at Special Term, before Judge Clerke. The decree thereon was entered January 19, 1857. The clause relating to the legacy in question was this: "Eleventh.—The conditional bequest of fifty thousand dollars in the seventeenth section of the said will to the executors of the testator, to aid in founding a college in Liberia, is a gift to a charitable use, and will be carried into effect, if within a reasonable time the condition should be complied with; and it is hereby referred to the said James Maurice, as sole

referee, to inquire whether said condition that \$100,000 shall be raised in this country for that object has been, or is likely within a reasonable time, and what time, to be complied with; and is directed to ascertain and report whether any and what steps have been taken for this purpose, whether anything and what has been accomplished, or is likely to be, in relation thereto, within a reasonable time; and he is directed to insert in the New York Commercial Advertiser, a notice in such form as may seem to him best adapted to the purpose, in order that all persons who take an interest in the object sought to be promoted by the said bequest last above mentioned, may be notified of this opportunity and avail themselves of it, if so disposed, to furnish all the information relative to the subject of which they may be possessed."

Before anything was, or could be done in the special reference thus provided for, appeal was taken to General Term from Judge Clerke's decree. The decision on that appeal was rendered, after argument, some months since, but the formal decree thereon has only just been entered. It provides thus as to the bequest of \$50,000 for education in Liberia: "Seventh.—The conditional bequest of fifty thousand dollars in the seventeenth section of the said will to the executors of the testator, to aid in founding a college in Liberia, is a charitable trust, of a nature so indefinite and uncertain that it cannot be legally enforced, and is, therefore, invalid and void."

From this extract it will be seen, that General Term regards the provision as void, simply upon the wording itself of the will. Should the Court of Appeals, to which appeal is already entered, sustain the judgment of General Term in this particular, the \$50,000 are lost to Colonization. Should, however, the view of Judge Clerke, at Special Term, find favor, then the matter goes to a Reference as he provided. But the final result cannot be known until the Court of last resort has heard and decided, which will not be perhaps for years.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

A NEGRO ACTING AS PASTOR FOR WHITE PEOPLE.—On Lynn Creek, Giles county, Tennessee, there is a Hardshell Baptist Church, supported by a number of wealthy communicants of that "persuasion," who for several years past have had for their regular pastor a negro man, black as the ace of spades, named George—known as "Bentley's Old George," and belonging to the estate of one Matthew Bentley, deceased. George is said to be a most ex-

cellent man and a good preacher. Some time ago, he had a noted public discussion, lasting four days, with a white preacher, on the subject of baptism, from which the white man is said to have come off (if any difference) "second-best." The Church wants to buy George, but he is unwilling

to be sold out of his master's family, and is withal a regular Southern pro-slavery parson. George is the "preacher in charge" of a large congregation, nearly all of whom are slaveholders, and who pay him a salary of \$600 or \$700 for his pastoral services.—*Tennessee Quind Munc.*

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1859.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |        |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--|
| <b>MAINE.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |        |  |
| By Rev. F. Butler:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |        |  |
| <i>Bucksport</i> —Rev. H. K. Craig, Dea. H. Darling, F. Spofford, Esq., \$3 each; Col. M. G. Buck, \$2, Col. John D. Swazey, S. B. Swazey, Esq., \$1 each.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 13 00  |  |
| <i>Belfast</i> —H. O. Alden, Esq., Jas. P. White, Esq., Gov. Wm. G. Crosby, Wm. H. Burrill, Esq., J. W. White, Esq., \$5 each; Hon. S. Williamson, \$3, L. A. Hazeltine, Esq., \$2,—\$30, to constitute Rev. Cazneau Palfrey, D. D., a life member....                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 30 00  |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 43 00  |  |
| <b>VERMONT.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |        |  |
| <i>North Hartland</i> —Collection in congregation, by Rev. F. Butler..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 5 00   |  |
| <b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |        |  |
| <i>Washington</i> —Miss Elizabeth Nailor.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1 00   |  |
| Miscellaneous.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 644 78 |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 645 78 |  |
| <b>OHIO.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |        |  |
| <i>Cedarville</i> —Cedarville Aux. Col. Society, by H. M. Nisbet, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 17 26  |  |
| <i>Brooklin</i> —By Rev. B. O. Plimpton: Joseph Stone, A. Ingham, G. Storrs, J. Wells, and L. S. Mills, each \$1; Others, 75 cents, and E. Fish, Esq., \$6.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 11 75  |  |
| <i>Cincinnati</i> —By Rev. E. G. Nicholson: N. G. Pendleton, and J. McCormick, \$20 each; J. Mc-Birney, L. Whiteman, and B. Storer, \$11 each; Sam'l Davis, jr., J. W. McAlpin, and A. H. McGuffey, \$5 each; Collection in 1st Presby. Church, \$24.69.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 109 69 |  |
| <i>Martinsburg</i> —By J. C. Stockton, Esq.: Uriah Reese, an. don'n, \$5; A. Barnes, \$2, Rev. J.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        |  |
| Wheeler, S. Cook, Rev. H. Hervey, Dea. H. Milder, and Isaac Bell, each \$1; Others, \$1; and <i>Dalton</i> —Rev. P. M. Sample, \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 14 00  |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 152 70 |  |
| <b>MICHIGAN.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |        |  |
| By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |        |  |
| <i>Birmingham</i> —Rev. S. N. Hill, \$2.50, Mrs. Carten, \$5. <i>Romeo</i> —\$10. <i>Northville</i> —D. H. Rowland, \$9, Joseph Chambers, \$10. <i>Detroit</i> —Jane B. Preston, \$10. <i>Flint</i> —Rev. B. M. Fay and Wife, \$10, M. L. M. Fay, \$5. <i>Saginaw</i> —John Moore, \$10, Mrs. Eliza Williams, \$5, G. W. Ballard, \$10, H. Geroun, \$5, Sophia Binder, and J. Gaylord, each \$5. <i>Lexington</i> —J. Waterby, and Wm. Nines, \$10 each..... | 121 50 |  |
| <b>FOR REPOSITORY.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |        |  |
| <b>MAINE.</b> — <i>Belfast</i> —By Rev. F. Butler: Col. John N. Swazey, and A. D. Darling, \$1 each, to July, '60.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2 00   |  |
| <b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b> — <i>Rindge</i> —Sam. L. Wilder, in full.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1 00   |  |
| <b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b> — <i>Sutton</i> —Wm. Terry, to Jan. '60.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1 00   |  |
| <b>CONNECTICUT.</b> — <i>Meriden</i> —Hon. Walter Booth, to June, '61....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1 00   |  |
| <b>VIRGINIA.</b> — <i>Pine View</i> —Miss M. J. Skinner, in full.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1 00   |  |
| <b>OHIO.</b> — <i>Martinsburg</i> —Uriah Reese, to Sept. '60.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1 00   |  |
| <b>INDIANA.</b> — <i>Perrysville</i> —John Ridgely, to 1 July, '60.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1 00   |  |
| Total Repository.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 8 00   |  |
| Donations.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 323 20 |  |
| Miscellaneous.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 644 78 |  |
| Aggregate Amount.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 975 98 |  |

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXXV.]

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[No. 9.

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## African Missions.

IN the Providence of God, when the missionary spirit slumbered, and apostolic men were not to be found, to bear the Divine Word to Africa, the avarice and cruelty of man brought multitudes of Africans from their distant homes, in servitude, to our Christian shores. The year that saw the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, saw the first slave ship in James River, and the English in possession of the Cape of Good Hope. How mighty the consequence to America and Africa of these events! The year of the Declaration of American Independence saw the first movement in the British Parliament for the suppression of the African slave trade. Individual emancipations took place about this time in the Southern States, and Mr. Jefferson prepared, the year we became a nation, "a comprehensive plan of colonization." The Constitution of the United States, in which was indicated the probable suppression of the slave trade within a brief

period, was adopted during the same year that a few colored men, slaves escaped from this country in the Revolutionary conflict, were aided by English philanthropists to lay on the African coast the foundations of the Colony of Sierra Leone. The same year witnessed the formation, in London, of the immortal Committee (at the head of which stood the illustrious name of Granville Sharp) for the abolition of the slave trade, which, after the arduous labors of twenty years, obtained, in 1807, its abolition by Parliament—while a similar act passed the Congress of the United States a little earlier the same year.

The Church Missionary Society, in England, arose on the planting of Sierra Leone, to supply Africa and the East with Christian teachers and ministers; and endeavors to suppress the slave trade and send missionaries to Africa, have multiplied and rapidly increased unto the

present time. The solemn engagement of England and the United States, by the Treaty of Ghent, to do all in their power to abolish the slave trade, preceded but a brief time the establishment of the American Colonization Society; and a little previously and subsequently the Churches of the Redeemer, in this and other countries, shook off the lethargy of ages and stood forth "clad in panoply divine," as the elect host of God, to achieve the religious conquest of the world.

For two centuries, some attempts had been made (especially by the Roman Catholics) to plant Christianity in Africa, but the force of an erroneous system, inadequately sustained, was unable to vanquish the combined opposition of ignorance, the slave trade, and barbarous and despotic powers. But in the wisdom of God, new agencies and instrumentalities were prepared, in the race of free, instructed blacks, to return to the land from which their fathers, "as slaves and savages," came, and build up homes and governments for "freemen and christians." The wide fields thus thrown open by Colonization, have been occupied by intelligent, devoted missionaries, both colored and white men. Many natives, and from remote districts of Africa, have been trained to this office in the civilized communities on the coast, to enlighten the minds and soften the manners of their countrymen.

Something of the work of African Missions, within the last few years, may be seen from the statements we here give from recent reports of missionary meetings. Those who will observe and reflect upon the relations of Colonization to Missions, and of that combination of events by which both have been introduced, will understand something of the wisdom and loving kindness of the Lord. We are made strong in the faith, that Africa will soon become enlightened by the Gospel, and her children obedient to the commands of Jesus Christ.

#### WEST AFRICAN MISSIONS.

*Extracts from the last Report of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.*

*Stations: CAPE PALMAS, MONROVIA, BASSA, SINOE, etc.*

Rt. Rev. J. Payne, D. D., Missionary Bishop; Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Rev. J. Rambo, Rev. H. H. Messenger, Rev. Alex. Crummell, (colored.) Rev. A. F. Russell, do.; Rev. Hez. Greene, do.; Rev. G. W. Gibson, do.; Rev. C. F. Jones, Native Deacon; Mr. George Hubbard, Dr. S. B. D'Lyon, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Rambo, Mrs. Messenger, Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Mary Ball, Miss Harriette G. Brittan, Miss Marion Melville, Miss Hermine C. Relf, Miss L. L. K. Spaulding, Mr. Henry Williams, Colonist Teacher; Mr. Sam'l Williams, do.; Mr. James W. Dorren, do.; Mr. A. W. Tubman, do.; Mrs. Georgiana A. Williams, do.; Mrs. E. M. Thomson, do.; Mrs. Caroline Decoursey, do.; Mr. Samuel Boyd, Native Teacher; Mr. G. T. Bedell, do.; Mr. N. S.

Harris, do.; Mr. Thos. C. Brownell, do.; Mr. Wm. H. Kinckler, do.; Mr. Hector Humphries, do.; Mrs. Emma Gillett, do.; Mrs. Harriet Webb, do.; Mrs. Ellen May, do.

The Society speaks of the explorations of Bishop Payne up the Cavalla, and the designation of a Missionary Station at Nitie Lu, near the falls of that river, about sixty miles from the sea.

With reference to the Cavalla River region, the Bishop says:

"During my late tour I preached over twenty times in eighteen towns, belonging to the Babo, Nyambo, Nyuemo, Hurebo, Tebo, Borabo, Barewurebo, Kabo, and Webo tribes. I failed only to preach in two of the tribes bordering on the river, namely, Idawurebo and Gerebo. In all the tribes named, and Grebo, there are *on the river*, from its mouth to the falls, thirty-six towns; while there are belonging to them, and easily accessible, more than *four hundred*. What a Missionary field! Oh, for laborers to enter it!"

The Rev. Mr. Rambo bears testimony to its inviting character as a Missionary field:

"I can confirm all that Bishop Payne has written in regard to the mountain region at the Falls of the Cavalla, and in regard to the condition and number of the natives belonging to the '*twelve tribes*,' which we pass in going the sixty miles to Nitie Lu. I remember to have counted about forty villages on both banks of the river, some containing 500 or 600 inhabitants. The aggregate population of those twelve tribes may be from 70,000 to 80,000. What a large and promising field! Oh, for men to enter and occupy it!"

IT IS PROBABLY HEALTHY.

"This is a most important consideration, as the coast proves everywhere to be ruinous to the health of whites. Twenty mountain peaks are visible in several directions from Nitie Lu. They range in height from 800 to 2 000 feet above the level of the sea. Let one of the highest of these be chosen. The dense forest should first be cleared from the summit; then let a Mission house be built. This might be a small one, till the place is proved to be healthy. Then it can be enlarged, and other buildings can also be erected.

"I am confident that such an elevation must prove much more healthy than the sea-coast, where all our stations are low, and are in the vicinity of marshes, lagoons and rivers."

"The appointment of Miss Harriette G. Brittan and Miss Caroline M. Hogan, was announced in the report of last year. These ladies sailed from New York on the 6th of October last, in company with Miss Mary Ball, then returning. They arrived at Cape Palmas on the 9th December. These ladies, with the exception of Miss Ball, have enjoyed good health during most of the time since their arrival."

Just before these young missionaries arrived, Mrs. Payne, the wife of the Bishop, after many years of unremitting labor, (her heart was entirely devoted to her work,) entered into the heavenly rest.

MOUNT VAUGHAN BUILDINGS, AND  
CAVALLA SCHOOL HOUSE.

The same vessel which carried Miss Ball and her fellow passengers, Miss Brittan and Miss Hogan, carried, also, the new Mount Vaughan buildings, to supply the place of

those which were burned in December, 1856. These were carefully fitted and prepared in New York, and have now been set up in their place. The High School is again in operation there, under the care and instruction of the Rev. Alexander Crummell, whose renewed connection with the Mission is elsewhere mentioned.

The same vessel took, also, the materials for the new school house at Cavalla, the building of which has been undertaken by the Sunday Schools of Christ Church, Germantown, Pa.

On the 9th of April, Bishop Payne proceeded on a visit to other settlements. He found the Rev. Mr. Greene, at Sinou, steadily and faithfully prosecuting his duties as pastor and teacher. At Bassa Cove, April 21st, he found Mr. McMonine and Mr. Tubman, Colonist Teachers, (in Mr. Rambo's absence,) advancing the interests of the Station and the Church. They had maintained religious services both at Upper and Lower Buchanan.

In the whole range of country, from Bassa to Monrovia, on one side, distant seventy miles, and to Sinou on the other, distant ninety miles, there is but one Missionary post, and that an inconsiderable one, and yet, says the Bishop, the country is all open, all accessible, while the blue, beautiful mountains of D'Ja and Junk, coming almost down to the coast, invite us to ascend their elevated summits, and thence, invigorated by the breath of Heaven, to dispense life to the dead masses of heathenism, around, below, beyond.

The Bishop ascended Mechlin River for the distance of forty miles, says:

"The most interesting object accomplished by my tour was the confirmation of impressions previously expressed as to the importance of this region as a Missionary field."

He gives the following, as an indication, in regard to the climate:

"During my tour up the Mechlin, though I was much exposed, and slept in small, native huts, I felt braced up by the climate, and returned much improved in health. Of course, I should have felt still better, had I reached the mountain."

He closes the letter with these words:

"I fear I weary you with detail. But who else pleads with American Christians for this large population, which, cut off from Christ, the life of the world, withers, dies, perishes?"

Number confirmed during the Bishop's visitation of this station, eleven.

#### MONROVIA.

The Rev. G. W. Gibson has been put in charge of Trinity Church Parish, Monrovia, and has already entered upon his duties at this important post.

Circumstances had hindered progress in the erection of Trinity Church building, an enterprise for which, as stated in the report of last year, funds had been provided by the Sunday Schools of St. George's Church, New York.

#### CLAY-ASHLAND.

The Bishop visited the Station of the Board at Clay-Ashland, on the St. Paul's River, ten miles above Monrovia. The population of this place the Bishop found to be much increased since his previous visit. On the day after his arrival, he visited the Mission School, under the care of Mrs. De Coursey, and num-

bering fifty-four scholars. An examination of the same proved highly satisfactory. On the Sunday following, the Bishop preached at Grace Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Russell is the minister, confirmed nine persons, and administered the Lord's Supper. A Missionary meeting was held in the afternoon, designed, the Bishop remarks, to stir up all to the duty of preaching the Gospel to the heathen, and at night a third service was held, at which the Bishop preached.

The Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Russell, visited Careysburg, of which he remarks:

"The chief object of my visit to Careysburg, and of my inquiries in the neighborhood, was to ascertain the condition and population of the native tribes lying along the St. Paul's River, and between it and Bassa Cove. And here, as at the latter place, I found a field, large and ripe for the harvest, with none to enter it, or rather none in it. Between a line from Millsburg *via* Careysburg, to the sea-shore and the Bassa tribe, are the *Kwias* (Qweahs.) who have some thirty villages, with a population of at least 1200. North and east of the *Kwias*, extending 200 miles or more along the southern side of the St. Paul's, are the *Pessas* (Pele-wun.) with a probable population of (100,000) *one hundred thousand*. On the northern side of the St. Paul's, stretching from Millsburg to the distance of 150 miles, with a population of at least (25,000) *twenty-five thousand*, are the *Golahs* (Golahwun.) All through this region the country is mountainous and healthy, and its people everywhere accessible to Missionary efforts.—But, as before stated, *the field is entirely unoccupied.*"

The Bishop adds: "Why should we not have a Mission here? Ought

we not to meet our responsibilities? *must* we not have a Mission here?"

#### STATISTICS.

The following statistics are given by Bishop Payne, 1st January, 1858:

MONROVIA.—*Trinity Church*.—Communicants, about 25; Sunday School Scholars, 60; Average attendance on Religious Services, 50; Day School Scholars, 50.

CLAY ASHLAND.—*Grace Church*.—Communicants, about 20; Day Scholars, 40 Native, Boarding ditto, 10—total 50; and Sunday School Scholars, about 30. Average attendance on Public Worship, 50.

BASSA COVE.—Communicants, about 20; Day Scholars, 18; Sunday School Scholars, 30; Attendants on Public Worship, 50.

SINOU.—Communicants, 12; Day Scholars, 30; Sunday School Scholars 40; Boarding Scholars, 3; Attendants on Public Worship, 50.

ROCKTOWN.—Boarding Scholars, Native, 12; Day Scholars, 30; Sunday Scholars, 30; Average attendance on Public Worship, 100.

CAPE PALMAS.—*St. Mark's Church*—Baptisms: Colonist, adult, 1; Infants, 14; Native, adult, 11; Infants, 5; total, 31. Confirmations: Colonist, 52; Native, 20—total, 72. Communicants: Colonist, 89; Native, 38—total, 127.

Marriages: Colonist, 7; Native, 2—total, 9. Deaths: Colonist, adult, 7; Infants, 2—total, 9. Sunday School Scholars, including Mount Vaughan, 300.

*Female Orphan Asylum*.—Boarding Scholars, 26; a number admitted as Day Scholars.

*Mt. Vaughan High School*.—Boarding Scholars, Boys, 16; Female Day School, 30.

HOFFMAN STATION, (Native.)—*St. James's Church*—Under the care of Rev. C. C. Hoffman; N. S. Harris, Assistant. Surrounded by a native



population of 1500—here is a native Christian village. Boarding scholars, 20, several of whom are useful teachers of evening schools in native villages.

**SPRING HILL STATION** (*Half Grahway.*)—Under the care of two Native Assistants. Boarding scholars, 6.

**CAVALLA STATION.**—Bishop, 2 Foreign Female Teachers, 1 Colonist Teacher, 2 Male and 1 Female Native Teachers. Boys' Boarding School, 20 pupils; Girls' Boarding School, 35 pupils. Average attendance on Sunday Services: Church of the Epiphany, 200; On Wednesday evening about 100. Baptisms: Native, adult, 6; Infant, 1; Colonist, Infant, 1—total, 8. Confirmations, 21. Communicants: Foreign, 2; Native, 96; Colonist, 4—total, 102. Marriages: Native, 2. Deaths: Foreign, 2; Native, 1—total, 3.—Missionary contributions, \$60; Alms \$40—total, \$100.

**РОКБООКАН.**—J. W. Dorsen, Native Catechist; instructing adults and children in seven Native villages.

#### General Summary.

|                                                                               | Total. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Missionaries, Foreign (including Bishop,) 2, - - -                            | 2      |
| Ditto, Colonist, 4; Native, 2                                                 | 6      |
| Candidates for Orders: Foreign, 1; Col., 2; Native, 2                         | 5      |
| Teachers: Foreign, 4; Colonist, 12; Native, 12                                | 28     |
| Confirmations: Colonist, 52; Native, 41, - - -                                | 93     |
| Communicants: Colonist, 152; Native, 134, - - -                               | 286    |
| Schools: Boarding, Colonist, 2; Native, 8. Ditto, Day, Colonist, 7; Native, 5 | 22     |
| Scholars: Boarding, 45; Native, 117, - - -                                    | 162    |
| Ditto, Day, Colonist, 198; Native, 105, - - -                                 | 303    |
| Ditto, Sunday, Colonist, 481; Native, 267, - - -                              | 748    |

Average regular attendance }  
 on Religious Worship— } 1801  
 Col'ist, 505; Native, 1296 }  
 Occasional attendance, - - 25,000  
 Missionary contributions— }  
 about \$120; Alms, \$80, } \$200

To the foregoing summary, the Bishop adds the following remarks:

"The above report shows a gratifying increase in the number of communicants, colonist and native, and of those brought under the influence of the Mission. *The work grows; the fields on all sides are white to the harvest,* but 'THE LABORERS ARE FEW.' Will not the Board unite with anxious hearts here in praying 'the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers into His harvest?'"

To the above summary, we may now add the names of Missionaries whose appointments have already been announced. The *Rev. Mr. Messenger* and *Mr. Hubbard*, and the names of *Miss Melville*, *Miss Spaulding*, and *Miss Relf*, whose departure for their field is delayed because there is no money in the treasury.

To the same summary we may also add the following, gleaned from recent letters:

*Baptisms at Cavalla.*—3 Native adults.

*Baptisms at Cape Palmas.*—16 Native adults. Class of about 5 colonists and 20 natives waiting confirmation, and much religious interest pervading the community. Add also *Recent confirmations.*—At Sinou, 6; at Bassa Cove, 11; at Clay-Ashland, 9.

#### SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSIONS.

*From the Report of the Southern Baptist Board on African Missions.*

#### LIBERIA.

The death of the *Rev. John Day* is mentioned with profound regret. He superintended the Baptist Missions in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

"Owing, we presume, to this affictive event, we have not received the annual reports of the Liberia Mission. We can only state, in general terms, that during the year several revivals, and the baptism of a number of converts, have been reported in the letters of the missionaries, and that the schools are, most of them, reported as prosperous. The annexed table will exhibit the statistics of the Mission as per latest accounts:

**MONROVIA.**—Teachers: H. W. Johnson, T. J. Day, Martha W. Stewart, Mary Boxter. Number of scholars, 77.

**NEW GEORGIA.**—Preacher, S. W. Britton. Teacher, Mrs. G. Britton.

**NEW VIRGINIA.**—Preacher, J. T. Richardson. Teacher, Miss S. O. Richardson. Scholars, 25.\*

**CALDWELL.**—Preacher, Henry Underwood.

**CLAY-ASHLAND.**—Preacher, Wm. C. Burke. Teacher, J. B. Yates. Scholars, 39.

**MILLSBURG.**—Preacher, W. C. Burke. Teacher, P. M. Page. 26 Scholars.

**CAPE MOUNT.**—Teacher, Joseph Bacon.

**MARSHALL.**—Preacher, A. White. Teacher, S. Page. Scholars, 26.

**GREENVILLE.**—Preacher, Z. B. Roberts. Teacher, James N. Lewis. Scholars, 25.\*

**FARMERSVILLE.**—Preacher, Isaac Roberts. Teacher, A. F. Morel. Scholars, 18.\*

**BUCHANAN.**—Preacher, A. P. Davis. Teacher, J. T. Neyle. Scholars, 30.

**LXINGTON.**—Teacher, J. Neyle, Sr.

**BEXLEY.**—Preacher, Jacob Von Brun. One Teacher.

**LITTLE BASSA.**—Preachers, Lewis R. Croker, M. Herndon. Teacher, Lewis R. Croker.

Those marked \* are per report of last year.

**CAPE PALMAS.**—Preacher, B. J. Drayton. Teacher, Henson W. Moulton. Scholars, 14.

SIERRA LEONE.

The Rev. J. J. Brown and George S. Weeks, also D. W. During, a teacher, are laboring under direction of this Board at Sierra Leone. The number connected with the Mission here is one hundred and sixteen members. Eighty-four children attend Mr. During's school. The means of grace have been well attended.

YORUBA.

At *Lagos* are Mr. and Mrs. Harden; at *Abbeokuta*, the Rev. R. W. Priest and lady. They have a school, and are much encouraged. At *Ijaye* are Rev. A. D. Philips, R. H. Stone and Mrs. Stone. Mr. Philips writes:

"When I see the struggles of a few poor converts from heathenism, —when I know their desire for laborers, and the tender regard they have for them, it makes me mourn to think of the utter indifference of those in whose power it is to send help, and to come and help."

At *Awyaw* the Rev. T. A. Reid is preaching with great earnestness; —has commenced the erection of buildings, and thinks the field white for the harvest. The death of Mrs. Reid is much lamented.

At *Ogbomishaw*, the Rev. W. H. Clark, S. Y. Trimble and Mrs. Trimble, are stationed, but now in this country. The Rev. Mr. Reid has been engaged with good success, much of his time at this place.

## PRESBYTERIAN (OLD SCHOOL) MISSIONS.

*Western Africa.*

**MONROVIA.**—Rev. Edwin T. Williams; Rev. Amos Herring; Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher of the English School; Mr. Edward W. Blyden, licentiate preacher, assistant teacher of the Alexander High School; Mr. M. Witherspoon, assistant teacher of the English School.

**KENTUCKY.**—Mr. H. W. Erskine, licentiate preacher and teacher; Mr. D. Simpson, assistant; Miss Mallory, teacher.

**HARRISBURG.**—Mr. Simon Harrison, licentiate preacher; Mr. Melville, teacher.

**SINOUE.**—Rev. James M. Priest; Mr. Charles Fashawe, assistant; Mrs. Mary E. Parsons, teacher.

**SETTRA KRU.**—Mr. Washington McDonogh, teacher.

Rev. David A. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, in this country.

The Liberia Mission, as will be seen by reference to the heading of this report, comprises five separate stations, viz: Monrovia, Kentucky, Harrisburg, Sinoue, and Settra Kru, each of which it is necessary to review in succession.

The station at Monrovia includes in its care the church at that place, the Alexander High School, the English school, two Sabbath schools, one for the children of the colonists and the other for natives, and two Bible classes, and employs five missionary laborers. Mr. Herring still continues in the pastoral charge of the church, but has been aided by Mr. Williams, especially during a period of ill health, when he was unable to occupy the pulpit.

The church is reported as in a pleasant and prosperous condition, though no mention is made of any important accessions during the year. The church has contributed funds for the erection of a small

house in a neighboring native village, where a Sabbath school is carried on mainly by its members. The Sabbath school connected with the church is also represented as in a prosperous condition.

The pupils of the Alexander High School are reported as making good progress in the study of Latin, Greek and Mathematics. They are also carefully drilled in the study of the Sacred Scriptures. Important results have already begun to flow from this institution.

The station at Kentucky includes a church, one branch of which is located at the Virginia Settlement, a day school, and three Sabbath schools.

There have been several additions to the church, but the aggregate number does not exceed that reported last year. The day school is taught by Miss Mallory, a colored woman, educated in New England, and has an average attendance of twenty pupils.

The Harrisburg Station is under the general superintendence of Mr. Simon Harrison, a name quite familiar to the readers of the missionary journals. He is enrolled by the Presbytery of Liberia as a licentiate preacher, and has the charge of the little flock at his station. He is now somewhat advanced in life, but is very devoted to his work, and has fulfilled all the expectations of those who generously contributed to effect his emancipation.

## CORISCO MISSION.

**EVANGASIMBA.**—Rev. J. L. Mackey and Mrs. Mackey; Miss Maria M. Jackson, teacher of girls; Andeke (male) and Mwambanie (female,) native teachers.

**UGOVI.**—Rev. George McQueen, and Mrs. McQueen; Rev. T. S. Ogden and Mrs. Ogden; Sukonjo, native interpreter.

**ALONGO.**—Rev. William Clemens and Mrs. Clemens; Rev. Cornelius De Heer; Ibia and Ufengi, native assistants.

There are three stations connected with this Mission, each of which may be considered in succession.

**EVANGASIMBA.**—After referring to the removal of the boys' school to Ugovi, the following statements are made:

"The attendance at church on the Sabbath during this year has varied from sixty to one hundred, including those residing at the station. The attention given to the Word preached has generally been good."

The want of laborers, which has been deeply felt, it is hoped may be in good measure supplied from the Ashmun Institute, at Oxford, Pennsylvania, and the Alexander High School in Liberia.

The Rev. A. D. Williams writes: "The natives near Cape Mount are very anxious to obtain religious teachers, or as they call them, 'God men.'"

#### METHODIST PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

*From the Report of the Liberia Methodist Conference.*

This is a very growing and prosperous mission, and now publishes the "Liberia Christian Advocate."

#### MONROVIA DISTRICT.

Bishop Francis Burns.

Ministers at *Millsburg*, *Robertsville*, and *Careysburg*—P. Gross, W. P. Kennedy, H. H. Whitfield.

At *Upper Caldwell* and *Clay-Ashland*—P. Coker, J. M. Moore, Sup.

At *Lower Caldwell*, *Virginia*, and *New Georgia*—J. G. Thompson, O. Richards, Sup.

*Monrovia*—S. J. Mathews.

*Golah Mission*—One to be supplied.

*Marshall*—One to be supplied.

#### BASSA DISTRICT.

Joseph W. Roberts, P. E.

*Buchanan and Fishtown*—John W. Roberts. One to be supplied.

*Edina and Bexley*—W. H. Tyler. One to be supplied.

*Little Bassa Mission*—One to be supplied.

#### SINOÛ DISTRICT.

B. R. Wilson, P. E.

*Greenville Circuit*—B. R. Wilson, S. F. Williams.

*Louisiana and Bluntsville*—J. W. Harland.

#### CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT.

J. S. Payne, P. E.

*Mt. Emory Circuit*—J. S. Payne. One to be supplied.

#### Statistics of Liberia Conference.

These statistics show—

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Members of the Church,   | 1241 |
| Probationers, - - -      | 217  |
| Local Preachers, - -     | 27   |
| Sunday Schools, - -      | 26   |
| Officers and Teachers, - | 115  |
| Scholars, - - - - -      | 802  |
| Volumes in libraries, -  | 1719 |

Contributions to Missionary Society, \$416.99.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION have eight Missionaries and six Assistants in the Mendi and Sherbro Countries—three Stations and Churches, with ninety members, six schools, and 100 scholars; and their Missionaries, Messrs. Richard Miles, John S. Brooks, D. W. Burton, and John White, appeal earnestly for additional laborers. At *Good Hope*, the chapel for Sabbath worship has been insufficient to receive all who wish to attend. They speak of their great need of a linguist, who should devote his chief strength to the Mendi language, and reduce it to a written form, and thus prepare for a translation of the Holy Scriptures into that language.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS have an important Mission at the mouth of the Gaboon River, near the Equator. "They have three Stations—one eighty miles interior, about thirty-six boarding scholars, and one-third as many day scholars. The Missionaries have reduced two languages, the Mpongwe and the Bekeie, to writing."

\* We are indebted for several interesting statements to a very valuable article on the *Regeneration of Africa*, in the Philadelphia Colonization Herald for last month. We extract the following:

"At Sierra Leone, which with its vicinity is the principal seat of the English Episcopal Missionary operations, we find that that church has fifteen stations, twelve European and ten native missionaries, ten European and sixty-four native teachers, three seminaries, sixty schools, five thousand scholars, and thirty-seven hundred church members. The Wesleyan Missionary Society of England has in the same region six stations, thirty-seven churches, ten European Missionaries, one hundred and fifty-six local preachers, upwards of seven thousand communicants, thirty day schools and seventy teachers, one Theological Institution, and an attendance on public worship of thirteen thousand persons.

"The Rev. T. J. Bowen remarks, in regard to some of the results of missionary labors in this locality—"that thirty thousand civilized Africans in Freetown worship God every Sabbath day in twenty-three churches, built of stone—handsome edifices which cost from two to twenty thousand dollars each, as I have been told, and some of them even more. There are Africans, re-

captured slaves, qualified to preach the gospel in their native lands, which are scattered in widely separated parts of the continent."

"The missions of the Wesleyan Church on the gold coast extend from Cape Coast to Lagos. They now have seven principal stations, besides thirty less important preaching places. The most interior station is that of Kumasi, among the Ashanti people, two hundred miles from the coast. The number of foreign is three, and nine native assistant missionaries, and thirty-one native local preachers. They have two thousand one hundred and thirty five church members, thirty-five schools, seventy-eight school teachers, one thousand three hundred and forty-seven day scholars, thirty-eight places of worship, and seven thousand nine hundred and ten persons who attend public worship.

"Several large missions of the Basle and Bremen Missionary Societies exist on this coast. The former have flourishing stations at Christiansborg, Akropong,—forty miles interior,—Abudé, Gyadam, and Abokodi. The Akrah (Ga.) and Oyi (Ashanti) languages have been mastered and introduced into their schools, besides the English; and grammars, vocabularies, primers, Bible histories, and some parts of the Holy Scriptures, printed in both of them. Two hymn books are under the press. A seminary for the education of native catechists is established at Akropong."

"At Abbeokuta, about one hundred miles north of Lagos, is a Wesleyan church, well attended; and three churches of the Episcopal Church Missionary Society, under two foreign and two native ministers, in which are six hundred communicants and four hundred candidates.

"At Ijaye, Oyo, Ibadan, and Omoboso, towns north and east of Ab-

beokuta, the English Episcopal Church have stations. The last returns give seven European and six native missionaries, five European and thirty-four native teachers. Total fifty-two. Number of native communicants, eight hundred and twenty-seven. Scholars under instruction, nine hundred and fifty-one."

"In the Cameroons River, a few miles from its mouth, as also on Fernando Po, and its neighborhood, the English Baptists are operating. At each place there is a church, with a total of one hundred and fifty communicants. The language of the people has been reduced to writing."

"Thus, almost within our own day, we have seen missions established along the Western Coast of Africa from the Senegal to the Gaboon, over one hundred Christian churches organized, in which more than fifteen thousand hopeful converts have been gathered. There are also connected with them nearly two hundred schools, where not less than sixteen thousand native youths are receiving a Christian education. More than twenty different dialects have been studied out and reduced to writing, in which the Bible and other religious books have been translated, and printed and circulated among the people; and it is believed that some knowledge of Christian salvation has been brought within the reach of at least five millions of Africans who never before heard the gospel sound."

We have said nothing of the numerous and prosperous missionary laborers in Southern and Eastern Africa, representing the Christian faith and charity of this country and of the Protestant Christians of Eu-

rope; nor of the diffusion of the knowledge of civilization by the vast increase of lawful commerce and the visits and explorations of intelligent and scientific travellers. The signs and sounds of a coming deliverance arouse Africa;—she turns herself towards the light, increasing every hour. From the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope the influence of an educated and Christian people is rapidly moving towards Northern Africa, to meet the influence of the Protestant Religion, there already diffusing its life-giving power. This Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1486, taken possession of by the English in 1620, and settled by the Dutch in 1650. It lies between the 28th and 31st degree of south latitude, bounded on the west by the Atlantic, on the south and east by the Indian Ocean,—being 500 miles long, greatest breadth 430 miles. Cape Town is the capital. It was conquered by the English in 1798—subsequently restored to the Dutch, again taken by the English, and confirmed to them by treaty at the general Peace of 1814.

A venerable clergyman, long connected with our Navy, and who, during a voyage around the globe, spent some time at Cape Town, writes:

"The government is vested in a Governor, nominated by the British Crown, and assisted by an Exe-

tive Council. The revenues have generally exceeded the expenditures. By returns for 1846, it appears that there were 115 congregations belonging to the province, of which, forty belonged to the Dutch and English Presbyterians, twenty-three to the Independents, twenty-one to the Methodists, and thirteen to the Episcopalians. There are numerous schools carried on by various denominations, and a college with four or five able professors.

"Cape Town is beautifully situated on the declivity of Table Mountain; regularly laid out, with canals in the principal streets; it has a good public library, with 30,000

volumes, and a valuable botanic garden. To the traveller around the world it forms an oasis in the desert, where he will find social intercourse and be gratified with the sight of domestic happiness.

"Wherever Great Britain plants her colonies, she takes care of them. This colony has had the advantage of a Protestant population, and has been abundantly supplied with Protestant Missionaries."

In 1855 the population of the Cape Colony was 166,408, of whom about 70,000 are colored. Population of Cape Town, 22,543.

[Continued from page 247.]

### Sierra Leone.

BY GEO. W. S. HALL, ESQ.

#### CHAPTER FIFTH.

##### MIXED COMMISSION AND ADMIRALTY COURTS—EMIGRATION—SLAVERS, ETC.

I am indebted to my friend, Mr. William Smith, Registrar of the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone, for the use of its official reports—which state the total number of slaves emancipated and registered in this court up to 1854, to have been fifty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-five; and the number of cases prosecuted between June 1819, and December 1st, 1854, five hundred and thirty; of which vessels, twenty-eight were liberated, withdrawn to other courts, or dismissed. Only one vessel came before this court for adjudication between the 1st of July and 31st of December, 1855, and this a Spanish barque, taken on suspicion and restored without damages. In 1857, a Spanish barque was seized off Whydah, and the vessel and cargo forfeited,

because equipped for the slave trade. For a time, vessels condemned as slavers and sold at auction in Freetown, were frequently bid in by agents of their former owners, or by other parties, either interested in the trade or willing to traffic with those who were; so that the same vessels were several times taken, and it was found necessary to order all condemned to be cut up; this plan has been pursued for many years, except in cases where the captured vessel was needed as a tender for the squadron. The vessel being divided amidships, is sold by the marshal to different individuals; no one being permitted to purchase the entire hull; and each purchaser is bound under penalty to break up his portion.

Around the court room of the Mixed Commissions are tiers of shelves, upon which are arranged several hundred small boxes, each containing the register of a condemned slaver, with other papers

found on board of her, together with a note of her capture and condemnation; her name and the date of seizure being painted in white upon the outside. I leave my readers to picture for themselves the tale of crime connected with each vessel here represented, but it is impossible to see such an array of names so closely linked to piracy and murder, without a feeling of deep regret that those vessels and their crews should have been engaged in so vile a traffic. Very few vessels now come under the jurisdiction of this Court, as nearly all are taken without flag or papers, and are therefore adjudged by the Vice Admiralty Court. This was the case with all (6) in port at the time of my arrival; most of them were American bottoms, and at the time of their seizure may have belonged in part to citizens of the United States. Several of them were reported to have sailed from New Orleans, and one, the "Clara B. Williams," had been for four years a packet between New York and Havana. She was a well-modeled and expensively fitted vessel: built in Baltimore in 1854, for a resident of Elizabeth City, last surveyed in New York in April, 1857, and loaded in that month for the Coast of Africa; but being watched and suspected as a slaver, her destination was changed to Havana—for which port she cleared on the 18th of April. Another, was a schooner, (I think the "Louis McLain,") the sailing-master of which has since informed me that he was a native of Pennsylvania, and her supercargo a Portuguese, taken on board at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe. This vessel cleared from New Orleans, but was taken and brought back by a U. S. Revenue Cutter, on suspicion of being fitted out for an unlawful voyage, and her owners were required to give bond to the amount

of \$10,000 before she was again allowed to put to sea. She was taken without papers. The vessels usually selected for slave voyages are schooners, but those of every class are employed, from the felucca of twenty tons to the ship of five hundred tons. The former were most common a few years since, and in 1848 I saw six brought by their captors into Sierra Leone, within as many days. Several of them were quite small, and had slaves on board. One, with less than forty, was considered to have been overloaded. The condition of captured slaves, on arriving in Sierra Leone, is often pitiful in the extreme, for the prize officers are unable to treat them with the same success as their more experienced guardians, the slavers; besides this, a cruise along the coast of Africa, where calms prevail, is more likely to induce disease than a voyage across the Atlantic, under the healthful influence of the trade winds. The slaves, on being landed, are taken at once to the Liberated African Department at Kissy, thence apprenticed or liberated in the colony, if of a suitable age, and fitted to take care of themselves. If sick, they are placed under treatment in the Kissy hospital, which now contains several liberated Africans who are permanently incapacitated for labor; some of them having been for a long time supported there by Government, at a trifling daily expense for each. The official reports of the first eastern district, for December, 1857, give 290 as the number of liberated African invalids, and mentions a blind man of the Moro nation, who was placed there in January, 1828. One from the Yoruba Country, afflicted with leprosy, was sent there the same year. Another from the same part of Africa, sent in 1829, for paralysis. Others are mentioned as leprosiad, blind,



or having scrofula in some form or other, but most appear to suffer from the infirmities of old age,—an old age which has come early upon them because of exposure in slave vessels, but one only being named as over sixty years old.

Between December, 1841, and December, 1850, fourteen thousand one hundred and thirteen liberated Africans were taken in British vessels to the West Indies, but about the year 1850 the practice of inducing their emigration ceased. Indeed it had become a difficult matter to obtain their consent to emigrate, as they found at Sierra Leone many relatives, friends, or countrymen, who advised their remaining. On a former visit, in 1849, I saw in harbor a fine English ship, waiting for emigrants, but only a few were willing to go on board of her, although the liberated African yard contained many just landed from slave vessels. An unsuccessful attempt was made to induce emigration from the Kroo Coast, after which the system was abandoned. Of the few Kroomen who went from Cape Palmas, (less than seventy,) a number have returned, and expressed themselves pleased with their treatment in the West Indies. Others, as was the case with most who went from Sierra Leone, being content with their wages, and having formed ties in their new home, preferred remaining there.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Pine, Registrar, I was unable to procure a corrected statement of the number of vessels condemned by the Vice Admiralty Court, but its marshal, Mr. Oldfield,\* (the same who accompanied Mr. Laird up the Niger,) kindly gave me a list of forty-four vessels, taken between January, 1848, and December, 1857, with slaves, in all, 2,944. These do

not comprise the entire seizures for that period. As before remarked, most of these vessels were taken without flag or authentic papers. Such was the case with the American vessels in port at the time of my arrival. Their masters, finding escape impossible, and being averse to a trial in the United States for piracy, destroyed their papers, that they might surrender to English cruisers. The "Clara B. Williams" was boarded while under the U. S. flag, but the captain becoming convinced that his intentions were known and that there was danger of his being reported to an American cruiser, took occasion to send his mate with the English officer to inspect the fore hatch, and, unseen by either of them, hauled down his colors, wrapped his papers within them, and buried all in the ocean by aid of a deep-sea lead. All evidence of his nationality was then gone; the Englishman knew it, but wished to secure a prize—the captain cared not to risk his head. Both may have done wrong, but each consulted his own interest.

Such of the captains as have money secreted about their persons, or credit with traders, generally find a passage home in some trading vessel; but it often happens that they bring trouble upon those on board by subjecting them to annoyance from English cruisers. Moreover, several owners have discharged their captains for bringing slaver passengers home to the United States. In one instance, where the vessel was owned in Philadelphia, both masters were members of the Masonic order, and the legal trader could not refuse to aid a brother in distress. If without money or credit, they generally procure berths as supernumerary hands on board vessels of any nation; failing in this, being

\* Information is just received of Mr. Oldfield's death, at Sierra Leone, from yellow fever.

beyond the pale of consular assistance, they beg their way among the charitably disposed, often suffering much from attacks of fever and want of food, or perhaps they die like dogs in some native hut, and are buried without ceremony.

The British Government has ever refrained from extending its jurisdiction over tribes adjacent to the colony, merely retaining possession of tracts of land purchased for the original settlement, or acquiring such others as are necessary to form villages for the location of liberated Africans. It has so fully carried out this policy that when Gov. Furgerson endeavored some years since to locate a township on the Bullom shore, on land ceded to the government and paid for years previous, he was instructed to abandon the project and virtually give up the claim, because opposed by native chiefs, who feared an increase of English influence on that side of the Sierra Leone river.

However just or prudential this line of policy, it is now believed, by those most experienced in colonial affairs, that it would have been equally just and more beneficial for all concerned had the government exercised a limited jurisdiction over all the neighboring aborigines. Such a course would have rendered English factors less subject to the exactions of native kings, chiefs, and people, and in many ways have greatly facilitated the more speedy introduction of civilized customs. It would also have enabled the government to prevent wars for the capture of slaves destined for a foreign market, as well as for the continuance of that system of domestic slavery, which has existed for so long a period, and been fostered by a constant foreign demand for the surplus slave population. Under the system adopted, the Co-

lonial Government, aided by the English Admiralty, could only make treaties with the native kings tending to the suppression of the foreign slave trade, while a lawful commerce, fostered and encouraged by the English Government, furnished employment for freemen or slaves held under the local authority.

The foreign slave trade has been nearly, though not entirely, broken up on that region of coast, a few cargoes being still annually shipped from the Rio Pongas and its vicinity, despite the constant watchfulness of English cruisers. During the year 1855, only one slave vessel was seized to the north of Sierra Leone, and this off Bangalong, in the Rio Pongas. It was reported that in the early part of that year two Portuguese vessels escaped with cargoes of slaves from one of the Basagos or Bajuga islands, and another was waiting shipment from the Rio Pongas, but an English cruiser, stationed off that river, is supposed to have prevented their being taken off. Bangalong, on the Rio Pongas, was an old slave mart, even in times when Liverpool and Bristol merchants were engaged in the trade; and Captain Canot gives a lengthy account of a prolonged residence there, over twenty years ago. It was there he stowed his first cargo, on board the "El Areostatico," a schooner of forty tons. "One hundred and eight boys and girls, the eldest of whom did not exceed fifteen years!" "As I crawled," says he, "between the decks, I confess I could not imagine how this little army was to be packed, or draw breath, in a hold but twenty-two inches high. Yet, strange to tell, when the *Areostatico* reached Havana but three of these passengers had paid the debt of nature." Since then, some changes have taken place in the neighborhood of the old slave trader's lair;

and in 1855 an English Church mission station was established on the Pongas; the missionaries were well received, and the chiefs are reported as desirous of having their children educated.

In an official letter from the acting judge of the Mixed Commission Court to the Earl of Clarendon, dated January 12th, 1856, mention is made of the seizure of several canoes engaged in the domestic slave trade. Mr. Macartney, a black man, and manager of the western district of the colony, captured three native canoes during the year 1855. One in January, which was taken within a mile of Cape Sierra Leone, on her way to some river north of the colony; the other two were taken in December, near the Banana islands, being bound "from the Shebro to Fouricariah in the Soso Country." The canoes were condemned by the Vice Admiralty Court, and the slaves (105) emancipated. "The slaves in the two last (including about forty children, and mostly in a state of nudity,) were found shackled, and partly concealed by matting placed over the stern parts of the canoes, which were so crowded as to prevent the possibility of their position being changed. These canoes carried crews of about ten men each, who were armed with guns, bows and arrows, and cutlasses." In addition to the above mentioned, the Vice Admiralty Court condemned a "Mandingo" canoe, which was wrecked off Gooderich, six miles from Freetown, with fifteen adults and twenty-nine children on board, all of whom were sent to the Liberated African Department at Kissy.

The writer of the letter above referred to, after detailing the circumstances of these seizures, remarks: "From the capture of these canoes

it will be seen that the same system of slave traffic by their means, which I had the honor of noticing in my report of last year, between the neighboring countries north and south of this colony, still continues to be carried on to a large extent, as those now taken can only form a small proportion of those escaping with cargoes." Several canoes were seized in 1856, but I saw no record of any taken in 1857; nearly all appear to have been *en route* from the Shebro to the Soso Country.

The Sosos are a warlike and aggressive people, who, over sixty years ago, took possession of the entire country coastwise between the Kissy and Nunez rivers. A portion of that bordering on the Kissy river was however taken from them by a tribe of Mandingos, who were Mahomedans, and by whom some of them were converted from Paganism. Fourteen districts of country are now occupied by the Sosos, all of whom speak the same language, with more or less provincial variation. They are known by the names of the districts from which they come, as the "Sosos of Kisekise,"—those from near the Kissy river; and "Sölïmanies," or "Sosos of Sölïma,"—the capital of which, Fáläba, lies northeast of Sierra Leone, near the Kong Mountains, and according to Mr. Kollé, of the English Church Mission, is nine days journey from Freetown. From Sölïma it is four days to Bórögbedu, and the source of the Niger is thus brought to a thirteen days journey from Freetown.\* Sölïma derives its name from "Solamana," the name of its first king; hence the word is commonly said to signify "a man of royal birth, one who knows everything."

The Bulloms speak the Soso language, and the present king of the

\* See Kollé's Polyglotta Africana.

Bullom Country, opposite Sierra Leone, Kellie-Modá, is the son of a Soso named Delá-Modá, who was taken to England when a boy, and there educated at the expense of a benevolent individual, Mr. M'Cauley, who also educated several Nova Scotians. After returning to Africa, Delá-Modá remained for a time in Freetown, but eventually sought a home on the Bullom Shore, though not so tired of civilized life as he was fond of that authority which his superior abilities, both natural and acquired, enabled him to usurp.

In September, 1857, two Soso chiefs of the Moriah Country, named Bori Lahi and Lattan Lahi, took possession of Kambia, a Timmanee town on the great Scarcies river, and plundered and destroyed the factories of several English merchants, besides killing, as was believed, a British subject. A steamer was sent up the river to demand restitution and insist upon the surrender of the town, as its chief, Bay Farimer, was an ally of the colony; but the warlike chiefs would not listen to any proposals, and at the time of my visit, a naval expedition was being planned against them—a delay of three months having been permitted that the Governor might hear from the Home Government, and the refractory natives have time to acknowledge their fault,—which they failed to do. I afterwards learned that the expedition merely resulted in the burning of a few native houses and driving the people back from the river bank; as the English sailors did not land for fear of being entrapped by an ambush, or made sick by the effluvia of a mangrove marsh, no other result could have been reasonably expected.

The Sosos rarely make slaves of each other, but purchase them of the Timmanees and other tribes. Each slave is required to cultivate a cer-

tain portion of land, and divide the produce with his master. The slaves occupy separate towns, located near the farm lands. They are never permitted to marry, or take the daughter of a free man, nor can they enter the house of one except in a servile capacity. The Soso "headmen" are possibly more fond of ease than any other natives, and require from their wives the most servile obedience, obliging them always to bow very low when offering them anything. A rich man passes much of his time in an ornamented hammock made of African grass, and is apt to have a wife at his head while another is rubbing his feet. Many of them settle in Freetown, and become traffickers in hides and rice. Those who do so are mostly Mahomedans, and rarely change their faith. They are quite regular in their devotional exercises, and early every morning raise the cry of "*Allah Carborah!*"—God is great: "*Muhomadoo Soroolia,*"—Mahomet is the greatest prophet.

Portions of the Scriptures have been translated into the Soso language, but missionary effort among this people has been less successful than with other tribes. The Sosos rarely give their own children to the missionaries or colonists to be brought up; though they often give their favorite slaves, calling them their own children. This practice, so common among them, and indeed in all parts of Africa where domestic slavery exists adjacent to the civilized colonies, is so elevating to the slaves as to ensure their ultimate freedom. Several of the slave towns in the Soso Country were, at the time of my visit to Sierra Leone, in a state of rebellion, induced in a great degree by relatives and friends who had been raised in Freetown; and this civilizing of the slaves and lower orders, more powerful t

all other influences, is making Sierra Leone a centre of good to Africa. Natives of near one hundred tribes, from different parts of the continent, have been placed within its limits, and thousands of these have already returned to their homes under protection of the English Government, bearing with them a goodly impress of things taught them in that Christian colony.

The Niger Expeditions, however unfortunate in some respects, have opened a door for the return of many converted Africans to their native homes. A number of the Hausas have found their homeward track, and over three thousand Yorubas have gone to their chief

town, Abbeokuta, and are there striving successfully to keep themselves from idols. One of their tribe, the Rev. S. Crowther, a liberated slave, has prepared a grammar and dictionary of their language, besides translating into it a portion of the Bible and Prayer Book.

Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of those now under instruction at Sierra Leone, are yet to go among their heathen brethren; and the spark of religious light and freedom, however faint, which each must kindle, will spread its rays over many others, and tens of thousands feel its influence.

[To be continued.]

[From the Christian Intelligencer.]

#### Reformed Dutch Church in South Africa.

A communication addressed to the General Synod of our Church, in behalf of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of South Africa, and prepared and signed by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, appointed at its last session, in 1857—as it will elicit general interest, we have ventured to place in the columns of the *Christian Intelligencer*, before it is laid before our General Synod, to whom it is addressed, at its approaching session in June. It is gratifying to observe that, amid the increasing interest which Africa is attracting in our community, the Reformed Dutch Church in South Africa is exhibiting awakened zeal, and employing well-devised plans and efforts for promoting the cause of Christ in the field occupied. It is hoped that the friendly correspondence between these Churches of kindred origin and faith may be regularly continued. A letter from the Rev. A. Faure, a prominent minister, settled in the principal

church at Cape Town, addressed to me personally, was received at the same time.

T. D. W.

#### *To the General Synod of the Ref. D. Church in North America:*

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN IN OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST—Grace be with you, and peace, from God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, through the Holy Spirit!

Delightful to us is the thought that we, not only as a Church of Christ, but also as the Reformed Church in South Africa, professing the same faith with yourselves, have found a place in your Christian heart. In former days we were almost entirely strangers to each other, and knew little more of each other than that we existed; but, since a brotherly correspondence has arisen between us, a mutual interest in each other's welfare and prosperity is now felt in the most lively manner.

As reviving, then, as that thought is for us, with respect to you, so pleasing, we trust, it must be for you to know and feel assured that this feeling exists on our part; and hence we feel ourselves constrained again to give you the assurance of our Christian sympathy and love. You might, indeed, have thought, from our delay in answering your last fraternal communication, that our interest in you had become diminished, or that our brotherly love for you had become cooled. The contrary, however, is the fact. We feel increasingly an interest in all that concerns you; and the bond which unites us has, undoubtedly, on both sides, been tightened by the personal acquaintance with many of you, formed by one of the undersigned, who has related to us your love, and faith, and zeal; and has, at the same time, borne witness to the interest which you feel in our welfare, and spoken of your anxious desire that a deputation from our midst should visit your churches and church assemblies. How can it be otherwise but that these reports must still more open our hearts towards you, and cause our love to burn more warmly? Therefore, although the delay which has taken place in our correspondence fills us with regret, we beg to assure you that it will afford us the highest pleasure soon again to hear from you, and to receive further information respecting the condition and prospects of your Church.

Your letter of August, 1856, was not received here before March, 1857—without our knowing to what the delay is to be attributed. Your letters will, undoubtedly, be more speedily forwarded to their address, if not sent by way of Europe, but direct from America, as “ship letters.”

It has rejoiced and encouraged

our hearts to receive such pleasing reports of your progress. You justly attach the highest importance to a sound and highly advanced education; and great, indeed, is the blessing which has descended upon your endeavors to promote it, after the many difficulties with which you had to contend. Now you have your “Rutgers College,” and your “Theological Hall,” with eminent Professors and numerous students—whereas, not many years ago, it appeared as if you would never succeed in establishing successfully any such institution. In this respect, as in many others, your history is becoming ours. During many years we have been carrying on preparatory measures for establishing a Theological Seminary, and now only it is being carried into effect. We may not, however, conceal from you the fact, that, whereas you had chiefly to contend with want of support, the delay on our part is mainly to be ascribed to want of zeal and perseverance, and also to our ecclesiastical organization.

We cannot, like you, briefly relate our labors, and make mention of a Committee for Education, a Committee for Sunday Schools, a Committee for Book Circulation, and others for similar important purposes. That we are, in many respects, so backward, notwithstanding that we are the largest and most influential Church in South Africa, is, in a great measure, to be ascribed to our General Synod’s assembling only once in five years,—a thing unheard of in our days of rapid progress; and further, to the great want of ministers, which is another consequence of the continued delay in establishing a Theological Seminary.

Still, many encouraging appearances have, of late, presented themselves, as you will perceive from the

proceedings of our Synod. We have again made extensive progress in the right direction. In many respects we entered upon an important period of our Church's history with the time during which our last Synodical meeting was held—that is, from the 13th October to the 17th November, 1857. Every Synodical meeting must, indeed, with us be important, seeing it is held only once in five years, and not, as with you, annually. But that which makes the late Synod specially important is the period of our colonial history in which we live, as well as the importance of the resolutions which were passed by the Assembly.

After the close of the previous Synodical meeting, in November, 1852, the boon of a Representative Government was granted to the Colony; and in April, 1854, the first meeting of the new Cape Parliament was opened. It requires no proof that such a measure must produce a great change, and exercise a mighty influence on the moral and social condition of our people. The annual meeting of the Parliament, the zeal of its members, the importance of its acts, the stimulus given to education—all this gives, not only an altered appearance to every thing, but also an amazing rapidity in developing the character of the people, and the resources of the country. That all this produces new obligations, and ought to excite to more life and energy in the various Churches, and especially in ours, is too evident to require any proof. Under such circumstances our last Synodical meeting assembled, and the impression made upon it by the different circumstances of the land was very evident. The business which had accumulated during the previous five years, was very great,—so much so that it was almost impossible duly to attend to every

thing; still, the zeal and energy were also great. Many urged the necessity, in spite of all difficulties, of assembling, at the farthest, every three years; and although the Assembly has not, as yet, resolved to do so, still this motion has, undoubtedly, prepared the way for carrying a similar motion at the following, perhaps a special, Synodical meeting.

The most important resolution carried by the last Synod was, without doubt, that the Theological Seminary of our Church should be opened on the 1st November, 1858. The establishment of such an institution was already resolved upon in the Synodical meeting of 1847, independent of measures adopted for that purpose by former Synods.—First, in 1852, however, could the Synodical Commission, to whom this important matter was intrusted, proceed to the election of Professors. Application was made to the Mother Church in Holland, and six different ministers were successively called, but without success. The Synodical Commission, therefore, resolved to wait for this Synodical meeting, without convening a Special Synod, by which three more years were lost for this important matter. This Synod, however, at once proceeded to the calling of two Professors from among the ministers of the Cape Church, namely, the Rev. John Murray, and Nicolas Johannes Hofmeyr, and resolved to call a third Professor, as soon as there shall be sufficient funds.

Another important resolution is the establishment of a missionary station beyond the boundaries of the Colony. The zeal for missionary work in our Church is on the increase; the prejudices existing in the minds of many of the members of our Church, and which they have mostly inherited, are gradually giving

way; and in these things the spiritual life in our Church is beginning more and more to manifest itself. The Church of South Africa has a solemn obligation resting upon her with respect to the neighboring tribes; and hence the resolution referred to is important, as well for our Church as for the surrounding heathens.

The want of ministers, however, still continues great, especially among our fellow members beyond the boundaries of the Colony, in the two Republics—"the Orange Free State," and the extensive "South African Republic." In order to assist in supplying this want, some established ministers were invited by the Synod, and have also consented, successively to visit our distant brethren, and to labor among them for a period of several months.

We still, also, feel greatly the want of proper teachers, so that an institution for the training of teachers, in connection with our Church, has become indispensable. As soon as our Theological Seminary is fully set in motion, exertions will, doubtless, be made for the establishment of such an institution.

In many respects there is a great field of labor open for us; and the opportunities for our Church of being active and useful are by no means wanting. Since the commencement of the Colony, she has had many and powerful means at her disposal, not only for establishing and extending herself, but also for the promotion of the moral and religious interests of the land, and

for the extension of the gospel. May she be found faithful in trading with the talents entrusted to her, and labor while it is day! May she continue to enjoy the Divine favor and blessing on her labors! And may your zeal and energy tend to stimulate us, whilst your good example excites us to follow it!

And now, Beloved Brethren, be faithful, be perfect, and persevere unto the end. Let us walk in love, which is the bond of perfectness, and let us ever remember each other in prayer before the Throne of Grace.

The Committee of Foreign Correspondence:

WM. ROBERTSON, D. D.,  
JOHN MURRAY.

Cape of Good Hope, 1858.

P. S.—We had nearly omitted to refer to a matter which has cheered our hearts, and the hearts of many others in South Africa. We refer to the remarkable Revival which has lately taken place in America.—Whilst we earnestly pray that the Spirit of the Most High may continue to be poured down, in rich abundance, upon the Churches in your land, we feel a holy jealousy, earnestly desiring to be visited with a similar blessing. We request, therefore, that Christians in America will specially remember Africa in their supplications to the Throne of Grace, and pray that here, too, there may not only be a shaking among the dry bones, but a life from the dead, to the eternal salvation of many souls.

W. R.  
J. M.

#### Intelligence from Liberia.

THREE journals have recently made their appearance in Liberia—"The Liberia Herald," "The Star of Liberia," and the "Liberia Christian Ad-

vocate." The Advocate mentions an affecting story of love and matrimony between two of the recaptured Africans that were sent out in the



"Niagara." Their native names were Kabendah and Kandah-Kabendah. The lover was sent to reside at Bassa, but his grief at the separation from the object of his affection soon became manifest, and not less was the sorrow of Kandah, who had remained at Monrovia. Both preferred death to separation. Says the Advocate—

"The humane appreciations of those who had these children of wrong and suffering under care, arranged to save the life of Kabendah, and remove his savage grief, by having him returned to Monrovia. Once more the lovers met. Subsequently, Kandah, not being well, was inquired of by one of the teachers, as follows: 'What, if it should be thought not best for you to marry Kabendah?' Her cool reply, looking her teacher full in the face, was 'Well, I can die.'

"The lovers were submitted to no such trial of their affection and tendencies to desperation in the destruction of their own lives. It was agreed upon by the agents, that their marriage be immediately celebrated, and in as nearly a civilized and christian style as their own rude and barbarous state would admit of.

"We were invited to attend the nuptials, but sickness dashed this cup of meditated pleasure from our lips. On the afternoon of the 17th ult., the successful lovers were joined in matrimony by the Rev. John Seys. Everything, we are informed, was conducted with much respectability and decorum, which, while it reflected no little credit on the managers in the matter, without doubt made its impression on the minds of all the witnesses belonging to the company."

The sequel to the above is to be

found in the following announcement in the same paper:

**MARRIED.**—On Thursday, the 17th inst. (March,) at the Colonization Receptacle in Monrovia, by the Rev. John Seys, KALENDAR, *alias* JAMES BUCHANAN, to KANDAH, *alias* ANN LIBERIA JEFFS, both liberated Africans of the company by the U. S. Ship Niagara.

**A DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING** is held in the Baptist Church in Monrovia. The attendance is respectable, says the "Star of Liberia."

**PREACHING TO THE NATIVES.**—The Rev. E. T. Williams is preaching to the Congoes through an interpreter. Mrs. Gen. Lewis and Mrs. Rev. J. W. Roberts, have opened a Sunday school for the benefit of their children.

**A MONTHLY CONCERT** for the missionary cause is held by the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians, we suppose, for the paper before us says "all the denominations." The last one reported seems to have been an awakening meeting, and gave promise of future good. The house was not sufficient to accommodate the audience, and many had to stand. Addresses were made by the Rev. John Seys, the American Consul and Agent for Liberated Africans, by Mr. E. W. Blyden, and by the Rev. E. T. Williams.

**THE fiftieth birth day** of General Roberts, (Ex-President) was celebrated on the 15th of March, at his mansion, by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Among the sentiments given was the following:

"May our worthy Ex-President live to see many more anniversaries, and bless the country in future by his influence, as his noble efforts have in the past."

The Advocate contains the address of Bishop Burns to the Conference of the M. E. Church. It fills nearly eight columns of the paper.

LETTER FROM D. B. WARNER.

[From The Press, May 11.]

MONROVIA,

February 21, 1859.

I regret exceedingly—and am ashamed—that I have not made it convenient ere this period to reply to your kind favor, dated 29th April, 1858, informing me that you had again sent to my address, and for my benefit, sundry papers, &c., and requesting that I would let you hear from me whenever my health and leisure would allow me to do so.

It would, no doubt, be gratifying to you to be able to learn, from time to time, how matters and things are progressing here, and to know what are the most prominent prospects of the ultimate success of our "New Republic;" but there are things constantly arising which prevent me from writing as freely on these points as I might wish. Since I resigned the Secretary of State's office my time has been divided between mercantile pursuits and agricultural labors, and these two objects so burden me with cares that many of my friends think me taciturn, and as not taking that interest in them that I should.

For the present, we feel ourselves somewhat embarrassed in the monetary line, owing, as the old song has it, "to the failure in the rice crop, and in the palm oil trade;" but chiefly to a want in us of a firm resolve to cease depending upon our aborigines for articles of export, and to cultivate and raise something ourselves for that purpose. Of course you perceive at once that, as yet, we are unsettled in our mind—undecided as to what we should fall upon as a proper basis for our independence. I see no reason why Liberia should fail, either politically or otherwise, since her success depends upon but a few things—singleness of purpose, unity of effort,

and perseverance—all of which are within her reach, and to which our peculiar circumstances here, and our national relations to foreign lands, demand our strictest attention, that we may observe, inculcate, and practice them. Unless we set some laudable object before us, and then bend all our energies, and apply our intellectual powers to the attainment of that object, we shall be wandering all our lifetime, and all our labors will tend to vexation and discontent only.

Our national fair, of this year, opened with a degree of cheerfulness and interest rarely seen here. Its liveliness and the articles exhibited completely captivated the foreigners sojourning among us—the Englishman, American, and German. It far surpassed in interest, in attendance, and in articles both of variety and utility, that of last year. A national agricultural institution has been recently formed here. President Beuson is its chief officer, and as soon as I can understand how it is to be sustained and made to subserv the object contemplated, I shall decide as to my becoming one of its members. If all of its operations are dependant upon voluntary efforts by its members, then it is plain it will not continue long, for the time has come when "money is all things;" but if, on the other hand, it should be pecuniarily strong, so as to be able and willing to render pecuniary aid, as well as to give theoretical ideas to those it intends benefiting, then it will be productive of a great deal of good. It will be the means of opening the eyes, and of clearly discovering to our Republic the true source whence our national happiness should be derived, and the unfailing means by which we may effect a permanency to our independence, and the perpetuation of our Govern-

ment. Truly, we want, just now, the influence of foreign aid, in money, in scientific men, and in many other respects, to give energy to our minds, and to stimulate us to persevere, overcome, and to become proverbially great.

President Benson took the Presidential chair just at the commencement of the fall of our financial year, when the sap of the treasury began to cease to ascend, and when it required nearly all his efforts to get the "wherewithall" to carry on the Government; at a time when all our best men, men who had been the advisers and counsellors of our former Governors and President, had "passed away," when everything nearly had reached its minimum; and by the time he has gone through the term of his administration and retired from office, it will begin to be summer again, when some successor will step in, and, being flush-

ed with the great harvest, will ask, why was the Government in such a bad plight during Benson's administration? Although he came in under the sword and bayonet, and is now in the midst of severe trials, still he holds "steadily on his way," meeting and overcoming difficulties with a manliness that does him great credit.

The college is not yet going on, but the Episcopal Church building is rapidly progressing.

We have before us very encouraging prospects of a very abundant coming harvest. I have devoted more time to these lines than I thought I could well spare, it being on the very verge of the time for the sailing of the steamer. Is there any chance of my getting a cabinet of minerals?

Yours truly,  
D. B. WARNER.

#### Latest from Liberia.

By the arrival of the "Ocean Eagle," at New York, despatches from Liberia are received by the American Colonization Society, bearing dates to July 9th. Judge John H. Cheeseman had lost his life in crossing the St. John's River in a canoe, in Bassa County. The small pox had prevailed in Monrovia, as well as Sierra Leone. The ship "Rebecca," Capt. Wm. Carter, had

arrived from New Orleans, with 41 emigrants (one having died on the passage) of the estate of John McDonogh. She had a passage of 62 days, and was to proceed to the Congo River. The "Mary Caroline Stevens" was hourly expected at Monrovia. The fine armed schooner "Quail," presented by Her Britannic Majesty to the Government of Liberia, had arrived.

#### The African Squadron.

THE Hon. Secretary of the Navy has adopted very efficient measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade, by sending a number of

steamers of light draught to the African Coast, and establishing our naval depot at San Paul de Loando instead of Port Praya, Cape de Verda.

[From the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, June, 1838.]

Notes on the Zambesi, from Quillimane to Tete.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE, BY J. LYONS M'LEOD, H. M. CONSUL FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

AFTER leaving Quillimane, on the left hand ascending the river, we arrive at Iuhasuga, which is about two leagues from Quillimane. Here a stream runs to the sea. On the same side of the river we next come to Interro, about three and a half leagues farther, where there is another stream running to the sea. From this place, about four leagues, is Maerboosha; about four leagues more, Mangara, where there is another stream running to the sea; three leagues further, is Chataunga; four leagues onwards, Megerumba; and six leagues farther, is Mazaro, at the Boca do Rio. A long musket shot from Mazaro, on the same side of the river, but looking down the Luavo, is Maruvo.

The tide reaches Mangara, which is about twelve or thirteen leagues from Quillimane. It takes three days going from Quillimane to Mangara by water—by land, one day. Boca do Rio is dry when the Zambesi is low, but there is always plenty of water in passing Mazaro to the sea, by way of Suavo. Above Boca do Rio, on the left hand ascending the river, immediately opposite Mazaro, is Chupanga, where the Zambesi is, both during the wet and dry season, at least two miles wide. On the right hand going up, (the left bank of the river,) from Boca do Rio to the Rio Chire, the land is called Magangha. The Rio Chire, in the rainy season, has as large a volume of water as the Zambesi; and at the Boca do Chire the Zambesi rises very high in the rainy season, and this causes the water at Mazaro to flow down to Quillimane. Even in the dry season the Rio Chire is navigable, but the stream is not so rapid as in the Zambesi.

The natives ascend it in large canoes, making voyages of from twelve to twenty days, to trade with a people called Mangangheros.—This river flows past the western flank of the Maromballa mountains,—that is to say, these mountains are to the east of it,—which are very high. In ascending the Zambesi, this ridge is seen first from Mangara, and it is in sight until after passing Senna. The land on the left hand, opposite Magangha, is called Bororo; it is mountainous.

Before coming to Boca do Chire, one meets with many small islands, which have no names, and some of which disappear during a very wet season; but close to the Boca do Chire, and just below it, are two considerable islands, the first of which is called Ilha Muinha; the second, which is larger, is called Ilha Mozambique, and has about three hundred natives living on it.

Ilha Muinha, (in Kaffir,) means "salt island," and on this island, at Caia and at Sone, (close to Senna,) the salt used in the river is made. Along both banks of the Zambesi the salt is made thus: A portion of earth (taken up anywhere) is placed in an earthen vessel with a crack in the bottom of it—this is placed over another vessel, water is poured into the upper vessel, and the earth is moved about; the water that comes through the upper into the lower one is boiled or allowed to evaporate in the sun,—the residuum is very fine salt;—proving that the valley of the Zambesi was formerly the bed of the ocean. The country in the interior, opposite the mouth of the Rio Chire, is called Chiringoma— from which, to Sofalla, is eight days'

journey, and by land to Senna, twelve days' journey.

After passing the Rio do Chire, and on the opposite side of the Zambesi, is Caia, where the best fish in the river abound. The fish are salted and dried in the sun; some quantity are also smoked, but the former are preferred in the native markets. From Caia to Senna is two days walking, (about ten leagues)—by water, about three and a half days, (sixteen leagues.)

After passing Caia, you immediately come to Inhamnendundo,—meaning, in the Maravi language, “large country.” It runs along the river about five leagues, when one arrives at Inhamatuze, which, in the Senna language, means “dirty island,” as in the rainy season it is entirely surrounded by water, and before it was brought under civilization it was the resort of numerous animals, who made their lairs there: it is one league from Senna.

Above the Boca do Chire, on the same side of the river, and nearly opposite to Inhamnendundo, is Santa Beze, in the rear of which, and all the way from the Boca do Chire, is a range of low, rocky mountains, dividing the streams of Zambesi and Chire, the latter river running between this range and the Maromballa mountains.

Between Senna and Tete there are numerous islands and banks, and even some rocks, and a few eddies, but when the river is in flood there is no difficulty in the way of steam navigation. In the dry season the navigation for a steamer would be doubtful.

The banks of the river are well wooded with large timber. Fuel is easily procurable, in great quantities. The Zambesi, even in the dry season, is navigable from the Suavo mouth to Carravassa, for a vessel drawing four feet; and in the rainy

season the river has, at least in the shallowest part, more than twelve feet, and during that season the water rises about sixty feet in the narrows of Lupata. As I have already stated, the tide reaches Mangara. The current is from two to six miles per hour, according to the season. The river is about three thousand yards wide at Tete; at Senna, one and a half miles; at Quillimane, about eight hundred yards; at Quillimane Bar, more than two miles. There are no fords. In some dry seasons there are rapids between Senna and Tete; they are not dangerous, and always passable. The bed of the river is mud, gravel and sand.

In the dry season the water of the river is clear and transparent; in the rainy season it is brown, and at times approaching to a bright yellow. At this season the Mozambique channel is discolored at a distance of eighty or one hundred miles from the Quillimane Bar. At Carravassa there is a high fall; here vessels discharge their cargoes, which are carried a quarter of a mile overland and reshipped; this operation is repeated twice before reaching Zumbo.

In the neighborhood of Tete, gold, coal and iron are found in close proximity. More definite information on this point, with a plan of that portion of the country, and particulars of labor, carriage, &c., I am promised by Major Sicard, Governor of Tete.

Large quantities of wheat are grown at Tete and in the surrounding country, which is considered the granary of Zambesi. Both Senna and Quillimane are annually supplied from thence. At Tete the price of wheat is about half a dollar per arroba of thirty-two pounds.

Opposite to Tete the country is almost overrun by sugar cane. The

natives make sugar, but it is of an inferior quality, owing to their not understanding the manufacture of it.

The people of Tete have a great advantage over other parts of the river, for in the rear of the town, and at the foot of it, only a mile distant, is the Carthey, a high mountain, said to be from 3,000 to 5,000 feet in height. Here they have their plantations, consisting of different varieties of Indian or Kaffir corn, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, cabbages, onions, &c.; and close to the village is a place called Ihaltanda, having an area of from ten to twenty square miles, which in the rainy season is more or less flooded. When the waters retire, they plant rice, corn, wheat, beans, &c., so that, should the plantations in the highlands fail for want of rain, they have a crop below; and, if the floods destroy the crops below, they have a supply in the mountains. In the rainy season there is generally a great fall of rain, accompanied by very high winds from the south and southwest. At times, when it is very hot, after continued calms, they have violent whirlwinds, which destroy everything in their course, breaking trees and taking up houses and whirling them in the air as if they were straw mats. Some years, in the months of June and July, they have a hot wind from the southwest, which burns up everything that may be in the ground—but this is unusual.

From Inhasuja (which is close to Quillimane) to Mazaro, and even in different parts of the river as high as Senna, the natives build their huts on stakes about twenty feet above the ground, so that in the rainy season they will not be endangered by the floods, which are constant and sudden. During this time it is not unusual for a native to indulge

in the luxury of fishing out of his bed. In 1855 thousands of the natives were drowned by the river rising higher than usual; many who escaped the flood fell victims to the famine that succeeded it.

Fish of different species abound in the Zambesi:—Bugueña, a long fish, long head; no scales, white, from one to six feet in length, weighing about eight pounds, very oily, and without any small bones: Pende, from six to twenty inches in length, broad, scales, black, from one to four pounds in weight, no small bones: Muja, from one to six feet in length, from one to ten pounds in weight, long, scales, round head, sides silver, back black: Cacao, *Shark*, called in the salt water Tubarao—similarly certain fish of this family ascend the Senegal, Amazon, and other great rivers, to the distance of several hundred miles from the ocean.—(*Vide Lyell's Manual of Elementary Geology, 5th edition, p. 126, and Proceedings Geol. Soc., No. 43, p. 222.*) There are many other fish, and none poisonous.

The principal feeders or tributaries of the Zambesi are, the Chire, between Mazaro and Senna; the Tanqué, just below Senna, (it is small;) the Arnenha, between Masangane and Marangue; the Revubue, nearly opposite to Tete. There are many lakes close to the river, and some of them communicate with it even in the dry season.—Among them may be named one at Caia, another in Maganja, near Santa Beze, another near Chiramba, and one in Benga, nearly opposite to Tete.

It is stated that there are no volcanoes, nor the appearance of extinct craters, and earthquakes are unheard of. In the Caverna, behind Tete, there is one ferruginous spring.

For the foregoing information I am obliged to Major Tito Auguste D'Arango Sicard, Governor of Tete; and also to George Wilson, private in the Mozambique Company of Invalids.

### Intelligence.

**THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE SLAVE TRADE.**—During his recent visit to Raleigh, N. C., Mr. Secretary Thompson said:

"In my own State a class of restless reformers have started a movement which demands the re-opening of the foreign slave trade. Laws which were passed fifty years ago, at the urgent instance of the Southern States, prohibiting the slave trade, have been discovered to be unconstitutional, and their longer continuance on the statute book, it is claimed, is destructive of the progress and prosperity of the South. In the advocacy of this new theory, some able men have enlisted; but I do not believe there is one among them who believes the ends he aims at can ever be accomplished while the Union lasts; and God forbid that a movement fraught with such unnumbered curses upon the South should ever succeed. But suppose the demand is made upon Congress to re-open the slave trade, and Congress should refuse to yield to the demand, shall the South, taking fire at the refusal, strike for disunion? For one I shall oppose the re-opening of the foreign slave trade, in the Union or out of it, and when that movement is made, which I fear not, you may run up the stars and stripes. I will rally under that flag. In North Carolina, in that day, I do not believe there will be any division."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia "Press," concedes that Secretary Thompson, of the Interior Department, has faithfully endeavored to enforce the laws against the African slave trade, and that his want of success is owing to the adverse public sentiment in many Southern localities. He says, "I understand that letters have lately been received from certain Southern government officials, detailing the difficulties, and even dangers, they have had to encounter in braving public sentiment in regard to the slave traffic."

**WASHINGTON, May 30, 1859.**—The Navy Department have received voluminous despatches from the Coast of Africa, dated Porto Praya, April 15. The commander of the frigate Cumberland gives rather a graphic account of the *modus operandi* of

stealing and running off slaves, as carried on by yachts, schooners and regular trading vessels. The traffic during the last year, he says, has been greatly on the increase, notwithstanding the unceasing vigilance of not only the American squadron, but also of the English and Spanish men-of-war in those waters. All kinds of expedients are resorted to by persons engaged in the traffic to avoid detection. He thinks that if the Department would employ a smaller class of vessels, capable of running into the small rivers and bays, so as to intercept the slavers, they would be more successful in these voyages, and the traffic would be greatly abated. The same recommendation has been made by every commander on the Slave Coast.

Despatches to the Secretary of the Navy render it certain that slavers bound to several Southern States are now on the coast of Africa. Their cargoes are expected to arrive this fall in Mississippi and Texas. —*Special Despatch to New York Herald.*

**CHARLESTON, June 7.**—The Coast Survey steamer Walker, from Key West, reports that the bark J. W. Cobb picked up and towed into Havana a New York schooner. She had been scuttled and abandoned off Matanzas—had landed negroes.

**THE Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans, on the 10th instant, indicted William Brailsford, Mr. Bordnax, Nelson C. Trowbridge, and Henry W. Allen; the former and latter for holding slaves imported from Africa, and the other two for holding and selling slaves imported into the United States from Africa.**

**THE TRADE WITH AFRICA.**—The number of American vessels engaged in the trade with Africa during the last fiscal year, was thirty-one; the total amount of imports paying duty was \$1,420,000; free of duty, \$972,000; and the amount of duties paid, \$82,000.—*Presbyterian.*

**A NEW AND IMPORTANT EXPLORATION IN AFRICA.**—A letter just received at the Mission House, gives some particulars of

an interesting exploration of the country interiorward from the Mission stations at Corisco and the Gaboon, by Mr. Paul Duchailu, a young Frenchman, who, it will be remembered, accompanied Mr. Mackey on one of his tours to the Sierra del Crystal mountains two years ago. Mr. Duchailu commenced his late tour at Cape St. Catharine, a point on the Western Coast of Africa, about one hundred miles south of the Equator, and extended it in a northeasterly direction, following the general course of the Nazareth river, to the distance of nearly four hundred miles. He found that the Nazareth, the Mexias, and the Fernandez, which were formerly supposed to be three separate rivers, were, in fact, but different outlets of the same river. Beyond the mountains, Mr. Duchailu found the country open and well populated. The people cultivate cotton and tobacco, and traffic largely in the latter. He mentions, also, that they manufacture a species of grass cloth, of fine texture, from the leaves of the palm, and that in many respects they are greatly in advance of the maritime tribes. These discoveries throw great interest over the missionary work at Corisco and the Gaboon. This new country may be reached by much shorter routes from either of these points, by simply crossing over the Sierra del Crystal range; and in all future explorations our missionary brethren will have a definite object to stimulate their zeal, and direct their researches.—*Home and Foreign Record.*

Our recent letters from Africa, the latest dated Corisco, February 18th, and Monrovia, March 11th, bring intelligence of varied and interesting nature. The U. S. sloop-of-war Marion, Commander Brent, had recently visited Corisco, for the purpose of investigating the claim recently set up by the Spanish Government to that island, and their threatened interference with the labors of our missionaries there. Not finding any officer of the Spanish Government on the island, the vessel proceeded to Fernando Po, for the purpose of a conference with the Governor of that place. The missionaries acknowledge their obligations to Commander Brent, for the kind interest he showed in their work, and the desire he manifested to prevent any unjustifiable interference on the part of the Spanish Government to arrest their labors. These letters communicate, at the same time, the cheering intelligence of an interesting work of grace on the island. A number of individuals had given evidence of a change of heart; and at the dif-

ferent stations there are as many as thirty persons who are candidates for baptism. Some of these are members of the boarding school, and others are adults from the neighboring villages. Many of the villagers, too, were of their own accord attending morning and evening prayers at the different stations. At Settra Kru a gleam of hope rests upon the Mission work. The teacher of the school, who for a long time doubted his own evidence of acceptance with the Saviour, has recently received more light, and, together with one of his own pupils, has made a public profession of religion. Mr. Williams thinks there is also a good deal of seriousness among the native population around this station, and expresses the hope that the seed that has lain buried here so long, is about to vegetate and bring forth fruit. We have also received a letter from Mr. Clemens, dated Monrovia, March 5th, mentioning the safe arrival of himself and party at that place on their way to Corisco.—*Home and Foreign Record.*

**FRENCH AND SPANISH MISSIONS TO WEST AFRICA.**—An extensive plan has been formed for the establishment of Romish Missions in Western Africa, conducted by French and Spanish priests. The prospectus, which has been widely circulated for the purpose of raising money for the object, states that a building was lately purchased at Lyons, in which the future missionaries live as a community in retirement and prayer, in preparation for their approaching voyage to "Liberia, near Sierra Leone," the point selected by the Propaganda of Rome, at which they are to commence their mission. The Romanists appeal for funds to enlarge this institution and to found a convent for "African missionary sisters." Two colleges are also to be established in Spain, at Andalusia, "where male and female children of converted negroes may be brought for instruction, in order to form as soon as possible missionary priests or artisans, and send them back in succession" to labor amongst their countrymen. An indulgence of eight hundred and twenty days is granted to those who pray for and contribute to the cause.—*Presbyterian.*

**DEATH OF BISHOP BOWEN.**—The Sierra Leone Advertiser of June 3d, announced the death of the Right Rev. John Bowen, LL. D., Bishop of that diocese. He received his appointment in 1857. This is the third Bishop of Sierra Leone whose appointment and death has been recorded within a few years.



**A CALL FOR LABORERS.**—The Secretary of the Missionary Society makes an earnest call for two young men—one for Oregon and one for Africa.

"A young, unmarried, whole-hearted missionary, is much needed for the African work. Is there no one in all the land who will go? Who will send us his name for that field, and be ready to start no later than the first of next September?"

"What are those young men, who are just finishing their studies at Otterbein, Hartsville, and Western Colleges, going to do? Is there not one at all these institutions of learning, who feels he ought to go to Africa? and if so, are there none in all the churches whose way to Heaven leads round by the West Coast of Africa?"—*Religious Telescope.*

**OPENING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE NILE.**—A letter from Alexandria of the 11th of June says:—"There was a grand *fete*—what the Arabs expressly call a fantasia—at Kafre-leis last week, on the occasion of the opening for traffic of the splendid iron bridge thrown across the Nile there, over which the railway to Cairo passes."

**MISS BATES,** the sister of the Hon. Edward Bates of St. Louis, recently emancipated the last of thirty-two slaves, who formed part of her inheritance, and whom she has gradually set free as they became prepared to take care of themselves in freedom. Judge Bates emancipated the last of his slaves several years since.

**THE COOLIE TRADE IN CUBA.**

*Havana, June 29th, 1859.*—On the 25th inst. we received a cargo of Coolies from Canton, per French ship "*Ville de Dieppe*," Ropeau master, in 110 days—527 delivered alive and only 13 perished on the voyage; consigned to Messrs. Fernandez & Schienper, merchants of this city.

On the 27th, per Dutch ship "*Bellona*," Kluing master, 100 days from Macao and St. Helena, 427 Coolies were received, after having passed over the side, from natural causes, suicides, &c., 52.

The whole number shipped by vessels which have arrived in Cuba is 47,631,—delivered at the port of Havana, 40,564,—leaving on their ocean path, *seven thousand and sixty-four*, or a discount from original shipments of 14.8303 per cent. The shipments were made by 110 vessels, of which 36 were under the British flag; 18 of the United States; 15 Holland; 14 Spanish; 13 French; 5 Peruvian; 3 Portuguese; 2 Bremen; 2 Norway, and 2 Chili. The

engagements or contracts promise return to their country of those who outlive the periods of service; but I apprehend that very few will ever return. When their contracts expire, there will not be found any one to be responsible for their return, unless the obligation should be assumed by the Spanish Government, to free society of the evil entailed upon our industrial classes by the Asiatic influence, which is very perceptible among the negroes upon the plantations, by their insubordination. *Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.*

**NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.**—The U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto is ready for sea at last. A crew of 300 sailors and a guard of marines were yesterday allotted to her at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and she will be put formally in commission to-day or to-morrow, at noon. The San Jacinto is a steam frigate of the second class, 1445 tons burthen, and is, we believe, the first American steamer ever detailed for a regular cruise on the coast of Africa. She returned last winter from China, where she took part in the capture of the Barrier Forts on the Canton River. The armament of the San Jacinto consists of thirteen heavy guns. Besides being the pioneer of steamers on her new station, she will be accompanied by three others, as well as by two of the best sailing sloops in the service. As this increase of our naval forces on a particular station may be considered an epoch in the history of the navy, we append correct lists of the new and late squadrons:

| New Squadron.              |           |      |       |
|----------------------------|-----------|------|-------|
| Steamers.                  | Officers. | Men. | Guns. |
| San Jacinto, - - -         | 20        | 400  | 13    |
| Mohican, - - - -           | 16        | 300  | 6     |
| Mystic, - - - - -          | 10        | 100  | 3     |
| Sumpter, - - - -           | 10        | 100  | 3     |
| Sailing Ships.             |           |      |       |
| Corvette Constellation, 15 | 350       | 22   |       |
| Corvette Portsmouth, 15    | 300       | 22   |       |
| Total, - - - -             | 86        | 1550 | 58    |
| Old Squadron.              |           |      |       |
| All Sailing Ships.         | Officers. | Men. | Guns. |
| Corvette Cumberland,       |           |      |       |
| (flag ship,) - - - -       | 25        | 300  | 24    |
| Sloop-of-war Vincennes, 15 | 200       | 20   |       |
| Sloop-of-war Marion, - 12  | 150       | 16   |       |
| Sloop-of-war Dale, (re-    |           |      |       |
| turned,) - - - - -         | 12        | 150  | 16    |
| Total, - - - -             | 64        | 800  | 76    |

The above facts show that nearly twice the number of vessels and of men are ordered for the African coast at present than were ever there before. *Comment is quite*

unnecessary. The San Jacinto's officers are—

Captain Wm. M. Armstrong; Lieutenants C. Donaldson, A. K. Hughes, John Madigan, P. C. Johnson, and B. P. Loyall; Acting Master, A. P. Cooke; Purser, Garrett B. Barry; Chief Engineer, John Faron; Assistants, W. C. Wheeler, M. Kellogg, T. B. Houston, H. C. Victor, John Koop, Benjamin Kavanagh, and George W. Hall; Boatswain, Charles Woodland; Gunner, J. D. Borem; Carpenter, Jonas Dibble; Sailmaker, George C. Boorem.

**AFRICAN ELOQUENCE.**—Missionaries are bringing to light many interesting facts in regard to the mental characteristics of the people of Africa. Mr. Moffat, who has seen much of the southern part of this continent, gives us the following narrative, related to him by a man from Central Africa. It is, perhaps, without a parallel for its simplicity: "My years were eighteen.

There was war. At this time my mother died. My father died. I buried them. I had none. The Foulahs caught me. They sold me. The Housa people bought us. They brought us to Tomba. We got up. To a white man they sold us. We had no shirts. We had no trowsers. We were naked. In the midst of the water—into the midst of a ship they put us. Thirst killed somebody. Hunger killed somebody. By night we prayed. At the sun-time we prayed. God heard us. The English are good. God sent them. They came. They took us. Our hunger died. Our thirst died. Our chains went off from our feet. Shirts they gave us. Hats they gave us. Trowsers they gave us. Every one was glad. We all praised the English."—*Presbyterian*.

We are compelled to postpone to next number an account of the annual meeting of the Maine Colonization Society.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1859.

| MAINE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |       |                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bangor</b> —Hammond Street Cong. Church, by the Pastor, Rev. John Maltby, D. D., in addition to \$10 acknowledged in June, By the Rev. F. Butler:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 20 00 |                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Augusta</b> —Hon. R. Williams, \$5, B. Davis, E. A. Nason, and A. G. Dole, \$2 each; Dan. Williams, S. S. Brooks, \$1 each.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 13 00 |                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Bucksport</b> —Hon. E. Barnard....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 5 00  |                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Brunswick</b> —Prof. T. C. Upham, \$2, John Rogers, and Cash, \$1 each.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 4 00  |                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Hallowell</b> —Col. A. Masters.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 2 00  |                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Portland</b> —J. Richardson, Esq., J. B. Brown, N. Cummings, \$10 each; W. Willis, S. Myrick, H. J. Libbey, W. S. Dana, Luther Dana, Thomas A. Deblois, W. Moulton, A. friend, A. W. H. Clapp, E. Shipley, J. Howard, each \$5; Mrs. P. Cummings, \$6; J. A. Balkam, Mrs. Joel Hall, each \$3; C. M. Adams, \$2.50, S. C. Stuart, Dr. J. T. Dana, H. C. Barnes, E. Hamblin, each \$2; E. Gould, S. Chase, N. M. Holbrook, C. Staples, E. Webster, A. friend, each \$1; J. S. |       | Little, \$3, E. Steele, \$5 in full to constitute himself a L. M., 121 50                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |       | <b>Yarmouth</b> —B. Freeman, S. C. Blanchard, C. Prince, P. G. Blanchard, Dr. E. Burbank, Dr. W. A. Harvey, \$1 each; Others, in small sums, \$2..... 8 00 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |       | 173 50                                                                                                                                                     |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |       |                                                                                                                                                            |
| By Rev. Franklin Butler:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |       |                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Keene</b> —Dr. Daniel Adams, \$7, Josiah Colony, \$5, Rev. W. O. White, \$2.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |       | 14 00                                                                                                                                                      |
| RHODE ISLAND.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |       |                                                                                                                                                            |
| By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$185.30) viz:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |       |                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Newport</b> —S. R. Holland, \$25, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Thayer, \$15, Rev. Dr. Dumont, Mrs. Sidell, Mrs. Carolina King, Miss Harriet Clark, S. Engs, B. Finch, R. B. Kingsly, George H. Calvert, each \$5; Samuel Allen, Mrs. T. Tompkins, W. Guild, each \$3; J. F. Townsend, F. Peckham, Mrs. Calender, each \$2; Members of Rev. Dr. Jackson's Parish, in part to constitute him a life member of the A. C. S., \$15.80; Others, \$9.50,                                          |       | 120 30                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Bristol</b> —R. Rogers, W. Fales, each \$10; Mrs. Rogers and                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |       |                                                                                                                                                            |

sister, \$15, Mrs. L. S. French, E. W. B., each \$5; Mrs. S. Peck, R. D. Smith, each \$2; W. B. Spooner, \$1..... 50 00  
 Providence—R. G. Arnold..... 15 00

185 30

## CONNECTICUT.

Southington—Legacy of Lucas Upton, deceased..... 385 70

Fairfield—Collection in First Congregational Church, by the Pastor..... 36 00

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$143.50) viz: Clinton—Elijah A. Elliot, \$10 in full to constitute Geo. E. Elliot a life member; Mrs. Elizabeth Buckingham, \$5, Ch. Stephens, C. A. Elliot, George E. Elliot, L. Hull, each \$1..... 19 00

Madison—Col. Wilcox..... 2 50

Essex—Samuel Ingham, \$5, J. S. Chapman, \$2..... 7 00

Mystic—Rev. S. B. Randall, \$5, C. H. Mallory, \$3, D. D. Mallory, Wm. P. Smith, Isaac Randall, each \$2; J. Gallup, G. W. Mallory, and J. D. Miner, each \$1..... 17 00

New London—Mrs. Jonathan Starr, 5 00

Plymouth Hollow—By collection, in addition..... 9 00

Southport—Z. B. Wakeman, \$20 in full to constitute Miss Martica Gookin a life member; W. W. Wakeman, \$25, Frederick Marquand, \$30, W. D. Gookin, \$5, Abel Sherwood and wife, \$2, Isaac Chidsey, \$2..... 84 00

565 20

## NEW JERSEY.

Amwell—Collection in United Pr. Church, Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, pastor..... 10 00

## VIRGINIA.

Petersburg—Nett proceeds of legacy of Mrs. Eliz. P. Powell, deceased, by David May, Esq., Counsel..... 140 00

## OHIO.

Morning Sun—Collection in R. Prs. Church, by the Rev. G. McMillan, pastor..... 8 00

New Concord—Collection in Pleasant Hill Church, by Rev. S. Willson, pastor..... 9 00

Norwich—Collection in Pres. Ch., by Rev. S. Willson, pastor... 5 01

22 01

## INDIANA.

Bloomington—Rev. E. Ballantine, 5 00

## ILLINOIS.

By the Rev. E. G. Nicholson: Springfield—D. A. Brown, \$25, to complete a life membership; George Moore, Rev. J. H. Brown, H. Lyon, W. Hickman, G. Ayres, Smith, Wickersham & Co., Johnson & Co., J. C. Conckling, Malherly Brother, W. Crowder, James L. Stuart, \$5 each; Jacksonville and Quincy—J. P. Erskine, Mat. Stacy, and others, \$43.. 123 00

## MISSOURI.

Weston—Mrs. B. Hulse, to constitute James F. Henderson a life member..... 30 00

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson: St. Louis—Rollin Clark, \$20, P. G. Camden, Miller & Sons, J. F. Darby, \$10 each; William Adriaene, H. Whittemore, J. B. Sickles, Wm. M. Plant, Wm. Wightman, A. P. Shapleigh, G. S. Drake, A. Comstock, John Squire, P. H. Mason, J. Grimsley, S. M. Edgell, J. F. Small, \$5 each; Charles Derby and others, to constitute Rev. J. H. Brooks a life member, \$30..... 145 00

175 00

## FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—Belfast—H. O. Alden, to July, '60, \$1. By Rev. F. Butler, (\$5,) viz: Limington—A friend, for Dr. S. M. Bradbury, to Aug. '61, \$2. Augusta—John Dorr, to Aug. '60, \$1. Brunswick—John Rogers, to Aug. '60, \$1. Yarmouth—Dea. E. Holyoke, to Nov. '60, \$1. Biddeford—A. Haines, \$5, to Nov. '59..... 11 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston—H. J. Oliver, to Jan. '61..... 10 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—Waynesborough—Thos. and Geo. Fox Kennedy, to May, '62..... 3 00

GEORGIA.—Savannah—Sam'l Boles, to Aug. '60..... 1 00

TENNESSEE.—Gallatin—Miss Mary Banks, to July, '59..... 1 00

MISSOURI.—College Mound—Rev. Giles F. Cook, to Aug. '60... 1 00

Total Repository..... 27 00

Legacies..... 525 70

Contributions..... 850 81

Aggregate Amount..... \$1,403 51

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXV.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1859.

[No. 10.]

## From Liberia.

By the JAMES W. PAIGE, Captain Jones, which left Monrovia on the 31st of July, and arrived at New York September —, with palm oil for Benner & Deake, we have Liberian letters and papers, bearing dates to July 28th. The Paige encountered a heavy gale September 1st, and was struck by lightning twice, which so magnetized the mizzen chains as to affect the compass. The man at the wheel was stunned and unable to see for some minutes. By the bearing of the north star, the needle was found to have varied three points to the westward, but on the 3d it became nearly correct.

"The same night, observed a great phenomenon. From 8 p. m. till 3 a. m., the whole horizon was as light as any sunshiny day; the peculiarity of it was that the sky was completely overcast with very black clouds, and at times it rained in torrents. All hands forward were very much alarmed. Sept. 4, lat. 36° lon. 72°20', passed bark Alice Tainter, hence for New Orleans.— The J. W. P. was six days north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly winds."

The "Palmas," from Baltimore, (that had been long detained at St. Thomas for repairs,) arrived at Monrovia June 27th; the "Mendi," from New York, on the 10th of July; and the "M. C. Stevens," after a long passage, on the 13th. We mentioned in our last number the arrival of the "Rebecca," from New Orleans, with the forty-two people liberated by the will of the late John McDonogh. Cargoes of goods from Baltimore and New York had been sold at good profit.

The Africans, recaptured and sent out by our Government in the "Niagara," are doing well, many of them having been placed in respectable private families, and all are acquiring knowledge and the habits and customs of civilized life.

"The intelligent colored people that had emigrated from the United States to Liberia, speak in the highest terms of the latter country. John W. Hohn, a colored New Yorker, writes to the agent of the Colonization Society as follows:

"When I left New York for Liberia, it was under the impression that I would not find the place suited to my desire, which impression arose from a misrepresentation of Liberia to me by a few acquaintances in New York; but, having been privileged to see and to tread upon the delightful shores of Liberia, I am prepared to affirm, without any fear of contradiction, that no place under the sun is better adapted to the colored man than Liberia."

The Rebecca, Palmas, Mendi, and Stevens, had unusually long passages, while one of our correspondents mentions the arrival of the brig Ann from New York, having completed her voyage in 33 days.

The Rev. JOHN SEYS writes under date of the 27th of July:

"I am much pleased with the captain of the Stevens. He is a gentleman and a man of fine business tact. He has done wonders in the twelve days he has been here, especially when, (until yesterday, the *great Twenty-sixth*,) it rained every day. Yesterday he sailed for the leeward, and could not be persuaded by any body to stay and celebrate Independence Day.

"We had the Rebecca here, with the McDonogh people—a strange craft, more strange captain, and still more strange cargo for the Congo River, St. Paul de Loando, and other parts of black Ebony notoriety." [An attempt, on the part of the captain of the Rebecca, to detain and bring home to the United States a young mulatto girl, one of the passengers, was defeated by the firm and decided intervention of the Liberians.] "The whole party," says Mr. Seys, "have gone to Careysburg, are perfectly delighted, and were soon followed by the Mendi company from

New York, and thus far things are going on finely. Never was Liberia more on the progressive march than now."

Dr. H. J. ROBERTS writes from Monrovia July 23th:

"Within the last two or three months we have had quite a succession of arrivals of emigrant ships: first, the Rebecca from New Orleans, with 41 emigrants of the McDonogh estate; next, the Mendi of New York, with 45; and next comes the good ship M. C. Stevens. Most of the emigrants for this county have gone up to Careysburg; one family, of the Stevens company, about five in number, remained at Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount; about 22 of the Mendi company are in Monrovia.

"Dr. Delany, who came out in the Mendi to explore Yoruba and other parts of Africa, is much gratified with the Liberian territory and highly pleased with the Republic, and with all he has seen of her operations, both political and religious. He has delivered several lectures to crowded houses, both in the Capital and in some of the towns on St. Paul's River. He and his companions have been warmly received. We wish them to regard us as friends and brothers, and united with them in making mighty efforts to establish a nationality for the colored race. Our hearts, our hands, our doors, are open to all of our brethren throughout the world, and we invite them most earnestly and cordially to rally around our Republic. I should not be surprised should Dr. Delany recommend Liberia to the people of color as the fairest hope for themselves and their posterity."

The Liberia Herald of July 6th states that the Hon. A. D. Williams, Superintendent at Robertsport, Cape

Mount, announces the disturbed condition of the entire Vey Country, arising from the "turbulence and destructiveness of the people of Goronamah." They are represented as having an insatiable propensity for war, rapine, and robbery. The Veys implore the interposition and protection of the Liberian Government. The destruction of three Vey towns, the murder of some inhabitants, and the carrying off many into slavery, had created very unusual fear and commotion throughout the beautiful country of the Veys. The immediate erection of barricades is recommended to the Veys, and the opinion is expressed that the Legislature of Liberia will, at its coming session, authorize the punishment of the barbarous and cruel authors of all this misery and alarm. Subsequently it is stated that these disturbances had somewhat abated, but might at any time be renewed. King Sandfish, (an aged chief,) had exerted himself most earnestly in behalf of peace, and even expended large sums of money to restore this blessing to his county. Says the Herald:

"It is gratifying to learn that many of the aborigines are anxious and desirous to become more nearly identified with us—some of the most intelligent of them have made known to the Superintendent at Robertsport their desire for the establishment of settlements on the banks of the beautiful lake and on the banks of rivers in the neighborhood of the lake. The natives are

convinced that they can never enjoy a secure peace as long as jealousies exist among them; nor will they ever agree among themselves to a combination of interests for self-protection against the rapacity of the Goronamah people. Hence their earnest solicitations for our Government to form settlements among them. This is a subject worthy of much consideration, and it is one which should claim immediate attention. There are rivers in the Vey Country equal to the St. Paul's, and the lands are as good as need be. The formation of settlements among the Vey people, and the introduction of schools for the instruction of the native children, would have the happiest effects. The ravages of war and the system of kidnapping, which have always been so prevalent among these people, would be checked; and trade, with all its advantages, would revive and increase; a different state of things altogether would come into existence, and the way would be opened for introducing into the heart of the Vey Country the principles of civilization and christianity."

We give the following interesting items from the Herald of the 6th and 20th of July:

#### ALEXANDER HIGH SCHOOL.

"The examination in the Alexander High School took place in the school room on Broad street, on Wednesday the 29th ult., before a large and deeply interested audience. There were present, His Excellency President Benson, Ex-President Roberts, Rev. John Seys, Rev. S. J. Mathews, and other prominent members of the community. The examination was conducted by the Principal, Mr. E. W. Blyden. The recitations of the first class were in Xenophon's Anabasis, in the first

and fourth Books; the description of the Battle of Cunaxa—a plan of which was drawn on the black-board by J. T. Dimery, one of the students, who also translated the whole of the eighth chapter of the 1st Book; and the First View of the Black Sea by the Ten Thousand Greeks, translated by M. M. Witherspoon. Those who understood, affirm that the translation was critical and perfect. The same class read and was examined in Tacitus, the Germania; also in Algebra, Simple and Quadratic Equations, and Arithmetical Progression. The students manifested great readiness in the solution of problems. The second class was examined in Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic Wars, and in Arithmetic and Geography. The exercises were closed by addresses delivered by two of the students, Messrs. J. T. Dimery and David M. Payne, which considerably interested and amused the audience. All left the house well pleased, only regretting that the room was too small to accommodate comfortably the spectators present; and many who would have attended could not be accommodated at all.

"There is one gratifying feature in this examination, different from any of the same character we have attended in Liberia; it is this, that the examination in higher departments of Greek and Latin, than we have yet witnessed, was conducted by a colored man, and a citizen of Liberia. It is encouraging to see our own young men rising up to take the places of their white instructors, when the latter, admonished that they cannot endure our climate, are compelled to leave. May great success attend the Alexander High School, under the tuition of Mr. E. W. Blyden."

#### LIBERIA SCHOONER "QUAIL."

"On the 28th ult., this beautiful vessel arrived in our roadstead from

Plymouth, England, in command of Lieut. Wm. H. Monger. She had a pleasant passage of forty-three days. Most of our readers know that the 'Quail' was presented to the Liberian Government by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in the place of the Lark, which was condemned as unseaworthy. Many circumstances occurred to delay the departure of the 'Quail' from Plymouth for several months; and the irregularity of the mails from Cape Palmas has kept us somewhat ignorant as to the causes which delayed the sailing and non-arrival of this vessel. We now take much pleasure in announcing her arrival, and in recording the expression of our sense of the goodness and magnanimity of the British Government, in thus continuing its manifestations of good will and encouragement to this infant nation. To the Government and the good and wise of that country, the people of Liberia are under many obligations; and if we will in all our actions show ourselves worthy of the confidence of that great nation, we need not apprehend the withdrawal of its favors.

"The 'Quail' is fitted up in a style of magnificence seldom seen in a vessel of her size. No expense has been spared in her arrangements, and in the elegance of her accommodations. Our thanks are particularly due to T. W. Fox, jr., Esq., our Consul at Plymouth, who gave much time in superintending the fitting out of the vessel; and to his taste and sense of what is right, are to be credited the elegance and comfort to be found on board the 'Quail.' Gerard Ralston, Esq., our Consul General at London, under whose directions the 'Quail' was fitted out, has on this occasion as on every other, showed himself to be the disinterested and worthy representative of our Government; and

he is well entitled to the thanks of our Government for his unceasing and unwearied services in her interests.

"The 'Quail' is well supplied with every description of naval stores. Lieut. Monger had instructions from the Admiralty to take every thing he wanted; and it is but justice to the talented young Liberian Lieutenant to say, that he obeyed the orders with pleasure. We are more than pleased to learn that Lieut. Monger conducted himself while in England with the greatest propriety, and by his gentlemanly deportment attracted the notice and special courtesies of many of the officers of the British Navy and others in authority at Plymouth. He has returned home, a talented and well educated officer."

#### ITEMS.

"Exchange of salutes passed yesterday, between Her Majesty's steamship 'Surprise' and Fort Norris Battery."

"Her B. Majesty's Consul and Lord Edward Cecil had an interview with the President yesterday, at the Mansion."

"*Baptist Mission.*—The news of the demise of Judge Day having reached the United States, Hon. B. P. Yates has been appointed by resolution of the Southern Baptist Convention, Superintendent of the Liberia Baptist Missions."

"*Niger Volley Exploring Party.*—Among the passengers by the Mendi we take great pleasure in noticing the arrival in Liberia of Dr. Delany, one of the Commissioners under the name of the 'Niger Volley Exploring Party.' We wish the Doctor and his friends every success in this their first movement towards assisting in the creating of an 'African Nationality;' and we hope that he

and his coadjutors will meet with every success in their endeavors to make an exploration of the Valley of the Niger and other parts of Africa."

"His Excellency President Benson left here in the 'Quail' on the morning of the 14th inst., on a visit to the leeward counties. The President was desirous of making these visits months ago, but there was no convenience at hand to enable him to do so. There are many matters among the native chieftains which will require adjustment, and which should be attended to with the least delay. If the weather will permit, we doubt not but they will receive His Excellency's attention. There are also many other things to attend to, apart from differences among the native chieftains, which will require much time in looking into. His Excellency expects to be absent from the capital about one month."

"Our distinguished and indefatigable fellow citizen, the Hon. John D. Johnson, with his amiable and interesting family, arrived in this port on the morning of the 11th inst., in the bark 'Mendi,' of New York—all well. Mr. Johnson is a member of the mercantile firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, and the splendid bark 'Mendi,' well fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, is freighted by them with a well assorted and valuable cargo. These gentlemen have entered into arrangements to purchase the Mendi if they find she will suit their purpose. Messrs. Turpin & Dunbar came out in the bark, and they are now actively employed with Mr. J. in selling their cargo. There also came in the Mendi emigrants sent out by the New York Colonization Society. We are much pleased with the appearance of these emigrants, and we wish them every imaginable



success in the land of their fathers. We would be doing great injustice to our feelings if we did not make favorable notice of this new mercantile firm. Every Liberian who is acquainted with Mr. Johnson, will join with us in awarding to him the character of indefatigability in every pursuit in which he engages. Naturally enterprising and persevering, the obstacles must be great indeed if he does not overcome them. His entire energies are now enlisted in carrying out a plan which he has long thought of, and which has for its object the encouragement of every branch of Liberian industry. This plan he has well digested, and he has enlisted in the enterprise Messrs. Turpin & Dunbar, who are his personal friends of long standing. These gentlemen possess capital, and they have engaged it in the enterprise. We are assured that they will do their best to give satisfaction in all their business arrangements, and we would bespeak for them the good feeling and encouragement of our citizens. It is the intention of this firm to have, in the course of a few months, a steamer to connect the various ports of the coast with Monrovia, which will have the tendency of facilitating their operations, and of bringing the inhabitants of one part of the coast in frequent intercourse with the other parts, and thereby creating an additional interest in every thing pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

"There is a peculiarity in the business arrangements of these gentlemen which should recommend them to the kind notice of every class of our citizens; especially should our farmers extend to them every encouragement. They will receive in exchange for their goods every description of African productions. They wish to live and

have others live. Their intent and purpose is to give an impetus to the industrious man."

#### CAPE PALMAS.

"Matters and things in this county are going on properly. Quietness and peace prevail in its neighborhood. There are some matters, however, between some of the aborigines which will have to be adjusted, and which will receive immediate attention. Mr. Gibson, the Superintendent of this County, under date of June 3d, writes quite flatteringly of the favorable condition of affairs. The attention he has given to the encouragement of cotton planting is deserving of all praise. This matter should claim the special notice of the Superintendents generally. The Government will take prompt measures to have on hand, ready for distribution at the commencement of the next planting season, a large quantity of fresh cotton seeds. We hope the friends of agriculture will give circulation to this fact. It has been demonstrated that cotton will grow and thrive in Liberia; and from experiment made within the last two months, there remains no doubt but that it can be cultivated to advantage.

"Two gentlemen residing in this county are heartily engaged in the cultivation of cotton, and from a conversation we had with them a few days ago, they are satisfied that they will lose nothing by the expenditure they have made in the undertaking. We wish them every success.

"We make the following extracts from Mr. Gibson's letter to the President:—'I am happy to inform you that peace and quietness prevail among the natives in the immediate vicinity of our settlement, and between them and our people. The general opinion is that we will have

an abundant harvest. The rice crops are looking beautifully. The subject of cotton planting seems to take very well with the natives all through the country, as far as I have been able to communicate with them on the subject. The demand for cotton seed is great, and I regret we have no means of meeting it. Those sent down last year seem entirely spoiled. We hope soon to hear of the arrival of the Quail, and to have the pleasure of a visit from your Excellency. I apprehend the necessity of a general convention of the chiefs; explanations made and treaties or agreements and promises made in writing, if necessary. Therefore I have made known to a number of the surrounding dignitaries, that on your arrival I think you will request a general convention of them, at which they appear well pleased."

#### SUGAR MILL.

"Our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Jesse Sharpe, has received by the bark Mendi a sugar mill, sent out to him by Rev. John B. Pinney. Mr. Sharpe labored under many discouraging disadvantages for the want of a mill, and his loss was considerable in consequence. A more enterprising, upright and honest man than Mr. S. can scarcely be found in any country; he is highly delighted with having a mill, and he feels sure that his present crop of cane will yield him a handsome sum. He is unbounded in his praises of Dr. Pinney for so readily coming to his assistance, and his appreciation of the Doctor's kindness is sincere and honest. We hope this long-tried friend of Liberia will never have occasion to regret his disinterested kindness in this matter, and that he may continue to find it convenient to extend such kindness to some other equally honest Liberian."

#### LETTER FROM AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON.

We are favored with a copy of this intelligent and distinguished Liberian's letter to Thomas Clegg, Esq. of Manchester, England, which will appear entire in the Philadelphia Colonization Herald for this month. Mr. Washington is of pure African descent, well educated, formerly resided at Hartford, Conn., and now holds the office of Judge in one of the Courts of Liberia. The Herald justly observes:

"And what an excellent opening Liberia presents to colored men of capital and enterprise to join Judge Washington and his like, who have there entered upon the cultivation of the sugar cane for the manufacture of sugar and molasses, and the cultivation of coffee, cotton, &c., thus making that Republic an exporting power for these and other valuable commodities!"

We give the following extracts from this letter of Judge Washington, dated Freetown, Sierra Leone, June 18th, 1859:

"Those who have carefully observed the past, and have the vision to look down the dim vista of time and read the future, will not be slow to hasten to the only permanent refuge left for the black man. In Africa he has a 'mind unfettered, and space to rise;' here he has full scope for the growth of manhood and the development of all his moral and intellectual capacities. As to business attainments, even in this city, we have a class of native men, but partially educated, not twenty years from the decks of the slave vessels, whose instructive knowledge of domestic economy, business tact, and skill in financiering, is said to surpass the Jews of Cheapside. I state this fact not so much to com-

mend such a principle, as to show that while there is an opinion entertained by many of the friends of the black man, that our people in America are an improvident and prodigal race, we have the other extreme among the Africans in their own native country; and if there is any truth in the opinion of their prodigality and extravagance, it is rather to be ascribed to their long intercourse with the Anglo-Saxon race, while deprived of their freedom, self-reliance, and checked in their career to a higher state of moral and intellectual existence."

It appears that Mr. Clegg, in a letter to certain free men of color in the United States, asking his opinion of the site to be chosen in Africa for a trading station or settlement, had written unfavorably of Liberia, but mentioned several other parts of Africa as opening encouraging prospects.

Judge Washington denies the correctness of Mr. Clegg's representation that "Liberia is a failure," and sends him specimens of her sugar, molasses, and cotton.

"You will find enclosed a bill of lading for four specimens of our produce, viz: one cask, 371 lbs. nett, Liberian made sugar; one barrel, 44 gallons, syrup; one small bale, 85 lbs. cotton; also, a specimen of hemp or manilla, called by the Kroomen, caffier. A sack of coffee I could not get now. You will please examine these, and see what they promise. Whatever their value may be, you may pass to my credit, together with the amount of enclosed small draft, and remit me the amount in 32-inch prints of 24 yards. Should we in future find a market in England, I do not expect

our sugars will pay anything like the prices I am selling at in this city. These are some of our first productions in a rough state, and we of course expect you to be charitable in your judgment.

"In respect to the sugar, I may say that the Queen's officers and soldiers at the garrison are now using this sugar. I sold them seven barrels a few days ago. The demand is increasing. Perhaps this is the first time they have used free labor sugar. The syrup is not our best specimen; it was the result of an attempt to make sugar. The lot of cane had been exposed too long at the mill, and we thought it best to convert the juice into syrup. Many of my Liberian neighboring farmers made much better syrup than I did this year.

"The cotton is in its roughest state; some from trees one year old, and some from trees five years old. Two years ago, I encouraged the natives around to bring me cotton, intending to ship it. As they had no machinery for cleaning it, I offered them 2½d. in the seed. It soon accumulated on my hands, and having no market for it, and not knowing how to dispose of it, nor where to find a machine to gin it, I had to stop purchasing."

"If this is a quality that will answer, we can obtain considerable quantities of such by paying a price sufficient to induce the native and American population to cultivate it more extensively. The natives inferior from us manufacture annually thousands of country cloths, from one to two fathoms long, with which they overstock our market. They will sell the cloths or the raw material. The certificate of H. M. Consul, that these products were Liberian, was retained at this custom-house; but that these specimens are African, I need only refer you to the

Hon. J. J. Roberts, H. M. Acting Consul at Monrovia, or his Excellency S. A. Benson, our popular President."

The writer, believing that but few Englishmen have any accurate knowledge of the origin and progress and expectations of Liberia, states briefly some leading facts in its history. He alludes to the early trials, conflicts and final success of her people in establishing their free, independent government.

"Like other civilized communities on this coast, they all at first engaged in petty trading with the natives; but finding from experience that trade in itself was precarious, and that the only means of securing permanent wealth and prosperity was in developing the agricultural resources of the country, they nearly all, for the past three or four years, have engaged in farming, and their success has begun to realize the most sanguine expectations of their friends in America. The national fairs of 1857 and '58 gave a new impetus to agricultural industry, and the farmers now vie with each other, in producing any indigenous products which find a ready and accessible market. Last year I know of only one barrel of sugar being exported from the Republic to the United States. This year our farmers on the St. Paul's river, I think, have shipped not less than 80 or 100,000 lbs. to the United States, and I have disposed of about 6,000 lbs. in this market."

"The American Colonization Society assist in sending them to the country, and give them six months' rations and support. There their connection ceases, and the emigrant becomes the architect of his own fortunes. In the event of any foreign difficulty, or internal disturbance

with the natives, they have enough of vegetable and animal food on their farms to sustain them one year without planting. Some of them now manufacture the cloth and clothes they wear. Liberia has no standing army, and needs none;—her militia—her citizen soldiers—are sufficient for any emergency at home. The natives around us have a common interest in preserving peace. We pay their chiefs no stipends for keeping peace, other than the protection and justice of our laws, the advantages of trade, and friendly and Christian intercourse. \* \* \*

Liberia has not yet any foreign debt. \* \* \* Her citizens were all poor, seeking in Liberia what they could not obtain in America—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If they had only an amount of capital equal to that expended on St. George's Cathedral in this city, or the amount expended on the army and defences of Sierra Leone for one year, they would turn the whole sum to the growing of sugar and cotton: and if they did not turn out some thousand hogsheads of sugar and as much cotton, they would bear with shame the imputation of having failed." \* \* \*

"Liberia has four or five hundred miles of seaboard territory, thousands of acres of uncultivated soil at fifty cents per acre to Liberians and emigrants, and free to all the natives. She only asks that the natives of her country may remain at home, and grow cotton and sugar on their own soil, instead of being forced to French Guiana and Martinique;—that the world will give her a fair market for her produce, and that America and England will say to France, 'Let us alone,' as we never will consent to sell our brethren into emigrant bondage. We are expecting Messrs. Delany & Co. to visit the coast soon. We do not advise

them, but we think that the Mercantile Association of colored citizens will eventually conclude, on examination, that some part of Liberia will be the best field for their enterprise."

The Rev. JOHN SEYS, in a letter to the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, says, under date of Monrovia, July 19th, 1859 :

"The national celebration of Independence, which took place on the 26th,—the levee at the President's mansion, military display, procession of officers of State, foreign representatives, and citizens generally, to the M. E. Church, and the oration, all gave the Doctor much pleasure. He has delivered several very interesting lectures on the 'political condition and destiny of the African race,' and has given much satisfaction.

"The arrival of the Mendi, with her most interesting and choice company of refined and intelligent persons of color from New York, is hailed by us all with unfeigned joy. And as to the advent of the firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, adding another to the several mercantile houses of Monrovia, it forms a new era in the history of this country. Their large, rich, and well assorted cargo, is selling off fast, and to good profit. Their method of trade is exceedingly encouraging to the producer, and the common people, as they take in exchange the productions of the soil, (thus encouraging the agriculturist,) and the paper currency of the Republic.

"A large number of the company by the Mendi have followed the people from the Rebecca to Careysburg, and are all delighted with the 'city upon a hill,' and the neighboring country.

"All the liberated Africans of the notorious Echo, are doing well. They are contented and happy.—Many are distributed among private families, and learn fast the habits and customs of civilized life.

"My health was never better in all my life in Africa. I never knew in many years the long respite from fever which I am now enjoying.

"Never was Liberia in a more promising condition. Continue to labor for her increasing prosperity."

The following letters will be perused with interest :

"MONROVIA, 29th July, 1859.

"Rev. J. B. PINNEY,

"Dear Sir :—I am happy to inform you of my safe arrival in Monrovia, after a pleasant voyage of forty-six days. My arrival in Liberia is one of the most pleasing and satisfactory events I have experienced, not only because Liberia confers upon me the privilege and advantages which belong to me as a man, and to the colored race generally, but because of the wide field of operation which it presents to the industrious and the enterprising. When I left New York for Liberia, it was under an impression that I would not find the place suited to my desire; which impression arose from a misrepresentation of Liberia to me by a few acquaintances in New York. But having been privileged to see and to tread upon the delightful shores of Liberia, I am prepared to affirm, without any fear of contradiction, that no place under the sun is better adapted to the colored man than Liberia. I adopt it for my home, feeling that I am greatly privileged in identifying myself with the Liberians.

"I have not as yet felt any symptoms of fever. As I am so recently from a tropical climate, I indulge the hope that if I do not escape the

fever entirely, I shall not suffer much when I do get it.

"Yours very truly,  
JOHN W. HOLM."

"MONROVIA, July 29, 1859.

"Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY,

"Dear Sir:—The annual examination of the High School took place last month. I believe that the pupils supported by your funds at present are M. M. Witherspoon, John T. Dimery, and Jas. H. Evans. Witherspoon and Dimery are the most advanced in the school. They have, during the year, pursued the following studies: Latin—Odes, Satires, and Epistles of Horace; Tacitus; a part of the Germania. Greek—Bullion's Greek Grammar and Reader; Greek Testament, and Xenophon's Anabasis. Algebra: through Davies' Elementary English Composition, (Parker's Aids.)

"James H. Evans has studied Orthography, Geography, Smith's New Arithmetic, English Composition, Latin Grammar and Reader, and a portion of Cæsar's Commentaries.

"As our Board think it best to restrict the number of scholars to about a dozen, so that thorough instruction may be imparted, I shall be obliged to dismiss some who appear promising.

"Dr. Delany appears to be very much disappointed, and most agreeably so, at the appearance of persons and things here. He insists that a proper representation has never been made of Liberia to the free colored people of the United States. Is Dr. Delany to be the Moses to lead in the exodus of his people from the house of bondage to a land flowing with milk and honey? He seems to have many qualifications for the task. Let him be encouraged and supported.

"Yours respectfully,  
"E. W. BLYDEN."

From the Liberia "Star" of July 27th.

"The two military companies—the Johnson Guards and the Young Guards—turned out in respectable numbers, the former wearing for their first time this season, their blue pants with red stripes; the latter made their appearance in a new uniform, which was highly appreciated. On the steps of the President's mansion, Dr. M. R. Delany, on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen of New York, presented a banner to the Juvenile Temperance Society, bearing appropriate inscriptions. The procession was formed at 11 o'clock, in front of the President's mansion. His Excellency being absent from the city, on a visit to the leeward, Vice President Yates, Ex-President Roberts, Gen'l Lewis, the Secretary of State, Cols. Payne and Moore, John Seys, Esq., the U. S. Consul, and other distinguished gentlemen, with a number of our citizens, were received by the military into the procession, and conducted to the Methodist Church, where a fine oration was delivered by J. B. Jordan, Esq."

#### LIBERIA.

The *North American* speaks of its pleasure in perusing files of papers from Liberia. Files from Liberia in Africa! From a colony of blacks! Yes: there is literature there, and the colored race are showing themselves capable of conducting even the higher arts of civilization, and of sustaining law, order, and freedom, in union.

These papers show a freedom of speech, and an abuse of that freedom in the political contests of the community, which might intimate that they were apt learners in our own schools, and bid fair to excel their teachers. They, however, also in-

[From the Colonization Herald.]

## Sugar Culture in Liberia—Letter to H. M. Schieffelin, Es.,

GAUDILLA, Dec. 31, 1858.

*H. M. Schieffelin*:—The steam sugar mill is in operation, and exceeds my most sanguine expectations. It turns out seven hundred gallons of juice per hour, the rollers making three revolutions per minute. It does not tear the cane to shreds but, as it leaves the mill, twenty-four hours drying in the sun makes it ready to be used as fuel.

The cane, as I am disposed to think, yields about eighty per cent., though in that particular I have not fairly tested the matter; but the cane comes out perfectly dry. You desired a sketch of the mill, &c. I am sorry to say I am a poor hand at drawing; but by the Stevens I hope to give you a correct sketch of it, and of the house over it, forming an L, and presenting to the river a delightful appearance. I have had some trouble to get all the kettles to boil. The flue is seventy feet long, ending in a chimney six feet high.

The cane I have ground has been for neighboring farmers, and I charge as toll one-fourth of proceeds, delivered at the mill-door; the Coopers charge one-half. I have not yet ground any of my own cane, owing to the heavy rains, which continue to the present time, seldom seen so late by the oldest settlers.

I have in the sugar-house four coolers that will hold one thousand gallons, with four glass sash windows, 10 by 12 lights, and two wire, 4 by 6 feet, in order that I may preserve a more uniform temperature, for the more complete granulation of sugar. I have a sugar-maker from the West Indies, one who has acted in the capacity of head boiler-man in the Islands.

It will not pay to make syrup, and

sell it at forty cents, even in country; far better to make sugar, and ship it, if we get a quarter cent a pound, and purchase abroad the articles for our farms. My predecessor engaged in trade, but at heavy loss; and of three thousand dollars of due him, scarce ten per cent. be collected of the natives. I do not trade. And so many of the small traders have failed in this that though, formerly, trading was the occupation of every one having a little capital, a change has come, and a majority are going to farming, purchasing of the natives only such things as can be bought for cash, and needed on our farms.

I have four yoke of oxen, four milch cows, sheep, goats, &c., and hope soon to send you sugar and syrup made at the mill, for which I am indebted to your extreme and indefatigable philanthropy.

I have ground up some cane, the proceeds are as follows:

|                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 lot, 2 acres, yielded, | Juice, 4,375 gal. |
| " 16½ feet sq., yielded, | " 700             |
| " " "                    | " 500             |

By this you will be able to get some idea of what our cane produces; and none of the sugar from the first lot was over eight months old, and all of it ground, without the disadvantage of rain, owing to ignorance of the right method of the cane, which I suppose you can only learn by experience.

There is no news of the fair more than that the State Fair is being held in the Market Square, under cover of a building one hundred feet long and one hundred feet wide, in which some of the industry

theless, a pride and interest in the Republic of Liberia, among the colored population, most promising for its future growth. "The names, ages, religions, professions, occupations, &c., of the passengers, as far as could be ascertained, are as follows:

LIST OF NAMES OF EMIGRANTS FROM NEW YORK TO LIBERIA,  
PER BARK MENDI, MAY 23, 1859.

| No. | Names.                  | Age. | Education. | Religion.   | Trade.     | Remarks. |
|-----|-------------------------|------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| 1   | James R. Roberts, -     | 30   | Good.      | Meth. Ep.   | Farmer.    | Norway.  |
| 2   | J. Christian Roberts, - | 30   | do.        | Lutheran.   | Milliner.  |          |
| 3   | W. Edwin Roberts, -     | 13   | do.        |             |            |          |
| 4   | Catharine A. Yates, -   | 35   | Poor.      |             |            |          |
| 5   | Georgiana Yates, -      | 17   | do.        |             |            |          |
| 6   | Harriet Yates, -        | 6    | do.        |             |            |          |
| 7   | Edgar Yates, -          | 3    | do.        |             |            |          |
| 8   | William D. Hill, -      | 30   | Good.      | Ep. Church  | Coachm'kr  |          |
| 9   | William Benson, -       | 50   | Poor.      | African M.  | Farmer.    |          |
| 10  | Alfred Jacobs, -        | 21   | do.        |             | Laborer.   |          |
| 11  | Sam'l S. Whitney, -     | 19   | do.        |             |            |          |
| 12  | John W. Good, -         | 26   | do.        | Episcopal.  | Carpenter. |          |
| 13  | Isabella Good, -        | 22   | do.        | do.         |            |          |
| 14  | E. L. Jane Good, -      | 1½   |            |             |            |          |
| 15  | John Williams, -        | 60   | Poor.      | M. E. Ch.   | Laborer.   |          |
| 16  | Jno. Henry Jackson, -   | 19   | do.        |             | Cooper.    |          |
| 17  | Charles W. Pervis, -    | 22   | do.        |             |            |          |
| 18  | Wm. W. Pitcher, -       | 38   | Not much.  |             |            |          |
| 19  | Della M. Pitcher, -     | 16   | do.        |             |            |          |
| 20  | Ch'lotte M'Pherson, -   | 55   | do.        |             |            |          |
| 21  | John Holm, -            | 22   | Good.      | Ref. D. Ch. |            |          |
| 22  | Ellis A. Potter, -      | 38   | do.        |             | Account'nt |          |
| 23  | Osborne Stanley, -      | 22   | Fair.      |             | Timber.    |          |
| 24  | J. Alex. Thomas, -      | 28   | Poor.      | Ref. D. Ch. | Farmer.    |          |
| 25  | Anna Butler, -          | 43   |            |             |            |          |

CABIN PASSENGERS.

|    |                       |      |           |            |             |                     |
|----|-----------------------|------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 26 | Elizabeth Hill, -     | 21   | Good.     | Episcopal. |             |                     |
| 27 | Samuel T. Ray, -      | 25   | do.       |            | Apoth'cary, |                     |
| 28 | Ann Elizabeth Ray, -  | 20   | do.       |            |             |                     |
| 29 | Cornelia A. Ray, -    | Inf. |           |            |             |                     |
| 30 | Rev. W. C. Munroe, -  | 60   | Good.     | Ep. Church | Preacher.   | A Missionary.       |
| 31 | Mary O. Munroe, -     | 36   | do.       | do.        |             |                     |
| 32 | Rhinard Munroe, -     | 11   | do.       | do.        |             |                     |
| 33 | Blandford Munroe, -   | 8    | Not much. | do.        |             |                     |
| 34 | J. D. Johnson, -      | 35   |           |            | Merchant.   | Liberia.            |
| 35 | Frances A. Johnson, - | 28   |           |            |             |                     |
| 36 | Marian H. Johnson, -  | 18   |           |            |             |                     |
| 37 | W. Henry Johnson, -   | 11   |           |            |             |                     |
| 38 | Emma E. Johnson, -    | 9    |           |            |             |                     |
| 39 | Hallios Johnson, -    | 7    |           |            |             |                     |
| 40 | Godella Johnson, -    | 3    |           |            |             |                     |
| 41 | Joseph H. Turpin, -   | 30   |           |            | Merchant.   |                     |
| 42 | Charles P. Dunbar, -  | 28   |           |            | do.         |                     |
| 43 | Charles Marchall, -   | 15   |           |            |             | Nephew of Dunbar.   |
| 44 | Martin R. Del'ny, -   | 42   |           |            |             | Explorer in Yoruba. |



[From the Colonization Herald.]

**Sugar Culture in Liberia—Letter to H. M. Schieffelin, Esq.**

GAUDILLA, Dec. 31, 1858.

*H. M. Schieffelin*:—The steam sugar mill is in operation, and exceeds my most sanguine expectations. It turns out seven hundred gallons of juice per hour, the rollers making three revolutions per minute. It does not tear the cane to shreds but, as it leaves the mill, twenty-four hours drying in the sun makes it ready to be used as fuel.

The cane, as I am disposed to think, yields about eighty per cent., though in that particular I have not fairly tested the matter; but the cane comes out perfectly dry. You desired a sketch of the mill, &c. I am sorry to say I am a poor hand at drawing; but by the Stevens I hope to give you a correct sketch of it, and of the house over it, forming an L, and presenting to the river a delightful appearance. I have had some trouble to get all the kettles to boil. The flue is seventy feet long, ending in a chimney six feet high.

The cane I have ground has been for neighboring farmers, and I charge as toll one-fourth of proceeds, delivered at the mill-door; the Coopers charge one-half. I have not yet ground any of my own cane, owing to the heavy rains, which continue to the present time, seldom seen so late by the oldest settlers.

I have in the sugar-house four coolers that will hold one thousand gallons, with four glass sash windows, 10 by 12 lights, and two wire, 4 by 6 feet, in order that I may preserve a more uniform temperature, for the more complete granulation of

I have a sugar-maker from  
" one who has acted  
" a boiler-man

sell it at forty cents, even in this country; far better to make it into sugar, and ship it, if we get only six and a quarter cents a pound, and purchase abroad the articles used on our farms. My predecessor engaged in trade, but at heavy loss; as, out of three thousand dollars of debts due him, scarce ten per cent. can be collected of the natives. I do not trade. And so many of our small traders have failed in this way, that though, formerly, trading was the occupation of every one having a little capital, a change has now come, and a majority are going to farming, purchasing of the natives only such things as can be bought for cash, and needed on our farms.

I have four yoke of oxen, poultry, milch cows, sheep, goats, &c. &c., and hope soon to send you some sugar and syrup made at the mill, for which I am indebted to your extreme and indefatigable philanthropy.

I have ground up some cane, and the proceeds are as follows:

|                          | Juice.     | Syrup.   |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 lot, 2 acres, yielded, | 4,375 gls. | 702 gls. |
| " 16½ feet sq., yielded, | 700        | 114      |
| " " "                    | 500        | 133      |

By this you will be able to form some idea of what our cane produces; and none of the above but the first lot was over eight months old, and all of it ground up under the disadvantage of rain, and our ignorance of the right time to cut the cane, which I suppose we can only learn by experience.

There is no news of importance more than that the State Fair is now being held in the Government Square, under cover of a *palm palace*, one hundred feet long and forty-five feet wide, in which are exhibited some of the industry of our citizens;

amongst which are some twelve pieces of cloth, manufactured at home, containing about one hundred yards, good samples of sugar, syrup, cotton, coffee, &c., being the best Fair ever held, of which I shall

send to you a report so soon as published.

Hoping this may find you in perfect health, I subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SPENCER ANDERSON.

[From the Appendix of the Annual Report of the Massachusetts Col. Society, 1859.]

### Liberian Cotton.

(A.)

Six samples of cloth, made in Liberian families from their own cotton, were received from President Benson. They are about eight inches square, from different webs, and in different styles, plain, striped and grey. Rev. J. Orcutt had also received a small lock of unmanufactured cotton in a letter from Thomas Howland, who emigrated from Providence, R. I., in November, 1857. It was grown on his farm, on the St. Paul's river, some fifteen miles or more from Monrovia.

Of course it was impossible, with only these very insufficient samples, to determine the market value of Liberian cotton in the bale. These were, however, submitted to several of the best judges in Boston, two of whom have favored us with the following replies to our inquiries:

Boston, May 22, 1859.

Dear Sir:—The sample of cotton indicates that the quality is what is called "good middling," worth in Boston about thirteen cents at this time. If the same quality should have in it much leaf, when packed in bulk, it would reduce the price from half a cent to a cent a pound; and if it has dirt also, it might be reduced two cents a pound. But well cleaned, it will be classed as "good middling."

The price of such cotton was as low as seven cents, about the year 1844; since that time it has usually been as high as ten cents. For several years past it has been considerably above that, and in 1857 it was as high as seventeen cents. Of the quality of the cotton in the samples of goods which you send, I cannot judge, except that the staple appears good. If it is discolored, it will reduce the price one-half or three-quarters of a cent a pound.

I will recommend to you to call on Mr. John Aiken, or on some cotton broker, and obtain samples of the different grades of our cotton, and send them out; writing on each the quality, and price at this time. Then the growers can tell at once, by comparing them with their own growth, and looking at our newspapers, what the

price is on any given day. It comes in free of duty.

Yours truly,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

Rev. Joseph Tracy, Joy's Building.

Boston, June 6, 1859.

Rev. JOSEPH TRACY,

Dear Sir:—A small lock of cotton, said to have been grown in Liberia, Africa, and samples of cloth, said to have been manufactured in Africa, of African cotton, have been shown to me, and I have been asked to give an opinion of the market value of the cotton.

The quantity of cotton shown me was too small to justify any very definite opinion of its market value. And yet from the appearance both of the cotton and cloth, I judge, that the cotton is strong, of fair length, and of good working qualities. I cannot doubt that such cotton would find a market, at its fair value, to any assignable extent.

Very truly yours,

JOHN AIKEN.

These samples were examined by several other good judges, all of whom concurred in the same opinions. All agreed that bales of cotton, yielding samples, fairly taken, equal to Mr. Howland's little lock, would be worth thirteen cents per pound, and that the cloth had the appearance of being made from cotton worth twelve cents or more. The prices of cotton in Boston at that time—no sea-island being quoted—ranged from 9½ to 13½ cents.

This settles an important question. It proves that cotton can be grown in Liberia, adapted to the use of American and European manufacturers, and of a quality above the average of that actually used by them. Liberian cotton has no peculiarities which render it useless till new styles of manufacture are devised. It is of a character adapted to meet existing wants, and will be taken, in any quantity, as soon as it can be placed in the market at current prices.

Here, then, the cotton growing country of the natives is more easily accessible than any where else in Africa. It comes down to the coast. Little Cape Mount is only some twenty-five miles up the coast from Monrovia. Its slave mart, called Digby, has long been suppressed. Twenty-five miles further is Robertsport, on Grand Cape Mount; beyond which, scattered along at about equal distances for another twenty or twenty-five miles, are the notorious slave marts of Sugury, Man-

na River, Solyman River, and Gallinas, all in vigorous operation till the annexation to the Republic in 1852, and lately the scene of the doings of the Regina Cœli. From Gallinas to She-bar, or Sherbro, is about seventy miles; making, from Little Cape Mount, 125 miles of native cotton country, right on the sea-shore, with numerous roadsteads and landing places for trade. The Vey people are intelligent above the average of natives, and have an alphabet of their own.

[From the Christian Mirror, Portland, Me., August 9th.]

### Maine Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held in the Chesnut Street Church (Methodist) Monday evening of last week. President, Hon. Phineas Barnes, in the chair. Prayer by Dr. Shailer.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

*President*, Hon. Phineas Barnes.

*Recording Secretary*, Dr. I. T. Dana of Portland.

*Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. John O. Fiske, of Bath.

*Ex. Committee*, Phineas Barnes, of Portland; Joseph McKeen, of Brunswick; Freeman Clark, of Bath; Harris C. Barnes, William Chase, Eben Steele, and Harrison J. Libby, of Portland.

*Treasurer*, Freeman Clark, Esq., of Bath.

The President mentioned that no report could be expected from the Corresponding Secretary, as he had removed from the State. He regretted as much as any the failure of Mr. Latrobe to be present on this occasion. He held in his hand letters which authorized the public announcement that had been made. There were several gentlemen present who would address the audience. For himself he could not recollect the time when he was not a Colonizationist, nor had his interest in this Society ever waned. In casting about for a text for this occasion, he

would take this *First of August*, the 25th Anniversary of West India Emancipation. The happiness of those hundreds of thousands, was a question pertinent to this occasion. What is to be the effect in the future of that Emancipation Act on the race? Are they to become what every race should? Are they competent? Have they the opportunity? Are their surroundings such as insure their improvement? He rejoiced in assurances that they were advancing. How is it with the blacks of the United States? The 12,000 blacks in Liberia are often referred to disparagingly, contemptuously, sneeringly—this Society is treated not only with open disregard, but with bitter hostility. The speaker could not conceive why the friends of the black race should not take the same interest in its welfare, whether in this country, on West India soil, or in distant Africa.

The Colonization Society is non-combatant—non-political, non-partisan. Recently there has been circulated, with a good deal of zeal, a fact mentioned in President Benson's Message, that some of the native tribes of Africa were in advance of emigrants from the United States. But the length and breadth of that statement, the manner and purpose of its use by President Benson, were not taken into the account. The

About ten years ago, the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, in England, undertook to promote the growth of cotton in Western Africa. Some time in 1850, their agent, Mr. James K. Straw, arrived at Monrovia, with letters of introduction from Lord Palmerston, and made arrangements for planting fifty acres, as an experiment. He made similar arrangements on other parts of the coast. At Sierra Leone, one man, near Freetown, planted forty acres. The American "Mendi" missionaries in the Sherbro country obtained seed and planted cotton. Other parcels were planted along the coast, southward and eastward, for nearly a thousand miles. Nothing of any practical value has yet come of it. The Liberian experiment was said to yield as promising results as any; the cotton being pronounced "white and good," and worth five pence per pound. The same Association last year appropriated £25 annually for four years, for the four best samples of Liberia cotton, and four medals annually as second class prizes, and the British Government sent out "ten barrels of superior cotton seed." Those in England best qualified to judge, evidently still think the attempt too hopeful to be abandoned. Whether the Association is still urging the culture in any of the other settlements on the coast, we are not informed.

Mr. Thomas Clegg came to Africa about the same time with Mr. Straw, 1850. He commenced at Sierra Leone, and has labored mainly to procure cotton from the natives, and promote its cultivation among them. The first year, he was able to collect only about 235 pounds of clean cotton. He was convinced that Sierra Leone was not the place for his experiment, and transferred it to the Slave Coast. Others have continued the attempt at Sierra Leone and the Gambia, but with discouraging results. Three tons is the largest quantity collected, of which we have heard. It does not appear that there is any want of cotton in the interior, but the price is not sufficient to induce the natives to bring it for sale. In their own phrase, the reason is, "too much cotton—too little money." Probably, they find it more profitable to manufacture their cotton and sell the cloth. We shall refer again to these cloths.

On the Slave Coast, Mr. Clegg stationed himself at Lagos, where he has been vigorously aided by Mr. Campbell, the British Consul, who has resided thirty-five years in Africa, and by the Church Missionary Society, which has a flourishing mission at Abbeokuta, fifty-six miles north of Lagos, up the river Ogun, where are seven-

ral thousand Africans recaptured from slave ships, and more or less civilized and educated at Sierra Leone. Several young Africans were sent to England, and instructed in cleaning cotton and preparing it for the market. Up to March, 1858, he had furnished 157 cotton gins, costing from less than twenty to more than fifty dollars each, besides presses and other implements of the business, which have been bought mostly by native producers or traders. He has had his agents in the interior, with goods ready to exchange for cotton. By such means, the exports of cotton from Lagos have been raised to 34,491 lbs. in 1856, 114,844 lbs. in 1857, and 220,099 lbs. in 1858. The coat at Abbeokuta was  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. in the seed, yielding one-fourth of a pound of clean cotton; and more was offered than could be bought. The whole coat at Lagos was four pence and one farthing per pound, or about eight cents. In the table of exports, however, its value is assumed to be seven pence two farthings, or about fifteen cents. From the estimated number of inhabitants and amount of cotton worn by each, it has been inferred that the annual product of "Yoruba and the adjacent States, is equal to 7,200,000 pounds." By a strange blunder, the under Secretary of State, Fitzgerald, mentioned this estimate, in the House of Commons, as the amount exported to Brazil. Mr. Clegg has evidently selected the right spot for his operations. At Lagos, which commands the boatable river Ogun, with the prestige of British power and aided by the missions and the returned people from Sierra Leone, he has easily established and kept open a favorable communication with the cotton-growing interior.

President Benson believes that the same thing may be done from Monrovia. In his annual message, December, 1856, he says:

"It is an unquestionable fact, that our interior tribes manufacture hundreds of thousands of domestic cloths annually, which must consume several millions pounds of raw cotton. Thousands of these cloths, through much difficulty, find their way down to the seaboard annually. But if the communication was kept open and they could be assured of a safe transit, and were encouraged by discreet and influential agents to increased cultivation of that useful article, in a very few years, millions of pounds would be brought down annually and exported."

C. M. Waring, Esq., merchant, of Monrovia, writes as follows:

Boston, 6th June, 1859.

Rev. JOSEPH TRACY,

Sir:—In reply to your note of 1st inst., making inquiry of me in regard to the production and manufacture of cotton among the natives in the vicinity of Liberia, I make the following answers, all to the best of my knowledge.

1. How many "country cloths," to my best recollection, are annually bought and sold by merchants at Monrovia?

I think, from 2,000 to 3,000; varying in length from two to three and a half yards, and from a yard and a half to two yards wide.

2. Where are they made, and how are they brought to Monrovia?

They are made by the interior tribes, called the Mandingoes and Goulahs, and brought down by them in quantities on their backs, or in canoes, or worn on their persons.

3. What do the merchants at Monrovia pay for them?

The price varies, according to the size and quality; say, from fifty cents to one dollar. That is, the articles given in exchange are worth that amount in the market.

4. Do the merchants at Monrovia buy all that are offered?

The merchants do not, as there are only four or five of them that buy to sell again; but citizens also buy them for their own use, as well as the Kroomen and Fishmen who reside in the vicinity of Monrovia, and to some extent other tribes. However, I think an increased demand, and higher prices, would induce the natives to bring down larger quantities.

Yours,

C. M. WARING.

These "country cloths" have long been an article of commerce all along the coast, from the Gambia to Loando. American traders frequently buy them to barter for other articles, or to sell at the neighboring islands; giving, at the highest estimate we have heard from any of them, from a dollar to a dollar and a half each. The cotton is spun by women, and woven by old men in webs about five or six inches wide; which are sewed together, to make a "cloth" of the requisite width. A man, Mr. Bowen states, will weave forty yards a day, equal to about seven square yards. One of them, procured at Sherbro by the Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., when there with Mills as an explorer, measures six feet and three inches by four feet and seven inches, equal to about three square yards and one-fifth. It weighs twenty-nine ounces, or about nine ounces to the square

yard. It is striped with a very excellent deep blue. This appears to be a favorite color; though they are sometimes striped with yellow, and sometimes left undyed.

Mr. Clegg and Mr. Campbell, already mentioned, have stimulated this trade remarkably on the Slave Coast. According to official returns, there were exported from Lagos, in 1857, 50,000 of these cloths, and 150,000 from other ports on that coast; in all, 200,000 cloths. They were sent to Brazil, where are many thousands of slaves, natives of Africa. They are said to average 2½ pounds in weight, and estimated, in the returns, at ten shillings, or about two dollars and forty cents, each. This estimate of the average weight appears to be very high, and the price extravagantly high in proportion to the weight. It is more than fifty per cent. above that usually paid by American traders, and more than one hundred per cent. above that paid by Liberian merchants.

If we may judge from these returns, compared with the statements of President Benson and Mr. Waring, it would seem that the interior of Liberia produces "country cloths" much cheaper than Yoruba, and that equal inducements, offered at Monrovia for six or eight years, as at Lagos, would bring down an equal supply.

Of the yield per acre in different parts of Africa, we know almost nothing. It has been asserted that around the Bight of Benin it is as great as in Georgia; and such has been the general impression made by statements concerning other parts. In most crops, a good quality implies a fair quantity. Yet the Rev. T. J. Bowen says of African cotton generally,—“The staple is good, but the yield cannot be more than one-fourth of what it is on similar lands in the Southern States.” It is not quite certain whether he means that the land cannot be made to produce more, or that the actual yield cannot be estimated higher. Apparently, the latter is his meaning. Of Yoruba he says: “Both upland and sea-island cotton are planted; but neither produces very well, owing to the extreme and constant heat of the climate.” Of this, Mr. Bowen, a native of Georgia, must be regarded as a good judge.

This cause of short crops in Yoruba is evidently incurable. It does not exist in equal force in Liberia and its vicinity. Mr. Bowen says: “The average in the dry season is about 80 degrees at Ijaye, and 82 at Ogbomoshaw, and a few degrees lower during the rains. I have never known the mercury to rise higher than 93 degrees in the shade, at Ijaye. The

highest reading at Ogbomoshaw was 97.5." These places are from 100 to 150 miles inland. The highest reading ever known at Monrovia was 90; and that only once or twice, and with strong doubts as to the fairness of the exposure. At Careysburg the temperature is lower than at Monrovia. In the Pessey country, among the cotton weavers, say one hundred miles inland, from May 7 to May 12, George L. Seymour found the range of the thermometer to be from 69 to 81 degrees. The temperature of Liberia and its interior, therefore, is more favorable for cotton than that of Yoruba. The soil is at least equal, and probably much of it is superior, in fertility. The coast is more easily and safely accessible by sea. The St. Paul's is as good for boat navigation, probably, notwithstanding the rapids, as the Ogun. There are no large organized communities of natives to crush the new settlements as soon as their prosperity presents a temptation, and no overshadowing and irresistible British influence on the coast, to control their movements and absorb the profits of their labor.

We subjoin two extracts from the *Liberia Herald*, received since our Report went to press. The first is from the "Report of the Committee of Adjudication of the Second National Fair" to President Benson:

"There were some good specimens exhibited from stalks of American seed planted seven and eight years ago, the same trees producing good cotton for eight successive years. Other specimens of cotton were shown from American seed planted last year. But the principal lots were of native African cotton, and several twenty yard pieces of cotton cloth were manufactured by our citizens from this kind, as well as many socks and stockings. Mrs. Martha Rix, formerly Mrs. Zion Harris, showed some very fine specimens of silk cotton socks made from the cotton of the large silk cotton tree, which grows wild in our forest from 80 to 100 feet high.

"This is perhaps the first time that any one has attempted to apply this species of cotton to any practical purpose. Of the common stock of African cotton there are several varieties, from which the native population of the interior manufacture annually many thousands of country cloths, which they constantly bring to our market for sale or exchange; thus showing that less than a hundred miles interior large quantities of cotton are grown by native industry, which, by a little effort on the part of our merchants and capitalists, might be thrown into our market in the

raw material for exportation. We think that it has been fully proven the last year, to the satisfaction of the Americo-Liberian population, that cotton, being indigenous to this part of Africa, and perennial for seven or eight years, may be grown to an indefinite extent in any part of our territory. The only point next to settle to ensure success, is whether we can obtain cheap labor and cheap goods, so as to afford a good article of well ginned and marketable cotton at five or six cents per pound. The growing of cotton as a staple product, we regard as of primary importance; we shall not only recommend it as an experiment to all our population, but contribute our individual quota next year to the national stock."

The second is a short editorial article in the *Herald* of June 1:

"It is strange to us, that our merchants do not pay some attention to the trade in ground nuts and cotton. It is well known that throughout the Vey Country these articles are in abundance. Commencing from Little Cape Mount River, there will be found in every rice field, cotton growing in the greatest luxuriance. Extend your observations to the She-bar, and all along, and for twenty-five miles interiorwards, you will discover the cotton plant. The natives plant it in their farms for domestic purposes, and they would, at once, go readily into the growing of cotton, if inducements were held out to them. Convince them that they will meet with a ready market for all the cotton they may produce, and very soon it will be ascertained that they will bring the article to the trader, in common with other productions. We have heard from a reliable source, that there may now be procured up the Mannah river, thousands of pounds of cotton in the seed; but no one seems disposed to speculate in it. At the town of 'Firo,' on that river, cotton may be seen in every hamlet—more than a sufficiency for the use of the people of the town, and the overplus is permitted to waste. Ground nuts are also one of the productions of that part of the Republic, but as there has been no demand for them, no more is raised than is required for home consumption. We invite the immediate attention of our merchants and traders to the importance of encouraging the cultivation of these valuable products. If earnest heed be given our suggestions, we have not the least doubt, that, in a very few years, a profitable business will be prosecuted in the purchase and sale of these articles."

Here, then, the cotton growing country of the natives is more easily accessible than any where else in Africa. It comes down to the coast. Little Cape Mount is only some twenty-five miles up the coast from Monrovia. Its slave mart, called Digby, has long been suppressed. Twenty-five miles further is Robertsport, on Grand Cape Mount; beyond which, scattered along at about equal distances for another twenty or twenty-five miles, are the notorious slave marts of Sugury, Man-

na River, Solyman River, and Gallinas, all in vigorous operation till the annexation to the Republic in 1852, and lately the scene of the doings of the *Regina Celi*. From Gallinas to She-bar, or Sherbro, is about seventy miles; making, from Little Cape Mount, 125 miles of native cotton country, right on the sea-shore, with numerous roadsteads and landing places for trade. The Vey people are intelligent above the average of natives, and have an alphabet of their own.

[From the Christian Mirror, Portland, Me., August 9th.]

#### Maine Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held in the Chesnut Street Church (Methodist) Monday evening of last week. President, Hon. Phineas Barnes, in the chair. Prayer by Dr. Shailer.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

*President*, Hon. Phineas Barnes.

*Recording Secretary*, Dr. I. T. Dana of Portland.

*Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. John O. Fiske, of Bath.

*Ex. Committee*, Phineas Barnes, of Portland; Joseph McKeen, of Brunswick; Freeman Clark, of Bath; Harris C. Barnes, William Chase, Eben Steele, and Harrison J. Libby, of Portland.

*Treasurer*, Freeman Clark, Esq., of Bath.

The President mentioned that no report could be expected from the Corresponding Secretary, as he had removed from the State. He regretted as much as any the failure of Mr. Latrobe to be present on this occasion. He held in his hand letters which authorized the public announcement that had been made. There were several gentlemen present who would address the audience. For himself he could not recollect the time when he was not a Colonizationist, nor had his interest in this Society ever waned. In casting about for a text for this occasion, he

would take this *First of August*, the 25th Anniversary of West India Emancipation. The happiness of those hundreds of thousands, was a question pertinent to this occasion. What is to be the effect in the future of that Emancipation Act on the race? Are they to become what every race should? Are they competent? Have they the opportunity? Are their surroundings such as insure their improvement? He rejoiced in assurances that they were advancing. How is it with the blacks of the United States? The 12,000 blacks in Liberia are often referred to disparagingly, contemptuously, sneeringly—this Society is treated not only with open disregard, but with bitter hostility. The speaker could not conceive why the friends of the black race should not take the same interest in its welfare, whether in this country, on West India soil, or in distant Africa.

The Colonization Society is non-combatant—non-political, non-partisan. Recently there has been circulated, with a good deal of zeal, a fact mentioned in President Benson's Message, that some of the native tribes of Africa were in advance of emigrants from the United States. But the length and breadth of that statement, the manner and purpose of its use by President Benson, were not taken into the account. The

President was urging his Liberia fellow citizens to greater improvement, more effort—and in this connection most ingenuously stated that there were natives around them who would vie with them, even with their superior advantages. With true nobleness he had the magnanimity to say that some of the aborigines around them are equal to them. How different from the boasting of American statesmen, American Governors, and Presidents!

What Liberia can do for the black race—what they are capable of becoming—may be inferred from such an example as this of President Benson, whose entire education was Liberian. His messages are as creditable as the average of those of Governors of American States—as accurate in style, as sensible in thought.

Have American negroes the prospect of as auspicious a future? To secure it, would you scatter them among a dominant race?

The speaker here alluded to Gov. Roberts, a Liberia merchant, and others, in proof of the capabilities of the race. He spoke of the development of the African soil—the exhaustless stores of tropical countries, and the important part they make in the world's commerce—and especially to the great incentive and element of improvement, a *nationality*, to be found nowhere else,—this was the impulse the black race needed. It was the desire of all nations. We had lately seen the world alive in interest for Hungarian Nationality—Italian Independence, &c.

The close of this speech of an hour, was not only instructive but eloquent, and we regret the more our inability to give it. We hoped to have had it in full—and therefore neglected securing a full report at the time. On our return from

Commencement, we find ourselves obliged to substitute this barren skeleton, with scarcely head, trunk, or limbs.

Rev. Mr. Orcutt said:

In all the interest manifested for the negro, it is pleasant to turn from barren theories, bitter strife, and downright folly, to something which is practicable, something which is reasonable,—something which is peaceful and salutary in all its bearings. That something we find in the cause of African Colonization.

What has Colonization done? It has carried science, and arts, and letters, and laws, and civilization, and Christianity, into benighted Africa. More specifically and fully, what has Colonization done?

It has suppressed the slave trade on hundreds of miles of the African coast;—

It has introduced civilization and Christianity when all previous efforts had failed;—

It has given Nationality and elevation to the colored race, which nothing else has or could. The speaker here referred particularly to the case of the bark *E. N. Roye*, in New York, with her owner, a Liberian merchant, and a cargo of African products worth \$20,000—and flag flying at the masthead with its stripes and lone star;—

It has furnished the free colored people of the United States an opportunity of improving their condition;—

It has furnished an asylum for recaptured Africans;

It has kept the door of emancipation open where it would otherwise have been closed.

The great question for us to consider as philanthropists, and as a community, is not, shall slavery be abolished? but, *what shall be done with and for the African people in America when free?* The more we



look at their social condition and prospects in the free States, the more important will this question become to us. How they are regarded as a political element, may be seen in the fact that the constitutions of most of the new States provide that they shall not be permitted to live within their jurisdictions. I say nothing of the justice or humanity of such legislation—I only speak of the fact. Nor do I affirm that colonization fully and satisfactorily answers the difficult question proposed. But there is sense and force in a speech of Tristram Burgess, made in Congress some thirty years ago, from which the speaker read the following extract:

"Africa, like a bereaved mother, holds out her hands to America, and implores you to send back her exiled children." \* \* \* \*

"The ways of Providence cannot always be seen by man. When the Almighty comes out of his cloud, light fills the eyes of the universe. What a mystery, when the youthful patriarch, lost to his father, was sold into slavery! What a display of wisdom and benignity when we are permitted to see 'all the families of the earth blessed' by that event!

"Shall we question the great arrangement of Divine Wisdom, or hold par lance with the Power, who has made whole countries the enduring monuments of his avenging justice? Let these people go; they are citizens of another country;—send them home; send them home instructed, and civilized, and imbued with the pure principles of Christianity; so may they instruct and civilize their native land, and spread over its wide regions the glad tidings of human redemption. Secure to your country, to your age, the glory of paying back to Africa the mighty arrears of nations. Add another

new world to the civilized regions of the globe."

The several statements above were fully illustrated by facts—which we are unable to present in this hurried report. We give only a letter to Mr. Orcutt from Judge James (colored) of Liberia. This gentleman was educated in Massachusetts, went to Africa twenty years ago as a lay missionary of the American Board, where he has since resided, occupying high positions in the Liberian Government, and is now a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions in Liberia. He spent last summer in the United States.

Letter of JUDGE JAMES.

Rev. Mr. ORCUTT,

*My Dear Friend:*—You will see from the date of this letter that I am home again—yes, thank God, I am home again, at my own Liberian home; and never did Liberia seem more dear to me than now. I am not blind to the faults of this country, nor the great difficulties to be encountered here; but in review of all, and much more than the reality, this is the only home for the African race and their descendents in America. They and their friends may preach deliverance and elevation until dooms-day,— \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*  
—The odds are against them, and those odds are too great. If they had any where like an equal number, they might contend for their rights with some fair chance for success; but everything is against them—there is no hope!!!

The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved,* That this Society cordially approves the appointment of the Rev. Franklin Butler as the Agent of the American Colonization So-

ciety for the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; that we earnestly recommend to the friends of this cause in every community in our own State, to adopt such measures, in concert with Mr. Butler or otherwise, as may secure the best results from his labors in this State.

*Resolved*, That our friends, in any places which Mr. Butler may not be able to visit at present, be requested, nevertheless, to make collections for this cause, and forward the same, either directly to the American Co-

lonization Society, or to Freeman Clark, Esq., of Bath, the Treasurer of this Society, by whom they will be transmitted to the Parent Society.

*Resolved*, That in addition to the other numerous and weighty reasons for making immediate and liberal contributions to this cause in Maine, it is highly desirable that such an amount should be raised within this State, as will entitle us to a representation, annually, in the meetings and deliberations of the American Society.

### Missionary Intelligence.

THE ASSOCIATION OF MISSIONARIES met at Good Hope, (Mendi Country,) in May last. Four persons have united with the Church since the last report. One native (as we understand) has been ordained to the ministry, and one licensed to preach. The mission is reduced in numbers, and an earnest appeal is made for more laborers. The pestilence has been very fatal at Sierra Leone.

#### EPISCOPAL MISSION AT CAPE PALMAS.

We copy the following intelligence from the Spirit of Missions for August and September:

*Letter from the Rev. C. C. Hoffman.*—We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Hoffman, dated Cape Palmas, June 13th, 1859, from which we take the following: "God still preserves our lives, though our new missionaries have suffered much and been able to do but little. Mr. Hubbard seems to suffer most, and is very much debilitated. Mrs. Hubbard has had a severe attack, but has in a great measure recovered. I am sorry to say I am again suffering from my old companion, fever, even while I write you; still it is not so severe but that I am about my work.

"We had a very interesting Sabbath yesterday, Whit Sunday. In the morning I baptized three native youth and an infant at St. Mark's. I baptized our infant in the chapel of the Orphan Asylum, and, at the same time, a little dumb boy, the younger brother of the one whom I sent

to the United States. I have taken him to live in my family, and myself and Mrs. Hoffman and Dr. D'Lyon were his sponsors. He is an exceedingly intelligent and docile child.

"Miss Ball is not in very good health, but keeps about her duties. Mrs. Hoffman is gaining again her health and strength. Mr. and Mrs. Rambo, at Rocktown, have occasional fevers. He baptized a native yesterday."

Under date of 16th July, Mr. Hoffman writes:

"Our school examinations have passed off, and the schools are in a prosperous state, particularly, I think, those at Mount Vaughan, under Mr. Crummell's care.

"With deep regret we have learned of the death of Bishop Bowen soon after his return to Sierra Leone. He is the third Bishop who has died there within a few years.

"The U. S. Ship Vincennes left us Surgeon Thornley, who is suffering from a nervous affection, and felt obliged to leave the ship, even at the risk of having the African fever on shore while waiting for the steamer of the 16th July. He is a member of our Church, and his sojourn is pleasant to us, and his health has greatly improved."

Dr. D'Lyon, our missionary physician, writes, under date of 4th July:

"Thanks to kind Heaven, our march is onward. God has blessed every effort which has been put forth in this land; it may not appear so to the careless observer, but one who will view in a prayerful manner our operations will find improvement everywhere visible. It would astonish many children in the United States to hear

our little native children read the Bible. Our school examination came off last week; it was in the highest degree satisfactory. The Light of life seems to be shining upon parents and children. A visit to our Christian villages is truly refreshing.

"We have now one hundred and fifty visitors from the interior; many of them have never seen the ocean before; they live several hundred miles in the interior, and are said to be cannibals. These poor creatures are inviting and imploring the missionary to notice them, and send men to carry God's book to their country. This is very commonly the case. They are every week begging Mr. Hoffman to send them a teacher.

"The health of our missionaries just now is pretty good. Our new friends have had fever, of course; but are now doing finely."

#### SOUTHERN BAPTIST BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Rev. Z. B. ROBERTS is laboring earnestly at Sinou, and preaching to the natives in its vicinity. Rev. J. ROBERTS writes of a revival of religion at Farmerville in Sinou County:

"I again beg that something be done for the natives as soon as possible; but for Blue Barrie, let something be done just now if possible, if it is only an appropriation of one hundred dollars for the balance of the year, until something can be done fairly. I went to my extent for the house and Sabbath school. All that hinders me from going fairly into that work I am implored to engage in, is the want of money. I have a man picked out for the school at Blue Barrie. Will you give me orders to begin operations? The field is large, truly, but I do not like to see other churches at every native town around me, as they are at Cape Palmas."

Hon. B. P. YATES writes of a revival at Monrovia. Brother RICHARDSON baptized twenty-five persons, among whom were several natives. Interesting letters from several missionaries in Africa, of the Southern Baptist Board, appear in the Home and Foreign Journal. The Journal gives the following summary:

"Yoruba.—Missionaries well. Inquirers increasing. Several conversions at Ijaye. Prospects of Awyaw, a recent station, encouraging. The annual meeting of the mission, at Ijaye, one of peculiar pleasant-

ness. All the missionaries feel greatly encouraged. Want help. Who will go?

"Liberia.—A great awakening at Monrovia; quite a number baptized. Attention among the natives increasing."

#### METHODIST MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

(From the M. Missionary Advocate for September.)

Yes, Africa too is sharing in the gracious effusions of the Holy Spirit. How far-reaching are the prayers and labors of good men. A noon-day prayer meeting is commenced in New York; it is heard of in Africa; the missionaries start a similar meeting in Monrovia. A book is written narrating the wondrous effects of the Fulton street prayer meeting; extracts from it are read in that prayer meeting in Monrovia. And now we have before us the gracious record of the Spirit's presence and power among them. "For two months we prayed. Christians of all denominations prayed. One who lately brought out from America a bundle of tracts, kindly furnished by a friend in Baltimore, scattered 'Angel Lilly' and the 'Child Angel,' and many others, among them. Another, Rev. Mr. W——, would read extracts from the 'Power of Prayer,' by Rev. Irenæus Prime, and the thrilling scenes of Fulton street prayer meetings. These were effectual to convince of the necessity of a change of heart, and the certainty of finding it when sincerely and humbly sought." At the time this extract was written some seventy-seven persons had made a public profession of religion and joined the several religious communions. Among the converts are six native boys residing in the families of our missionaries: Jabez A. Burton, Levi Scott, Jacobus Seyes, Minor Scott, Cæsar Freeman, and Charles Scott. Godly women are going about their neighborhood, to converse and pray with those "who mourn, and to rejoice over those who rejoice."

Three Missionaries are under appointment to sail for Western Africa, in the service of the American Missionary Society.

This Society seems to meet with the trouble which accompanies the efforts of other missionary societies in their endeavors to "seek and to save that which was lost." They say they "find it extremely difficult to win the confidence of the colored people of Canada."

AFRICA.—A Gracious Revival in Monrovia.—A letter from the wife of Bishop Burns, (Methodist,) states that a revival of religion was in progress in Monrovia.

"The children and youth, scores of them, have been converted. Forty have united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, seven with the Episcopalians, and others are to unite with the Baptists and Presbyterians. The work is extending to the adult portion of the community. Two of our daughters and a native boy, Levi Scott, residing with us, have experienced religion and connected themselves with the church."

The Rev. JOHN SEYS, we judge, is useful in this work. Mrs. Burns writes:—"Brother Seys is so full you can scarcely see him without his eyes full of tears of rejoicing."

A letter from Mr. BUSHNELL, (May 5 and 18,) announces that Mrs. Jack had been very dangerously sick, her life having been despaired of; but as she still lived, some hope of her recovery was again entertained. Four others of the mission circle had also been sick, and our brother says: "The last twelve days have been a season of trial such as I have no recollection of, in the history of this mission."

*Basle.*—The religious meetings of Basle took place this year from the 26th to the 29th of last July. Among all the societies that of the Missions possessed a peculiar

interest. Its sessions, each eight hours, continued two days. Both days the audience filled the largest church in the city. The report of the Secretary, Mr. Josenhaus, containing important information, greatly interested the assembly. Four years ago the Mission Society found itself, financially, in a critical position, and who then could foresee its future? The 3,000 francs then annually received were insufficient to meet the necessities of the work: its progress was retarded. It was then declared that if the receipts were not doubled, a part of the operations of the Society would be suspended. This announcement found an echo in Christian hearts, for the receipts of this year have amounted to more than 622,000 francs. Now, seventy pupils are preparing themselves in the Institute for their noble career as missionaries. Forty children of missionaries are being instructed in a separate establishment.

The *personnel* of the mission is composed of 200 members, not including the native evangelists and tutors (instructors) in the service of the Society.

The principal missionary fields of the Society of Basle are, Western Africa, India, China, and the German population of America. This year nine missionaries have set out for their various destinations.

### Intelligence.

**LAUNCH OF A STEAMER FOR LIBERIA.**—At half-past nine o'clock this morning, there will be launched by Henry Steers, from the foot of Tenth Street, East River, a side-wheel steamer of about 70 tons burthen, built by the New York State Colonization Society, and named after the late Seth Grosvenor, whose generosity has enabled the Society to assume the cost. This steamer is designed to run on the coast of Liberia, from Cape Palmas to Gallinas, stopping at Monrovia and other points on the route.

The requirements of Liberia for a vessel for this purpose have long been evident, and in the early part of this year a mercantile firm in Monrovia suggested to the Society, that if it would construct a steamer, it would charter her for a term of years, and pay for her in instalments within that term.

Upon full consideration of the subject, it was concluded that the facilities which would be offered to the local transportation of the produce of Liberia to an export market, independent of the stimulus such an enterprise would give to the foreign

trade of this country, were of a character to justify the Society in embarking in the enterprise, and it forthwith entered into the necessary arrangements to execute it.

The hull of this vessel was built by Mr. Henry Steers; it is coppered, and the water wheel guards are full sponsoned. She is to be propelled by a marine condensing engine of the steeple design, having a cylinder 28 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 3 feet, with a tubular boiler, and Sewell's surface condenser.

As the fund appropriated to her construction will not be fully adequate to the cost and equipment of her, the Society will have to depend upon the friends of African Colonization for assistance in this most interesting essay to develop the results of its importance in a commercial point.

The North Atlantic Steamship Company, through Wm. Whitewright, jr., has taken the lead in contributing, as it has given the material for such joiner work as will be required for the cabin, officers' rooms, &c., from the cabins, &c., removed in making alterations necessary to adapt their steamers to their new route.—*Jour. of Com.*

COLONIZATION AND THE PRESBYTERIAN (OLD SCHOOL) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Presbyterian of Cincinnati says:

“Dr. Reed, of Pennsylvania, offered several resolutions in favor of Colonization, and in opposition to the African Slave Trade. They were referred to the Committee of Bills and Overtures, and a report made, which, after several amendments, was laid on the table for want of time to discuss. The Assembly did not, by any means, in laying on the table, intend to negative the resolutions. Dr. Thornwell had his peculiar views in an amendment offered by him, and the Assembly were not willing to give Colonization an indorsement so doubtful.”

The Presbyterian among other things says:

“The Church will continue not only to teach that the commandments of God must be kept, and that the will of God is summarily comprehended in the ten commandments, but it will also testify against the sins forbidden in these ten commandments.

“The action, or want of action, of the Assembly on Colonization and the Slave Trade, will excite much feeling in the Church, and we are not surprised at the solicitude of the Philadelphia Presbyterian on the position in which things were left by the Assembly. It says:

“The only act of the Assembly which it seems to us there is reason deeply to regret, is the laying on the table the resolutions in regard to the American Colonization Society. It presents the Assembly to those unacquainted with the circumstances, in the attitude of hostility to that valuable institution.”

A CONVENTION of friends to the colored race, of which the learned Friend ELIHU BURRITT was a prominent member, was held in Wilmington, Delaware, in March last, when, after discussion, sundry resolutions were adopted, in which it is maintained that as all “sections and political parties have fully and equally conceded that the States which have planted slavery in their borders have the only and exclusive right to abolish it; therefore any plan proposed for its extinction should fully and honestly recognize this admitted right of those States to achieve the act by their own unrestrained sovereign legislation.” The Convention further express their ap-

probation of the proposition of the Hon. RUFUS KING, subsequently recommended by Chief Justice MARSHALL, Ex-President MADISON, and Mr. WEBSTER, to apply the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to any plan of emancipation and colonization which might be adopted by any one or more of the States, as one which should commend itself to the entire nation. Though the Convention does not mention Colonization, yet it is well known to have been embraced in the proposal of Mr. King, and sanctioned by the great men we have mentioned.

THE *American*, printed at Waterbury, Conn., commends the discourse on Colonization, delivered in the First Congregational Church of that town, by the Rev. J. Orcutt, to a highly respectable audience. He gave a clear account of the operations of the Society—the difficulties overcome—and urged that the Slave Trade would be most certainly abolished by enlightened emigrants and missionaries from this and other countries. He gave an encouraging account of the present prospects of the Society; showing Liberia to be the most favorable of all lands for the elevation and respectability and happiness of the colored race.

REPORTED SLAVE TRADE, SOUTH.—The National Intelligencer of the 21st ult. says:

“We hope our friends abroad will regard this ‘Florida African Slave Trade’ tale, as we know it to be, utterly destitute of truth.”

We learn also that no evidence of this trade on the coast of Florida has been reported to the State Department.

In a letter from Florida, dated August 12, said by the Journal of Commerce to be from a respectable source, are the following words:

“The truth is, that the *Wanderer’s* cargo is the first and last importation; and the parties to that will have made a poor speculation. People no more desire to buy

negroes without a good title, than a farmer in New York would a piece of land.

"The advocates of the slave trade South are to be found among all classes, but they are few and far between. Some wish it opened to retaliate on the North; others for speculation; and much the largest number have no better reason than to have something new turn up. F."

**THE COOLIE TRADE AND REVIVED SLAVE TRADE.**—A large public meeting was held at the London Tavern, in the City of London, on the 13th of July, to hear statements in regard to the Coolie immigration, and to adopt a memorial for a Parliamentary investigation of the subject. The attendance was very numerous. Lord Brougham presided, and near him were many distinguished persons, among whom we observe the name of our highly esteemed friend Dr. Thomas Hodgkin. In concluding a brief but able speech, the noble Chairman mentioned a note he had received from the Bishop of Oxford. "And I cannot," said his Lordship, "name the name of Wilberforce (great cheering) without having recalled to my recollection him towards whom the feelings of veneration and of affection strive in my bosom for the mastery. My reason for not reading this letter from the Right Reverend Prelate is that it is full of kind expressions to myself personally."

The following is the letter:

My Dear Lord BROUGHAM—

I am grieved that I cannot be with you to-morrow night, to show my deep interest in that undying cause, which occupied your early energies, and which still owes so much to your marvellously unabated powers. I am obliged to leave town in order to preach on the Thursday morning, at a long distance from London.

I am most sincerely yours, S. OXON.

Lord Brougham and several other gentlemen made able and impressive speeches in favor of a Parliamentary investigation of the whole subject. A memorial was adopted by the Convention, and it was resolved, unanimously,

"That the memorial to his Grace the Duke of New Castle, which has been read, be adopted by this meeting, and signed in its behalf by the Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham, and that his Lordship be respectfully solicited to head a deputation to present it at as early a day as may be convenient."

Among other statements the memorial contained the following:

"That your memorialists, without detailing the abuses and evils of the present system of so-called immigration, consider it to be specially objectionable, because no relative proportion between the sexes is maintained, because no measures are adopted for the moral or spiritual welfare of the immigrants, and because there is no effectual government agency to check the abuses incidental to the procuring of them, either in India or in China, in the absence of which the traffic has degenerated into a new form of the slave trade. That your memorialists have recently had their attention drawn to the whole question of immigration, in consequence of the sanction which has been given by her Majesty's Government to a bill, passed in December last by the Jamaica Legislature, identical in its main features with one that was disallowed a year before, and of an official announcement to the effect that the Emperor of the French had consented to abandon his scheme for purchasing Africans as laborers for the French colonies, on condition of his being permitted to obtain an unlimited supply of immigrants from India and China, under the sanction of the British Government. That your memorialists consider it highly reprehensible that British ships and British capital should be employed in procuring Indians and Chinese, and conveying them to Cuba—a foreign colony where slavery exists—and that measures ought to be adopted to prohibit the practice; at the same time your memorialists are of opinion, that, so long as the present system of obtaining Indians and Chinese under contract to serve for a term of years in the British colonies, is persevered in, her Majesty's Government cannot remonstrate with effect with foreign Governments, for following its own example, even in cases where the admitted evils and abuses of the system are more flagrant. That your memorialists have observed that the main plea upon which a demand for immigrant labor in the British colonies is advanced, is an alleged deficiency in the available supply of Creole labor, sustained by allegations of the indolence of the enfranchised laboring classes, and their disinclination to work for

wages. That while your memorialists possess conclusive evidence that the latter allegations are absolutely untrue, they are not prepared to assert that, in relation to the vexed question of the supply of available labor, the position of every colony is the same; nor do they consider that in any of them the deficiency is so great as is represented, and more especially in Jamaica, where considerable numbers of laborers are in absolute want of employment. Yet being in no wise averse to promote a perfectly free immigration into those colonies, at the sole expense of those who employ the foreign laborer, they are of opinion that the time has arrived for a full and an impartial inquiry into the whole subject of the supply of labor, and the operation of the schemes of immigration which have hitherto been tried. That your memorialists, therefore, most respectfully pray that you will be pleased to promote the appointment of a committee of the House of Lords, to inquire into the condition of the West Indies so far as regards the alleged deficiency of labor in them, and the causes thereof, and into the working of the present system of immigration in those colonies which have received immigrants, as well as into the means employed in the East Indies and in China to obtain immigrants from those countries."

Dr. HODGKIN moved, and Mr. T. H. GLADSTONE seconded, a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, which was carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said: "I return you my very hearty and most sincere thanks for the great kindness with which you have received me upon the present occasion. I have long been a laborer in the cause—I may say for sixty years. When you have wished me—as my friend Mr. Gladstone has been kind enough to do, and you have been good enough to receive—a long continuance of life, I might say that it would be no comfort, but great misery, to continue that life, were it to be passed in such frightful scenes as, in contemplation, we have passed through and suffered during the last four or five weeks—scenes of slaughter, wholesale slaughter, the fairest part of Europe, which I cannot without expressing my deepest hearty reprobation of whose of it, and my thankful-ness its having now ceased."

an separated.

Review for April con-  
tained to be from the  
which is thought to

refute, in the most conclusive manner, the wild assertions of those who maintain that emancipation in the West Indies has proved a failure.

#### COST OF COLONIZATION.

The following table will show the annual receipts of the American Colonization Society from its organization to the present time:

| Years.      | Receipts.   |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1817-9..... | \$14,031 50 |
| 1820-2..... | 5,627 66    |
| 1823.....   | 4,758 22    |
| 1824.....   | 4,379 89    |
| 1825.....   | 10,125 85   |
| 1826.....   | 14,779 24   |
| 1827.....   | 13,294 94   |
| 1828.....   | 13,458 17   |
| 1829.....   | 20,295 61   |
| 1830.....   | 26,683 41   |
| 1831.....   | 32,101 58   |
| 1832.....   | 43,065 08   |
| 1833.....   | 37,242 46   |
| 1834.....   | 22,984 30   |
| 1835.....   | 36,661 49   |
| 1836.....   | 33,096 88   |
| 1837.....   | 25,558 14   |
| 1838.....   | 10,947 41   |
| 1839.....   | 51,498 36   |
| 1840.....   | 56,985 62   |
| 1841.....   | 42,443 68   |
| 1842.....   | 32,898 88   |
| 1843.....   | 36,093 94   |
| 1844.....   | 33,640 39   |
| 1845.....   | 56,458 00   |
| 1846.....   | 39,900 03   |
| 1847.....   | 29,472 84   |
| 1848.....   | 49,845 91   |
| 1849.....   | 50,332 84   |
| 1850.....   | 64,973 91   |
| 1851.....   | 97,443 77   |
| 1852.....   | 78,010 27   |
| 1853.....   | 82,458 25   |
| 1854.....   | 65,433 93   |
| 1855.....   | 55,276 89   |
| 1856.....   | 81,384 41   |
| 1857.....   | 97,384 84   |
| 1858.....   | 61,820 19   |

\$1,532,849 38

|                                                                                                        |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| The Md. S. Col. Society has received since its organization.....                                       | 309,759 33 |
| The N. Y. State and Pa. State Society, during their independent condition prior to 1840, received..... | 95,640 00  |
| The Miss. S. C. S., ditto,                                                                             | 12,000 00  |

Making a total, to the beginning of this year of \$1,950,238 71

MESSE<sup>RS</sup>. DELANY, CAMPBELL & Co., sent out to see the prospects of their brethren in Africa, were to leave Monrovia for the Niger the 1st of August. While on the African coast, Mr. Delany will communicate the results of his explorations to the *New York Observer*. His first letter from Monrovia appears in that paper of the 15th ult. Mr. Campbell was kindly received in England, and aided to some extent in his purpose to visit Yoruba.

## AFRICA.

The king of the territory of Bonny, on the Western Coast of Africa, has recently had an interview with the Bishop of London, to ascertain the best means to be taken to spread Christianity over that country, which is of vast extent and very populous. Since the abolition of slavery in 1844, the population has greatly increased, for previous to that time 20,000 slaves were exported every year. The king has received Christian baptism, and while in London was observed attending faithfully on the religious services.—*Archives du Christianisme*, June 10, 1859.

The above is very recent and very agreeable information from this African king. But when it came to our notice we were reminded of the following notice, which we copy from the *Christian Mirror*, and which is taken from the observations of an officer in our navy. We are glad to learn that his African majesty has been allowed to visit England, and learn from the Bishop of London the truth and advantages of our Most Holy Religion. We trust he will find better motives than he has supposed, in the English mind, towards himself and his countrymen, and that by his exile and wanderings he may be led to Him who is the Light of the World.

AN EXILED AFRICAN KING.—Whilst taking our walks round about and among the neat one-story buildings used as offi-

cers' quarters, in their midst we came to one in front of which sits a large portly negress, and the whole establishment, from parlor to kitchen, is evidently in possession of Africans. We enter. Bow your heads reverently, all ye disciples of Hume, Sir Walter Scott, and Sir Archibald Alison, all ye venerators of divine right, for ye are in the presence of Royalty. This is the residence of the King of Bonny, in Africa, a state prisoner to the Queen of England, and the portly lady who received us so graciously, is his queen, or one of them. In court language, he received us graciously, and, asking us to be seated, he directed wine to be handed to us and to himself. Speaking English imperfectly, he asked us our names and occupations, and manifested much satisfaction that we had done him or ourselves the honor, whichever it was, of calling on him. He is said to be a man of wealth and influence in his own country, and the British Government allows him four thousand dollars a year while in captivity. But his majesty does not like the gilded cage; he wants to get out. There did not seem to be any clear reason why the King of Bonny was in captivity. The nearest approach I could make to the cause of it was, that British merchants wanted to buy all the palm oil at lower rates than he would dispose of it, or allow it to be sold by his subjects; therefore he was imprisoned for interfering with trade. At first he was kept upon the coast, but managing to send an order to his dominions, still prohibiting the sale on any but his own terms, it was thought expedient to send him more remote from his dominions. He himself said the English were great rascals: they shut the Emperor Napoleon up in St. Helena, and him in Ascension. The truth is, the principle is the same in both cases, only the magnitude of the Napoleonic crime makes the parallel of his sable majesty ridiculous. The officers at Ascension spoke of his confinement as an injustice.—*Fankwei*. By *William Maxwell Wood, M. D., U. S. N.*

## Deceased Friends of the Cause.

## DEATH OF HON. RICHARD RUSH.

The HON. RICHARD RUSH died very recently at his residence in Philadelphia. His age was 79. Mr. Rush was Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of John Quincy Adams, Minister to England and France, and had held other offices of distinction.—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

Mr. Rush was elected a Vice President of this Society at its ninth anniversary,

January 9, 1826, and gave his great influence to the Cause until the close of his protracted and distinguished life.

## DEATH OF MRS. JANE CATHERINE WEYER.

We observe, with deep and painful regret, the recent decease of Mrs. JANE CATHERINE WEYER, the wife of Colonel Casper W. Weyer, of Weyerton, Md.,



aged 68 years. She was one of the best of women, highly intellectual, of a most meek and quiet spirit, full of charity and ready for every good work. The American Colonization Society, as well as other benevolent institutions, mourn her loss. Some persons in Liberia, indebted to her good husband and herself for liberty, and instructed to turn this liberty to advantage, will on that distant shore lament the decease of this true friend to their race.

**THE LATE REV. JAMES ALEXANDER, D. D.**

In the decease of this eminent Clergyman, this Society has lost a warm and constant friend. A partaker of the benevolent interest of his distinguished and venerated father in the welfare of the colored race, it was his pleasure to do all in his power to enlighten their minds, and bring them to a knowledge of Him who is eternal life to the soul. His admirable

graces shone not less among the lowly and obscure than before congregations of the wealthy and the learned.

**THE LATE MISS SARAH TUCKER.**

We learn from the Spirit of Missions that the friends of the English Church Missionary Society are about to found in Tinavilly an institution for training up native Christian school instructors, which shall bear the name of this estimable lady, as the most fitting monument to her memory. It appears that the missionaries in Southern India highly appreciate her efforts for many years in that important field. From our knowledge of some of her works, we are prepared to believe that her "South Indian Sketches," her "Abbeokuta, or Sunrise in the Tropics;" her "Rainbow in the North;" her "Southern Cross and Southern Crown;" and her "Briar and Myrtle," have great merit, and must be of great benefit to the cause of Missions.

**The Ashmun Institute at Oxford, Pa.**

THE Presbyterian Banner and Advocate publishes an interesting letter from the Rev. JOHN P. CARTER, President of this Seminary, describing the scene and religious exercises attending the departure for Liberia of the three young colored missionaries who had been educated under his care. Mr. Carter says:

"These young men, Thomas H. Amos, Armistead Miller, and James R. Amos, are the first fruits of the ASHMUN INSTITUTE. Their trials for licensure and ordination before the New Castle Presbytery, were more than usually rigid, thorough, and extended, and were in all respects such as to encourage, so far as literary and theological training were concerned, the highest hopes of future usefulness. And the promptness with which these first students have devoted themselves to the work in Africa, is the best guaranty that the influence of the Ashmun Institute is in the right direction.

"These missionaries have gone out commissioned by our Board of

Foreign Missions; and many earnest prayers will follow them, that they may, by God's grace, redeem all the confident expectations of their friends. It should be stated, that in addition to the usual provision made for them by the Board, many kind friends made them valuable contributions in money, clothing, books, &c."

We hope a generous response will be made to the following appeal of the President of the Institute:

"It will be interesting to the friends of the Institute to be informed that there are several more students in the Institute, of great promise, preparing for the work of the ministry, and applications have been recently received for the admission of a number of others, all earnestly desiring an education for usefulness among their own people. All the students, thus far, are adequately sustained as to their boarding, &c., or by the funds of the Church. *Their tuition is, as it should be, gratuitous.* The Institute may, therefore, be regarded as having, by the favor of Providence, entered

upon a career of usefulness, the extent and importance of which, if prosecuted, may not be estimated until the revelations of the great day. There is, however, now submitted a question for the immediate consideration of the friends of African Evangelization, in and out of our Church, and which is one of very easy solution, but of vast importance to the best interests of the African race, both here and in Africa, 'Shall the Ashmun Institute be adequately and permanently sustained or not?'

"To sustain the department of In-

struction, there is required annually the sum of (\$1,200) twelve hundred dollars. Last year the contributions fell far short of that sum, and for the present year, commencing January 1, 1859, only (\$175) one hundred and seventy-five dollars have been received to the present date. Are there not in all our Church *one hundred and twenty friends of Africa willing and able to give to this object, annually, the small sum each of ten dollars?*

JOHN PYM CARTER,  
President Ashmun Institute.

"OXFORD, PA., JUNE, 1859."

#### Wilberforce University.

THE Western Christian Advocate gives an interesting and encouraging account of the annual examinations and exhibition of the Wilberforce School for colored persons, situated about four miles from Xenia, in Green County, Ohio—a very beautiful part of that State. The editor observes:

"We do not see how a more suitable location for such a school could have been found anywhere. The building specially occupied for the school is an immense affair, capable of accommodating at least 200 students with boarding, lodging, and recitation rooms. The college grounds are not excelled for beauty by any which we have ever seen. A plot of *forty acres*, just undulating enough for an agreeable variety, and enlivened by gushing springs of water, and covered for the most part with beautiful forest trees, forms the college *campus*. If a student cannot study here, it is not for the

want of all that is classic in the association of academic shades.

"When we arrived, the examinations were in progress; and it is only justice to say, that the proficiency of the students, both male and female, would have been creditable to any students of any color, pursuing the same branches. Mathematics and the languages are mastered just as in other schools."

The addresses are highly commended. In the performances, 40 in number, all the scholars, to the number of 100, were represented. President Rust and the Faculty are spoken of as deserving the highest praise. Says the editor:

"We have never been so hopeful as now for the success of Wilberforce University. The unanimous opinion of all who expressed themselves on the subject was, that the condition of the school has vastly improved within the last year."

#### Latest from Liberia.

By the "Exchange," of Baltimore, letters are received at this office with dates to the 5th of August. The

Rev. JOHN SEYS writes from Monrovia. August 3d:

"We are all well. Careysburg flourishing beyond the expectation of its warmest

friends. The newly arrived emigrants are delighted with the country and with the people. Several have already been attacked with fever:—I mean those who remained in Monrovia; but the paroxysms are very slight."

Mr. R. L. STRYKER, Agent of the Society at Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, writes August 5th:

"Our little settlement is still prosperous, and the people improving in many things calculated to make them respectable.

"The health of the place is good. Out of more than five hundred inhabitants we have lost by death but three adults and one child this year. The recaptives are hearty, and improving in civilization.—Their teacher, Mr. Deputie, tells me they are very apt to learn, and that many have made rapid advancement in the elements of the English language."

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of August to the 20th of September, 1859.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| VERMONT.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |        |
| By Rev. F. Butler, (\$40.) viz:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |        |
| <i>Brattleboro</i> —Hon. N. B. Williston, Mr. Stoddard, \$10 each; E. Kirkland, \$3, F. H. Fessenden, Dr. W. H. Rockwell, Miss Abigail Rockwell, Rev. George P. Tyler, C. F. Thompson, Mr. Cune, Hon. R. Tyler, and S. Root, \$1 each, to constitute the Rev. George P. Tyler a life member..... | 31 00  |
| <i>West Brattleboro</i> —Collection of the Cong. Church and Society....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 9 00   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 40 00  |
| MASSACHUSETTS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |
| <i>Newburyport</i> —Ladies' Colonization Society, by Miss Harriet Sanborn, Tr., (of which \$30 to constitute Miss Emily Horton a life member,).....                                                                                                                                              | 41 00  |
| RHODE ISLAND.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |        |
| <i>Newport</i> —In last number, J. R. Holland should have been J. R. Hazard, \$25.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |        |
| OHIO.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        |
| <i>College Corner, Butler Co.</i> —Rev. P. Monfort, and John Buck, \$5 each.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 10 00  |
| <i>Xenia</i> —The Estate of John Van Eaton, annuity, \$10; Estate of Mary Galloway, annuity, \$10.                                                                                                                                                                                               | 20 00  |
| By Rev. E. O. Plimpton (\$101.) viz:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |        |
| <i>Williamsfield</i> —N. Forbes, \$1, A. Forbes, \$1, Others, \$1.50.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        |
| <i>Thompson</i> —Several persons, \$3.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |        |
| <i>Wayne</i> —Enoch Wood, \$2.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |
| <i>Youngstown</i> —Rev. W. Braden, \$2 50, Several others, \$5.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |        |
| <i>Gustavus</i> —Several persons, \$3.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |        |
| <i>Warren</i> —Dorcas Gaskel, \$10.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |        |
| <i>Gerard</i> —H. Hutchinson, Martha M. Barrett, A. L. Battles, \$5 each; Others, \$6.50.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |        |
| <i>Conneaut</i> —Several persons, \$2.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |        |
| <i>Chardon</i> —Amarilla Parsons, \$5, C. C.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |        |
| <i>Field, \$10. Rootstown</i> —S. Gerouse, \$5, A. W. Seymour, \$2, and others, \$4.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |        |
| <i>North East</i> —Emeline Fisher, Joanna Putnam, and S. Pettit, \$5 each; and others, \$7.50.....                                                                                                                                                                                               | 101 00 |
| By John C. Stockton, Esq. (\$15.) viz:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |        |
| <i>Wooster</i> —Sundry persons, \$10.25.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |        |
| <i>Bladensburg</i> —Sundry persons, \$4.75.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 15 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 146 00 |
| FOR REPOSITORY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |        |
| VERMONT.—By the Rev. F. Butler, (\$5.) viz:— <i>Brattleboro</i> —F. H. Fessenden, \$1, to Sept. '60; Hon. L. G. Mead, and D. B. Thompson, \$1 each, to Sept. '60.                                                                                                                                |        |
| <i>Putney</i> —James Heyes, and S. W. Haughton, \$1 each, to Sept. '60.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 5 00   |
| MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Springfield</i> —Daniel Reynolds, to Jan. '60, \$1.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |        |
| <i>Hingham</i> —R. Lane, in full, \$3.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |        |
| <i>Westboro</i> —Estate of G. N. Sibley, in full, \$11.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 15 00  |
| CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt: <i>Waterbury</i> —C. C. Post, to Sept. '61, \$5; L. Trumbull, to June, '58, \$3; Dr. C. S. Carrington, to Jan. '60, \$1; and E. S. Clarke, \$1, to Sept. '59.....                                                                                              |        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 10 00  |
| LOUISIANA.— <i>Rapides</i> —J. K. Elzee, to June, '64.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 5 00   |
| TENNESSEE.— <i>Somerville</i> —James Findley, to Sept. '60.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1 00   |
| OHIO.— <i>Canal Dover</i> —Mrs. L. C. Blinkenderfer, to Sept. '60, \$1.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |        |
| <i>Hillsboro</i> —Sam'l Linn, to May, '60, \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2 00   |
| Total Repository.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 38 00  |
| Total Donations.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 227 00 |
| Aggregate Amount.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 265 00 |

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1859.

[No. 11.]

## From Liberia—Arrival of the M. C. Stevens.

By the arrival at Baltimore from Liberia on the 6th instant of the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, ample despatches have been received by the American Colonization Society from this Republic. H. W. Dennis, the Society's Agent, mentions the arrival of the *Rebecca* on the 2d of July with forty-one emigrants, (of the *McDonogh* estate;) of the *Mendi*, on the 11th, with thirty-three; and on the 13th of the good ship *Mary Caroline Stevens* with ninety-nine emigrants. Most of these are comfortably established at the interior settlement of *Careysburg*; forty-two however went to *Sinou*. The energy and good judgment of the agent (considering the prevailing heavy rains of the season) were particularly exhibited in the safe landing and removal of the emigrants to their chosen homes, while much credit is due to the captain of the *Stevens* for the dispatch with which his duties were discharged.

Twenty-seven persons came over in the *Stevens*, many of them on matters of business, and expecting at an early day to return. Several of these are of the company that emigrated about a year ago from *Cambridge, Massachusetts*. Many of our readers will be gratified to know that the writer of the following letter is of pure African blood, and was taken by his parents from *Maryland* to *Africa* when a little child, and that for his education and present high position he is exclusively indebted to the institutions of *Liberia*. He has recently been elected for the third time to the **PRESIDENCY** of that **REPUBLIC**.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BENSON.

**LIBERIAN GOV. SCHR. QUAIL,**  
*Off Bereby, August 1, 1859.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—It affords me much pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 6th and 10th May, with accompanying documents from the *Smithsonian Institute*. The barque *Mendi* ar-

rived at Monrovia on the 12th and the Stevens on the 13th of July, and I had just time to receive your letters before leaving on the 14th of that month in the Liberian Government Schooner Quail on an official visit to the Leeward counties; consequently I had to entrust the reception of the volumes kindly sent to this Government, from various benevolent sources through your agency, to Mr. Secretary Lewis. Please present the thanks of this Government to the respective donors, and please assure them that their several requests shall, as far as possible, be complied with. When I return to Monrovia and examine them, acknowledgment will be duly made in the Herald. Up to the date of my leaving Monrovia the Palmas had not arrived. Our minds were much relieved on the arrival of the Mendi, when we learned for the first time that she had put into St. Thomas for repairs, instead of a total loss, which we had from her delay strongly apprehended. You will have no doubt learned ere this reaches you, of the safe arrival of the ship Rebecca from New Orleans, and the comfortable location of the emigrants by her at Careysburg. I rejoice to learn that your Society has obtained a part of the McDonogh legacy. Our government has taken in hand the matter of road construction from the river to Careysburg. It would have been nearly completed before this but for the fact that I feel determined, if practicable, to have the bridges constructed of stone and arched, instead of wood. The former will last at least an age, while the latter will last, at most, three or four years, and being besides inconvenient, and keeping up a continual expense for repair. Our Government, as you have no doubt seen, has appropriated a thousand dollars towards it. We are willing to do

all we can to facilitate your operations, which is but building up our country. But you are aware that we are poor. Though poverty, if not the result of delinquency, is no disgrace, yet it is very inconvenient. You rightly adjudged that the resolution for opening a safe passage at all seasons through the rapids up the St. John's, had primarily in view the facilitation of transportation to the New Jersey Settlement. Had it not been for my entering exclusively into public life in 1856, I would have, by the Divine blessing, successfully prosecuted the establishment of the New Jersey Settlement, and to-day it would have been equal to, if not in advance, of Careysburg, had it received similar support. After I became a candidate elect in 1855, I strove through the employment of agencies to prosecute preliminary measures, but was foiled in every attempt, at a considerable pecuniary loss, which is felt by the Society as well as myself.

Affairs seem to be going on well at Careysburg. You will see in our papers accounts of visits made there this year by gentlemen of integrity. One of the gentlemen of the Niger valley exploring corps, Mr. Campbell, arrived, via England, in the July packet, and proceeded from here (Palmas) to Lagos. I had the pleasure of an introduction to his colleague, Dr. Laney, who arrived at Monrovia a couple of days before I left. I regret that I could not have more conversation with him. He appears to be a very intelligent and energetic man. He expressed himself on his arrival as inexpressibly favorably impressed with Liberia. So far as I had time to converse with him, his views seemed pretty sound. From all I have learned unofficially, as yet, he favors the view you express of not operating in the formation of a new settlement, if

prosecuted at all, otherwise than under the auspices of this Government. He sought an interview with me a few hours before I left, the object of which was to interchange views with me respecting the object of his mission and his plans, but, being almost imperatively required by duty to leave, I had to refer him to Mr. Secretary Lewis. I shall, no doubt, be favored with an interview with him before he leaves for Lagos. The principal, if not only, objection that would be raised in Liberia to this Government exercising supervision over the contemplated settlement, would be the vast increase of expense it would subject us to. If we had some assurance from the United States that the main, if not entire, expense of that settlement would not for a number of years rest upon this already poor Government—that is struggling hard each year to keep its finances in a healthy condition—the enterprise under such an arrangement would seem feasible, and I feel satisfied that it could be prosecuted (provided they decide upon making that selection) more successfully under the direction and with the co-operation of this Government than otherwise. However, I feel as yet unprepared to indulge in a decisive expression of opinion on the subject, though I feel much interested in it.

I shall bear in mind your suggestion respecting some suitable person being engaged in collecting materials for a full and reliable history of Liberia. It is often spoken of by some of our prominent citizens, and I hope to be able to induce some competent citizen to undertake it. You will no doubt have learned ere this reaches you of the great kindness of her Britannic Majesty's Government in presenting this Government another guarda costa, the schooner Quail, of one

hundred and twenty-three tons—thirteen tons larger than the Lark—carrying one long eighteen pounder on pivot and four brass three pounders. She is a fine vessel and excellently fitted up. Much gratitude is due to G. Ralston, Esq., our Consul-General at London, and to F. W. Fox, jr., Esq., Consul at Plymouth, for the zeal and interest they manifested, which have so greatly contributed to our being placed in possession of so fine a vessel. As to our domestic affairs in Liberia, we feel much encouraged. Our citizens have gone heartily and praiseworthy to work, and, with the spirit by which they are now actuated, if there be no abatement, you and I will be blessed to see a most gratifying change in Liberia within a few years. Divine Providence is rapidly preparing Liberia's capability of receiving and sustaining a large number of immigrants; and just so true as this preparation is going on by His Providence in Liberia, will a corresponding inclination obtain among the colored people of America to emigrate for this country. You may pay no attention to the newspaper contentions in Liberia; it all amounts to nothing. The people of Liberia are on the right track to attain to permanency of wealth, independence, comfort, and happiness.

You will make due allowance for the desultory style of this sheet. I am at sea, and the vessel is tossing violently, and I find it difficult to write.

*August 25.*—I arrived home on the 23d, and found your favor by the Palmas awaiting me, which I have perused with unusual interest; its contents were very refreshing to me, as also was your last very able annual report to the American Colonization Society. I have never read

an annual report of your Society with more interest.

With sentiments of profound respect, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,  
Cor. Secretary A. C. S.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN SEYS.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,  
August 19, 1859.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY:

*Rev. and Dear Sir:*—The very energetic and prompt movements of the active captain of the M. C. Stevens brings her back from the Leeward a week earlier than I had anticipated, and affords me the favorable opportunity of replying to your very kind letters of March 19th and May 6th, both of which came safe to hand but were late in reaching us.

I take pleasure in referring to your various inquiries, and commenting on those several topics to which you call my attention; and shall be glad if the expression of my views may add anything to the rapidly increasing interest which is felt in the United States for Liberia and its people.

To your very kind allusion to myself personally, permit me to say that I never enjoyed better health in all my life than I have during the last two months and a half. I do not remember at any time during my former residence of years in this country enjoying as long an interval between attacks of African fever as I have recently, and I am very sanguine in the belief that if I continue, with the Divine blessing, to be *temperate in all things*, I shall be enabled to live and work in Africa with as much physical and mental

vigor as I would in any part of the United States. I emphasize "temperate in all things," because it cannot be denied—nay, it ought to be published—that men come here, both of our complexion and of African descent, who practice the opposite, and despite all advice and counsel from others, act and move, eat and drink, travel in all kinds of weather, and live as if they did think "all men mortal but themselves." They die soon, and the African climate bears the blame.

You also allude to the effect which the secular duties of the Consulate may have on my efforts "for the intellectual and moral improvement of those among whom I reside," and know not whether to congratulate me or not on the appointment. I have not yet discovered that in the performance of the duties connected with the Commercial Agency,—all of which I endeavor to transact in a God-fearing manner,—I have lost any of the little influence I possessed on the people around me. I can hardly judge myself, but if the desire I find manifested by Christian people of the different denominations to have me labor among them as a Minister of the Gospel, may be regarded as a criterion, and the frequency of my pulpit exercises be evidence, then I am not hindered. And it is my firm and undeviating intention that nothing shall prevent me from exerting myself in every laudable way to promote the intellectuality, civilization, and salvation of the people of Africa. Whatever comes in contact with that intention must yield to it and be given up, its prominence, popularity, and profitableness, otherwise notwithstanding.

Our Liberated Africans of the Echo are all, so far as I know, doing well. The people of Monrovia, among whom most of the

females and a number of boys and young men were distributed, are kind to them, sending them pretty regularly to school, and manifesting much interest in their improvement. I have always regretted that my favorite plan of keeping them all together in one community, in some rural interior district, could not have been carried out. Should the revived vigilance of our squadron succeed in capturing another slaver, and the liberated Africans be sent here again, I shall certainly make another effort to form a settlement of them by themselves, provided, of course, the measure meets the approbation of the Liberian Government.

On the subject of education, I am highly gratified in being able to state that our friends here have arrived at a point which must rejoice the hearts of their patrons abroad. The examination of the Alexander High School was lately held. The young men gave evidence of a degree of improvement in classical literature which was most satisfactory, and what was truly pleasing is the fact that the Principal himself is a graduate of the said school, none other than the talented and accomplished BLYDEN, educated under the immediate supervision of the Rev. D. A. Wilson, and his colleague, Rev. E. T. Williams. We are now looking forward to the time when the difficulties in the way of the College shall be removed, the buildings be resumed, and the Liberia College go into operation.

The claims of agriculture are at last receiving the attention which it would have been well if they had met twenty years ago. Sugar, coffee and cotton, will be exported in large quantities before many years, and Liberia prove that those grand staples can be raised on her soil

cheaper than anywhere else in the world.

The act of the Legislature in reference to the clearing out of the Grachoo falls in the St. John's River, would most assuredly facilitate the settlement on the New Jersey Territory; but I am apprehensive that the means will not be at hand for some time yet for carrying out the act of the Legislature.

The subject of a small steamer is one of deep interest. It is indeed the great *want* of Liberia. Such a vessel, of light draught, of comfortable accommodations, and good speed, to ply between this port and Palmas, and as occasion may require go to Sierra Leone, and even Cape de Verd Islands, would be of incalculable advantage to this Republic. It is said that the new firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, lately established here, will have such an one here by next May. Should they not succeed, I hope some Colonization Society will take the thing in hand and accomplish it. It would be a most capital investment and pay well, beside affording immense advantages for travelling from place to place, and transporting, with despatch, emigrants and produce along the coast.

I could say much more, but I have already swelled this letter to an undue length, and must close.

I am, Rev. and dear sir, yours,  
Most respectfully and humbly,  
JOHN SEYS.

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Under date of Monrovia, August 25, 1859, Ex-President ROBERTS writes to the Financial Secretary:

"I have received your letter of April 28th, and I beg to thank you for the kind expressions it contains



respecting my letter of vindication, addressed to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review. I believe the Edinburgh Review, since an early period after the organization of the Society, has been unfriendly disposed towards it. Yet it is indeed surprising that at this late day, notwithstanding the remarkable and acknowledged success that has attended the enterprise of the Society, a journal so respectable should continue its efforts to disparage its excellence and embarrass its usefulness, and in doing this should condescend to attack Liberia by circulating foul and cruel slanders against the reputation of her citizens. However, these things, more or less, are to be expected; but truth will eventually prevail, and we have only to abide the time.

"Mr. Dennis will of course give you full information respecting the location of the emigrants by the Rebecca, the Mendi, and the Stevens. Most of them have gone to Careysburg; and I regret to hear that two or three have killed themselves by their own wilfulness and imprudence. Two of them, at least, regardless of the persuasions of those who know the danger of such exposure to new-comers, would persist, notwithstanding the very inclement weather, in making two or three trips to Monrovia to procure goods to commence building; and thus sacrificed their lives to their temerity.

"I am not aware of any thing particularly new or interesting in public affairs to write about. The President has just returned from a visit to the leeward counties—where every thing, as far as I have learned, seems to be going on well; except some little difficulty which has arisen, I understand, between a couple of native tribes in the neighborhood of Cape Palmas, that seems

to require the attention of Government to settle. I don't know the particulars, but I presume nothing of a serious character."

Mr. JAMES H. DEPUTIE, teacher in the Tracy Receptacle, Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, August 30th, writes:

"The books sent out for the school in this place, were received this morning. They were greatly needed. There are a great many children in this settlement, and being deficient in books, we have been obliged to turn them from our schools. The native children desire to be instructed in the English language. I am pleased to say that during the last eight months in which I have had charge of the captives, they have learned very fast—much faster than some of the Americo-Liberians, and in my opinion, with proper advantages, some of them in a few years would make industrious and useful citizens of the Republic. The children of the colonists are also advancing."

H. W. DENNIS, the agent of the Society at Monrovia, writes August 4th:

"The emigrants from New York had their own election where to locate, and either to receive in money or goods at cost the amount of thirty dollars each for their six months' support, or draw at once their rations for six months, or go into a Receptacle and be supported and cared for as other emigrants. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, in making this arrangement with them, thought it best, no doubt, for them, and more satisfactory to them. This may be so, but it has given me some extra trouble and expense. They were here several days, undecided what to do,

and where to locate, and I had to make provision for them in our Receptacle; and each day, while I was engaged with other matters, they would trouble me to talk over the matter. At one time a number would conclude upon going to Careysburg, and when I had got boats ready to take them to the depot, they had changed their minds; and in this way I was put to some extra expense. Some of them have received their amounts in money, some in merchandize, and others are being supported in the Receptacles as other emigrants. It will be impossible for me to keep a separate account of their expenses, while a number of them are with our other emigrants, and all arrive here at nearly the same time. We cannot keep separate accounts for each company when different companies are together, without incurring some extra expense. I fear some of those of the Mendi company who are taking care of themselves and under no restraint, will have a hard time of it in the fever. They go about and act as though they had been here all their life time."

In regard to the management of emigrants, Dr. H. J. ROBERTS writes, Monrovia, August 24th:

"I have strong objections to the mode of allowing emigrants to receive the amount of their support for the six months, and withdraw themselves from the care of the Society's agent. It is productive of serious injury to the emigrant and likely to be expensive to the Society. For as soon as it is known that the emigrants are privileged to draw their support and settle wherever they choose, and entirely from under the control of the agents, a set of designing men get after them, induce them to draw their amounts, either in money or otherwise, make

flattering offers to them, take them into their houses, thoroughly fleece them, and then leave them to take care of themselves—or rather the Society to take care of them and support them for the balance of the six months. And when, in three or four months, officious and selfish friends have led them to run through with their means and they are left penniless, the Society's agent cannot stand by and see them suffer for want of the common necessaries of life, and especially in sickness must they be supplied. I think it would be far better, when this privilege is contended for by the emigrants, that the discretionary power be left with the agent and physician on this side the water to decide who should be allowed this privilege. But to insist that they shall remain under the control of the Society's agents for six months, would be far the better way.

"Three deaths have taken place among the New York emigrants, and I think all (*two* at least) are owing to this privilege. One, a fine man as far as enterprise and thrift is concerned, who went to Careysburg, drew his money, and came two or three times to Monrovia to purchase lumber to set up a grogshop: had he been under the care of the agent and physician here, he would not have been allowed to sell rum in the Receptacle, nor to go to and from Careysburg in the rain and wet. The other, who had a little money, which he drew from Mr. Dennis for himself and a young ward, was persuaded to enter into business with ——. This man was allowed to remain sick in an old loft—his case not made known to the doctor until he was in a dying state. After his death, no money was found. The matter, however, is now being legally investigated. Thus you see the bad policy of al-

lowing emigrants to draw their support on their arrival."

FROM DR. DANIEL LAING.

"MONROVIA, Aug. 25, 1859.

"Since I last wrote you there have been five deaths among the Cambridge emigrants, viz:—E—L—, April 7th, from dysentery brought on by imprudence. He had two attacks of fever, severe—walked into town as soon as he was able to stand after each attack—attended a barbecue after the last time, and in three or four days moved into the town with his family, over fatigued himself, had an attack of dysentery, got better in two or three days—eat potatoes, greens and vinegar—got a relapse—drank raw rum, and killed himself. The wife followed him in about thirty hours, broken-hearted. He was forty-nine, his wife sixty-eight years of age. N—O—, aged fifty-seven, died May 18th. He was naturally rather imbecile, and very fond of strong drink—also afflicted with hernia. He died of apoplexy. M—F—, his step daughter, *non compos mentis*, died the 26th of May. Mrs. M—L—, the wife of Walker, died June 30th, aged twenty-nine. She was a very delicate person, from a child. She got through the fever well, but was subject to attacks of dysentery, and after she removed into town she became so reduced that it was impossible to raise her. Part of the company return in the Stevens. Mrs D— became dissatisfied before she reached the shore, and determined to return. She has persuaded her two daughters and son-in-law, to accompany her. Part of them intend to return to Liberia.

Dr. Laing mentions the very welcome reception given to the emigrants by the Mendi, and of the de-

parture of several of them for the exploration of the Yoruba Country.

"Geo. L. Lloyd, the famed Nubian Prince, has arrived in Mr. Roye's vessel, and his store, they tell me, is crowded daily with eager purchasers.

"I notice the Society have sent a quantity of sugar and syrup for emigrants, while our sugar growers have a large supply on hand. Will you not give us the preference in the purchase of these articles?—There is no doubt about the supply, and the syrup is certainly superior."

Mr. B. A. PAYNE, agent at Greenville, Sinou, under date of August 12th, writes:

"I was pleased to find you had sent us forty-one emigrants, which increased on the passage to forty-two. I am truly proud of these, but regret there are so few men. I need men to settle at the Falls, and hope you will consider the importance of settling that place. Considering the narrow limits of the three Receptacles, I am forced to commence another of the same size to supply sundry conveniences—for dining, storage, and other purposes. So far the company seem very well pleased with their new home. The recaptives under my care are getting along finely. We have only lost one, last April."

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

By the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, from Liberia, we are favored with extracts from letters from Monrovia to the 25th of August, written by various persons to the Rev. Dr. Pinney, the Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society.

The first letter is dated Monrovia, August 18th, and says:—"I feel myself comfortable and quite at home in Liberia, being more delighted with the place the longer I remain in it. J. W. H."

The second letter is from Miss Kilpatrick, the white teacher of the Methodist Mission School at White Plains:

WHITE PLAINS,

August 20.

I received your kind letter of January 7th, by Mr. Roye's vessel, (with one from Mr. Thompson,) very gladly. Many of the people here often speak of you with affection, as their benefactor. This is their duty, and only just, but how much better to know you have the smile of God upon you. I rejoice that the prospects for Liberia are brightening. The increasing number of intelligent people, and the pleasure they manifest at the appearance of the place, is encouraging. Dr. Delany said he could have wept when he came in sight of Cape Mount, and thought of so many lies he told about such a beautiful country—but it was in ignorance. Careysburg is prospering beyond expectation; I do not know that any have died there from fever alone; slight fever, with old chronic diseases, have taken off a few. Others have suffered by exposure in the rainy season, and bad roads. Rev. Mr. Monroe, on his way from Careysburg to Monrovia, called here and spent a night: he said he was delighted with his new home. But it is a pity to send people in the rainy season, until there is a road made.

I am thankful to say my health is very good, and that of my boarding scholars the same. It is my purpose, if possible, to send one of them to

America for two years to an academy, that she may have the advantages of an enlightened country while going on with her studies, to prepare for missionary labors among her own people, (the Veys.) She is devotedly pious, with a large philanthropic heart; we trust she will be an instrument of good to many. We have a day school attached to our institution, taught by Mr. Dixon, one of Mr. Horne's scholars; he is very attentive, and the girls are beginning to feel the importance of education, and we are trying to bring the most of them up for teachers. You know that the last of our precious (white) Presbyterian friends was obliged to leave us for his health's sake. Now there is not a white person of any denomination connected with the mission nearer than Cape Palmas,—but I cannot say I am lonely. I have some dear friends with whom I take sweet Christian counsel. One of my favorite haunts is Harrisburg. Uncle Simon Harris\* and Aunt Nicey are among my warmest friends. You would be surprised to see the improvements they are making in that locality. You know it is not quite five years since he cleared his forest farm and cut his way in to look for a plain to build him a little house, with small means. He found a beautiful spot and went to work so hard he had no time to have fever. At first he made his house small, planning it for additions as he would be able; now he has on the first floor seven rooms, besides a floor upstairs. I do not know the number of acres of land he has cultivated, but they have a beautiful place, quite ornamental. A flourishing school, a church with a bell, and hearts and dispositions to point sinners to the Saviour.

\* Harrisburg, opposite side of the river to Millsburg.

The third letter is from his Excellency President BENSON, and is dated on board the Liberian Government Schooner "Quail," August 2:

I feel free to say, in advance of an expression by the Legislature, that this Government will cordially give a liberal contract to the Company of Johnson, Turpen & Co., for carrying the mail up and down the coast, and for revenue service, provided they succeed in procuring, and can maintain in good order for the requisite service, the steamer to which you make allusion in your favor of May 21st. The fact is, such is the rapidity of the current, and variability of the wind a part of the year, on that part of our coast lying east of Cape Palmas, that it seems almost impossible to inaugurate an efficient revenue service in that region, otherwise than by steam. One thing is certain, it would rapidly increase the amount of transportation and travel, and infuse new life in almost every part of the Republic.

President Benson states that all the intelligent people that came out in the Mendi expressed themselves highly pleased with the country, from the time the noble Cape Mount came fully in view.

BUCHANAN, Aug. 19th.—I arrived at this place yesterday, and hope to reach Monrovia before the Stevens sails for the United States. I have had a somewhat fatiguing, yet, upon the whole, very pleasant visit to the Leeward. I have had many interesting interviews with the native chiefs and people along the coast to the extremity of our territory, 100 miles east of Cape Palmas, which I in-

dulge the hope will result in much good.

Our affairs in Liberia are getting on encouragingly—the government and people of Liberia feel very grateful to Mr. Schieffelin, and others of your noble city and Society, for the continual impetus given to the industrial interests of Liberia—those sugar mills, &c. &c., so kindly furnished, have wrought an almost magical effect for good upon the energy and industry of our communities. Never were the people of Liberia more intent upon building up the country by a manly development of her resources; the prospect really rejoices my heart. The newspaper controversies for the last four months are to be regretted: it is all unprofitable and silly.

Judge Moore, of Clay-Ashland, has planted a good quantity of cane this year, in conjunction with his sons, and he is much in need of a sugar mill. If any friend will accommodate him, I will feel much obliged; and I will see that he makes payment for any amount he may owe on it after its arrival, and he shall have manufactured his present crop. I presume he wishes a mill of about three hundred dollars value.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. J. B. Pinney,

*Cor. Sec. N. Y. State Col. Soc.*

The fourth letter from which we extract is from Mr. James, the Principal of the High School. He says:

I am truly glad that you have been able to send my friend Sharp a sugar mill; if you could have been present when it arrived, and have seen the joy and gratitude manifested by him you would have felt rewarded for the interest and trouble you have

had in procuring it. If he lives, you will get every cent of your pay. Since it arrived he has built a very neat and durable sugar house of brick, a story and a half high, and is making every preparation in his power to improve his sugar farm, and there is a very vigorous effort being made by all the sugar growers to improve the quality of their sugar.

The fifth extract is from Mr. Blackledge, and is dated from Clay Ashland, August 23d :

The crop of rice, which is just being gathered, has yielded to cultivators a handsome increase. That of coffee and of sugar cane promise well, and such a great quantity has been planted for the past and this year, that at the time of making up, our county and the Republic will be quite full; so much so, that we will be forced to ship it, in order to profit.

The sixth is an extract from Mr. DeLyon's letter from Cape Palmas, August 12th :

Certainly, there has never been a better season. Oil flowed like water. Here I purchased two puncheons, as it was passing the door from time to time, but did not accumulate any, as I knew of no profitable way to dispose of it. Palmas is certainly a fine location, and I think any enterprising man can do well here.— Please write all news touching our interests here. I am doing well, thank God.

The seventh, and last, extract is from one of the new settlers at Carreysburg. He says :

I am also happy to say that I am well at present, though I have been sickly, but am getting better, and have got my town lot, and also my farm, consisting of thirty acres of

good ground, and built my house thereon, and moved in it one month before the time our six months was up.

FROM AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON.

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE,  
July 8, 1859.

Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY,

*Dear Madam* :—Some months ago I wrote you and acknowledged the receipt of a two and a three dollar bill, making five dollars from you, the value of which you desired to be sent to you in some kind of produce from my farm. I informed you that I had nothing then that I supposed would be of sufficient value to you. The bills were good at the time, and as they were not mine until I made you some return, I did not use them, but put them away so carefully that I have never since found them. However, I am indebted to you for the amount, and intend to ship you some 50 lbs. of my sugar from this year's crop. But when I obtained a half barrel in this place, and packed it full, I found that it weighed 110 lbs. nett. As it is only a neat package, I have shipped the whole of it to-day, directed to you, but in care of Rev. J. B. Pinney, New York. My wife intended to put up some preserves for you, but did not have the sugar when the fruit season came. I have ordered the freight to be paid on the half barrel, and I hope it will get to you safely. I chartered a small schooner, the Randall, and brought a small cargo of sugar, syrup and camwood to this place. The syrup will not sell as yet, because these people have no idea of what it is, or for what purpose intended. My sugar sold pretty well, but my expenses on it were too much to make it pay. My next grand object will be to raise by my labor the

means of purchasing a small schooner to run regularly between Sierra Leone and Liberia. This will be the first communication between Sierra Leone and our city since the mail steamers stopped calling at Monrovia. No one has had a better opportunity of knowing the pecuniary advantages to be derived from such an intercourse. I prepared this sugar more than a month ago, and even shipped it on board of an American vessel, but the captain was not willing to sign my bill of lading, and I had to take the sugar back, and destroy the letter I had written you. It is a great trouble here to ship small packages, as neither captains nor merchants are accommodating in such small matters. One month ago I shipped a cask of sugar, one of syrup, and a bale of cotton, as specimen products of Liberia, to Manchester, and by the coming mail I shall expect to learn what quality and value the merchants in Manchester will assign to it. I also addressed, at that time, a letter to Thomas Clegg, Esq., correcting a remark made by him in a public letter one year ago, that "Liberia is considered so far to be a failure." If I could afford to collect facts, and visit other British settlements, I could easily show an array of facts and statistics which would place Liberia thirty years in advance of any British settlement on this coast. Yet Liberia is only beginning her course towards agricultural, commercial and political importance, and to a higher state of moral and intellectual attainment. I have never yet been to Cape Palmas, and I think before I return to Monrovia, I shall take the steamer here and visit that place, in company with my wife. About December next I shall expect to be at my farm again. I hope in future I may have an opportunity to send you some small

articles of interest or curiosity from home, with less difficulty. As you did not order all the sugar I have sent, I cannot make any bill for it, but I may simply state the market value here:

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 110 lbs. sugar, at 12 cts., | \$13 20 |
| Cost of barrel, - -         | 62      |
| Shipping expenses, -        | 68      |
|                             | \$14 50 |

I do not make this as a claim. If it is worth to you the amount you can allow it; if not, I shall be satisfied as it is. Any difference you may allow can be remitted to Mr. Pinney, to be placed to my credit.

I have been residing at this place nearly three months with my family, during which time the yellow fever and small pox have been raging fearfully. Nearly all the European population have died or left the colony, and hundreds of the black people have died with the small pox. But we, thank God! that thus far we have been saved from both of these destructive elements, and we hope to get away in a few days to healthier parts of the coast.

I am not anxious to return to Liberia till the beginning of the dry season in December, when I wish to commence building a small schooner, and finish it as I am able, by degrees. \* \* \*

Wishing you continued health and the blessing of God,

I am, dear Madam,

Your obedient servant,  
A. WASHINGTON.

#### AN APPEAL FOR AFRICA.

Mr. RICHARD FORD writes from Robertsport, Cape Mount, August 24th, 1859:

"In the midst of war and commotion in other places, I hope your

readers will listen to a cry from Africa. The time has arrived when every philanthropist and Christian should do something for the millions bound down in the chains of heathenism. Consider the following letter from one of our most intelligent citizens, endorsed by the Rev. A. D. Williams, Missionary and Superintendent at this place.

"I have just returned from a tour through the Vey and Goulah Country, having been sent as a commissioner to negotiate with various kings and chiefs, and notwithstanding the report that these nations live by war and bloodshed, the desire for peace is universal, and the constant cry is come and settle our palavers, and give us God-men to teach us American man's 'fash.' In pity the Rev. A. D. Williams again despatched me, with one or two others, to traverse the Vey Country in a new direction, and to go up a stream called Johnny River, and to this I call attention:—1st, This river runs through the finest country I ever saw, and is navigable for canoes many miles. The land is level and rich beyond description. 2d. This section is under the control of chiefs the most intelligent in this country, and they desire for our Government to make settlements and establish schools and churches freely on their lands. 3d. It is the intention of the Government to select this place as a farming district, and we only want men of good habits and industrious, with some little means, to make this place one of the finest agricultural districts in Liberia.

"The Rev. A. D. Williams, our Superintendent, after all his labors,

and at an advanced age, is willing to be one of the pioneers in this undertaking; and as that is one of his missionary stations, and as he is well acquainted with the whole country, I fear no contradiction in stating that neither the St. Paul's River nor the St. John's, can be put in competition with the country of which I write.

The facilities for trading with the natives in the interior, and for conveyance to the seaboard, are equal to those of any other river I have seen. A word about the healthiness of this place, and I hope your numerous readers will see that there is an asylum for the sons and daughters of Africa who have been accustomed to till the land in America.—There are no mangrove swamps here, but good high land; and you see men and women of advanced age laboring here more than elsewhere—their age and activity speaking for the healthfulness of the neighborhood of Cape Mount—so that Robertspport can vie with Careysburg in regard to health. A person who, with Mr. Seys, explored the country around Careysburg, gives it as his decided opinion that the country around Cape Mount is equally good for health and for new comers as any other place.

"Yours with great respect,  
RICHARD FORD."

"Mr. Williams states that if we had teachers we could obtain many native females as scholars, who desire to learn. There are now four American sawyers and carpenters working and building for the natives, as they are tired of thatch and mud houses."



[Continued from page 274.]

**Sierra Leone.**

BY GEO. W. S. HALL, ESQ.

## CHAPTER SIXTH.

## THE FULAHS AND MANDINGOES.

One morning, while taking my usual walk through the market-place, my attention was directed to an ostrich, which was being driven into a neighboring yard. It was the first and only one I ever saw in Africa, and its damaged plumes and shabby appearance told plainly of a hard drive along the "bush path" from Fouta-Jallo, a region occupied by the Fulahs. I watched the bird for some time, as he measured his long neck and picked up pebbles from the ground, or hid his head beneath his feathers as if conscious of his degradation—a slave driven to market. But the appearance of his keeper was more worthy of attention. He was a young Fulah, of a reddish yellow color, with European features, and a soft, even womanly, expression of countenance. His hair was long and not at all woolly, and his figure tall and graceful. I could not but admire this young and handsome representative of the most warlike tribe in Central Africa. The light color and fine features of some of the Fulah tribes have given rise to many theories in regard to their origin and rank. Some travellers have even thought that they should not be classed with the negro races. Park says, "they are not black, but of a tawney color, which is lighter and more yellow in some states than in others;" and Dr. Winterbottom remarks, that "though they are less black than some of their neighbors, their complexion can only be regarded as a shade between that of the darkest

African and the Moor." It is a remarkable fact, that, although the Moors occasionally join the Fulahs in hostile expeditions, they never intermarry with them, and the only children of Moors now to be found among them are those by slave women. Mr. Golberry claimed that they originated about 4° north latitude and spread north to the south bank of the River Senegal; others, that they came from Fouta-tora, south of this river, and went south and east to spread the doctrines of Mahomet. De Barros\* pointed out the mountainous tracts near the source of the Rio Grande as the kingdom of Temati, sovereign of the Fouli; "Temali reigned there in 1534, and carried on war with Mandi Mansā, who was at that time king of the Mandingoes." Clapperton found them at Sokoto, which city was built by Danfodio, the first and most warlike of their priestly kings who claimed to have had a revelation from Mahomet, that the whole of heathen Africa should be converted to the faith. Laing found them at Timbo, where, according to him they have been since about 1700; possession having been granted them by the king of the Soso people. Barth, the most recent and perhaps the most reliable of all travellers who have referred to them, found traces of them wherever he went in Central Africa. He commences his account of the growth of their power by saying, "There is no doubt that if any African tribe deserves the full attention of learned Europe it is that of the Fúlbe, or Fúla, as they are called by the Mandingoes, Féllam by the Hausa peo-

\* Prichard's researches into the physical history of mankind.

ple, Fallata by the Kanuri, and Fulán by the Arabs." He thinks they are surpassed in bodily development by the Jolof, a people near the Senegal, but remarks that "the absorbing of these western tribes, especially the Jolof and Wákóré, by the Fulfulde nation, furnishes at the same time an unquestionable and unmistakable proof that the march of conquest of the latter proceeded from west to east, and not in an opposite direction, as has been the generally adopted view of those who have treated upon the subject." He farther says, that, "On account of the vastness of the region over which they were scattered, these people, while pursuing only their own interest, were powerless even in the loosely connected and almost crumbling kingdoms where they had found a new home, with the exception of Bághena, where they appear to have formed a nucleus of greater strength but destitute of any religious impulse." It was not until about the year 1802, that instigated by a religious zeal, they began those conquests which have rendered them forever worthy to be ranked with the chosen followers of Mahomet.

The chiefs of each Fulah province and village are hereditary, but the sovereign leader, who is always a Mahomedan priest, is elective. All social and political life is regulated by the Koran, and but few persons are permitted to reside in their towns who do not solemnly practice all the externals of the Moslem. Any one refusing to do so, is liable to have his goods confiscated and be himself exiled or sold into slavery.

Like the Soso, the name of each tribe indicates the province where it predominates,—as the Foota-Fulahs, or Fulahs of Foota-Jallo.

There are now in Sierra Leone

many liberated Fulahs, who were taken by the Mandingoes, Hausas, Sosos, and others, and sold for slaves; but very few of them have become Christians. Other tribes, as the Hausas, Eboes, and Arkus, though of heavier mould, take far more readily to modern civilization and Christianity; so that, side by side in Freetown, the Fulah ranks beneath them all.

The yard in which I found the handsome Foulah adjoined a building occupied as the residence and store of a Mr. John Ezzidoe, an Eboe recaptive, who was apprenticed when quite young to a missionary, from whom he received some education and a small amount of money, with which to start in life. He has for many years been a member of the Methodist communion, and just previous to my visit subscribed £100 towards a new Methodist Church then in process of building under the direction of the Methodist Superintendent.—Several other captives had joined him in giving a like amount. I found the position of Mr. Ezzidoe in 1848 to be the same as now: his store was a retail one, in which he sold every desirable commodity in domestic use, from a keg of butter to a piece of fine black cloth or an arm chair. His house was furnished in the European style, and his associates missionaries and other pious residents. Being in easy circumstances, he kept his light carriage, entertained friends, fed the poor, and contributed liberally towards the support of the Mission which had so befriended his youth. Now bodily infirmities are creeping over him, and he is becoming an object of veneration to all who know his history. The glory of the whole tribe of Mahomedan Fulahs fades before the simple life of this Eboe African,

raised under the influence of civilized Christianity.

Up to the present time, Christian Missionaries have no permanent location among the Fulahs, and however much in advance of most Africans, only the rudest signs of civilization are found among them. They make wars for slaves, barter dry goods, rum, powder, and muskets for them; they traffic in hides and products of the soil; they build large towns of mud houses, and manufacture rude cloths of cotton, the produce of trees of spontaneous growth. Most of their priests have some knowledge of Arabic, and it is asserted that portions of the Koran have been written out in rude characters symbolical of the Fulah language; but these very advances, made as they were under influences which have inflamed the whole mass with a fondness for predatory warfare, and excited their pride of superiority, render them less susceptible of improvement through the instrumentality of a people whom they, as Mahomedans, are taught to consider but little better than the heathen nations around them. In their bigoted blindness they consider their own rude ways the best, and like the Moors in the region of the Senegal, think that Christians could not live without their Gum Arabic.

There are however tribes called Pastoral Fulahs, in the region of the Gambia and elsewhere, who are quiet and inoffensive people, changing their homes whenever necessary to procure fresh pasturage for their cattle. In 1833 a considerable degree of interest was created among the Wesleyans in England in favor of these people, as they were represented to be the most oppressed of all the African tribes. This, if so, was in consequence of

their wandering habits, which exposed them to the necessity of paying tribute to the owners of lands which they chose to occupy; besides this, as they had few walled towns, they were more exposed to attacks from marauders—everywhere common in Central Africa.

They were also represented in England as being free from Mahomedan superstition, "Which, wherever it prevails, has proved a strong barrier to Christian instruction."\* The result was, that funds were raised and a Mission established on Macarthy's Island in the Gambia River, under the most favorable circumstances. Over £300 were guaranteed to it annually for five years, and other and larger amounts were collected and expended in aid of it. The charge was confided to Mr. Dove, one of the most energetic Wesleyan Missionaries ever sent to Africa, and the Colonial government granted 600 acres of land for the pasturage of the Fulah cattle. But it was found that, although these people were disposed to be benefited by missionary effort, they were of too wandering a nature to remain within such bounds as would enable the Missionaries to exert any very beneficial influence over them.—Moreover, all of them were not as entirely free from Mahomedan superstition as had been supposed. I was told, while at St. Mary's on the Gambia, that very little good was effected among them, but according to Fox's history and the recent reports of the Wesleyan Mission Board, the reverse is the case, particularly in the vicinity of Macarthy's Island.

In 1838 upwards of two hundred natives (not all Fulahs) had embraced Christianity. In 1850 the "full and accredited church members on the Island were one hundred and eighty-three, besides eighty-

\* Fox's Wesleyan Missions, page 346.

five then on trial for membership. There was also an average attendance of four hundred persons upon public worship; these were by no means all Fulahs, but Jolofs, Mandingoes, merchants, clerks, recaptives from Sierra Leone (mostly Eboes or Arkus,) officers, sailors, and school children.

In 1857 the number had slightly increased, and I was informed by Rev. John Bridgart, the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission at Gambia, that the average attendance on public worship was about six hundred.

The Pastoral Fulahs still wander and others partake of the benefits provided for them.

No one can be long in Freetown without becoming interested in the Mandingoes. They are considered to be the most intelligent of all Africans who have been classed as belonging to the negro race, and it is certain that they have made greater advances towards civilization than any other tribes. Their towns are better built and their lands better cultivated than those of their neighbors. Some of their priests, or marabouts, as they are called, are subtle men, well versed in the doctrines of the Koran, and they exercise a great influence over Mahomedans of every tribe. They are the Jesuits of Mahomedan Africa, and become kings and chiefs, school teachers and traders.

The Mandingoes are a tall, slim race of men, with handsome, regular features, a dark complexion, and generally a pleasant and intelligent expression of countenance. They are rarely mirthful, but have a calm and sedate manner which is uniformly impressive. They are said by some to have come from Mandé, a mountain region east of Timbo, but they have long been powerful on the Gambia, Rio Grande, and in all

that region of country which lies east of Sierra Leone to 6° longitude. Their tribes and villages are interspersed among the Jolofs, Fulahs, Soso, and others, and although less warlike they are not less influential than the Fulahs. Like them, they are divided into Pagan and Mahomedan tribes. Those who visit Sierra Leone are Mahomedans. They are regular in their devotions, praying five times a day, first at sun-rise, and with their faces turned towards the east. There are several Mosques in Freetown, plain huts constructed of bamboo and thatch, to which many of them repair both morning and evening. As an illustration of their religious habits, a friend related to me an anecdote of a pious Mandingo, who while walking on a public thoroughfare, in the heart of the town, was suddenly reminded that the hour for prayer had arrived; it was raining very hard, but seeing no house near into which he would be permitted to enter, he took a position close by a rock at the wayside and quietly went through his formula of prayer. Yet for all this, added my friend, their religion allows them to have as many wives as they wish—to lie, to cheat, and to buy and sell slaves; so it is all done in the name of the Koran. Such is unfortunately the disposition of too many of them, and it seems to be of little consequence whether they sell slaves or the produce of the soil. As, however, there is no slave traffic in Freetown, those who reside there act as brokers for natives of their own and other interior tribes, who bring gold, ivory, hides, and rice, for sale. They are also laborers, and clerks for merchants; and I have frequently known them to be much esteemed by their employers, and large amounts of valuable merchandize are often placed in their charge. Some of them are

good mechanics, having served apprenticeship in Freetown. Up to the present time, however, but few of them have become converts to Christianity. It is difficult for them to admit the superiority of a religion which requires so much of them and offers what they consider a less certain reward than is secured to them by a faithful observance of their own. Yet Missionaries acquainted with cases of individual conversion, feel privileged to hope for better success in future.

(To be continued.)

[From the Liberia Herald.]

### Report of the Committee of Adjudication of the second National Fair.

To his Excellency S. A. BENSON,  
*President of the Republic of Liberia,*

SIR:—Your Committee of Judges for the National Fair of this Republic, who were appointed by your Excellency in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of 1857, '58, having concluded their business of adjudication, beg leave to submit to your notice the following report:

The second National Fair of this Republic was opened on the 21st of December, 1858, and continued its exhibitions from day to day under the judicious directions of the Committee of Arrangements, to the 28th of said month.

A large and appropriate building, of a temporary character, was erected in the Government Square, for the express purpose of receiving the numerous contributions of agricultural, horticultural, mechanical and scientific industry. This spacious building being covered with palm thatch, which is the native mode of covering houses on the greater part of this coast, has sometimes been called the "Palm Palace." It fully answered the purpose which the Committee designed, and was fully ample to accommodate the numerous crowds of visitors who usually throng our metropolis at this season of the year. The committees, as well as the large assemblage of citizens, who were present at the open-

ing of the Fair, were highly gratified with the just and very appropriate remarks your Excellency was pleased to make, in introducing to the audience the Hon. A. F. Russell, whose happy strain of instructive and eloquent thought entranced the assemblage on that occasion. This pleasing exercise gave a happy prelude to the many intellectual banquets which the gentlemen of the Committee of Arrangements, with such good taste and judgment, continued every evening during the exhibition. You Committee highly approve, and are very grateful to the Committee of Arrangements for their active vigilance in securing such good order and arrangement, in the disposition of the various articles on exhibition, and such peace and concord among the numerous spectators. They were also gratified that the Committee were not satisfied with merely arousing and indulging our curiosity with the surprising works of Liberian art and industry, but that the most fastidious might be gratified, added to the charms of eloquence the stirring strains of music;—thus combining instruction with utility, mirth with harmony and good order, and rendering the exhibition an occasion for the interchange of sentiment and the mutual congratulations of our citizens from every section of our Republic. The

extraordinary continuance of the rainy season, nearly up to the time of the Fair, has prevented the early maturity of the crops, and hindered many of the exhibitors of last year from being ready at this time. Yet there has been a decided increase of interest in the present exhibition, and a growing and firm conviction in the minds of the people of the great importance and usefulness of such annual gatherings.

And we are happy to state that our highest gratification arises from the cheering facts, that while we have, with trembling solicitude, endeavored to discharge the duties of our office with honor, justice, equity and disinterested good will, we are continually receiving evidences that our citizens have been highly delighted with the happy means which the Legislature, your Excellency, and the Government, have so wisely adopted to develop the commercial, agricultural and mineral resources of the country, and the mechanical, scientific and intellectual capacities of the people. Great praise is due to the exhibitors, that they have all been satisfied with their awards, whether small or large; thus evincing their honest purpose not to vie with each other for considerations of present gain, but to provoke each other to more active industry and better works, and to develop the wealth and natural resources of our common country, with a patriotic zeal and devotion only to promote her best interest and highest happiness. Probably on no other occasion in the history of our race has there been such abundant evidences at one time of the capacity of our people for self-support, self-government, and true independence. Not only animal and vegetable food and raiment, but many of the luxuries of civilized life, are now produced in profusion from our own soil. Truly

a new era has dawned upon our nation, and the finger of Providence points us to a higher, happier and brighter destiny.

Cotton, sugar, coffee, which give fair promise of soon becoming the principal staple products of our country, were some of the articles that claimed our special attention. Knowing that our farmers had engaged more largely in the cultivation of these than at any former period, we naturally expected to see them largely represented. Although the demands of the Act were fully answered, the lateness of the dry season prevented the maturity of the crops, and the severer competition which otherwise would have followed. There were more than a dozen specimens of cotton, but only one that in weight reached the amount required by the law. Those lots which were less than fifty pounds were the best ginned and cleaned, exhibiting several qualities, some of a coarser and a finer texture, some a long and silky staple. We regret that our limited knowledge of testing these qualities would not enable us to recommend, with certainty, only the best marketable specimens.— There were some good specimens exhibited from stalks of American seed planted seven and eight years ago, the same trees producing good cotton for eight successive years. Other specimens of cotton were shown from American seed planted last year. But the principal lots were of native African cotton and several twenty yard pieces of cotton cloth were manufactured by our citizens from this kind, as well as many socks and stockings. Mrs. Martha Rix, formerly Mrs. Zion Harris, showed some very fine specimens of silk cotton socks, made from the cotton of the large silk cotton tree, which grows wild in our forest, from 80 to 100 feet high.

This is perhaps the first time that any one has attempted to apply this species of cotton to any practical purpose. Of the common stock of African cotton there are several varieties, from which the native population of the interior manufacture annually many thousands of country cloths, which they constantly bring to our market for sale or exchange, thus showing that less than a hundred miles interior large quantities of cotton are grown by native industry, which by a little effort on the part of our merchants and capitalists, might be thrown into our market in the raw material for exportation. We think that it has been fully proved the last year, to the satisfaction of the Americo-Liberian population, that cotton being indigenous to this part of Africa, and perennial for seven or eight years, may be grown to an indefinite extent in any part of our territory. The only point next to settle to ensure success, is, whether we can obtain cheap labor and cheap goods so as to afford a good article of well ginned and marketable cotton at five or six cents per pound. The growing of cotton as a staple product, we regard as of primary importance; we shall not only recommend it as an experiment to all our population, but contribute our individual quota next year to the national stock. The article next in importance exhibited, were several fine specimens of sugar, from the banks of the St. Paul's. Our farmers, in this article, already emulously vie with each other in producing fine qualities. The success of sugar-growing has ceased to be a question. It only remains for our planters to obtain small and convenient mills, and adopt some system of cheap manual labor, to enable them to produce an unlimited quantity of good sugar.

It has been supposed that in this climate sugar would not keep, but some of our farmers, to test the matter, exhibited fine specimens that were manufactured from the crops of last year. The two steam sugar mills on the St. Paul's River, if the toll be not too high, have at least ten times the amount of labor that they did the last year. And we have every reason to believe that the crops of Montserrado County, if no sugar or syrup should be exported, would yield enough to supply all the demands of home consumption; while at the lowest estimation of progress, the same demand may be met the next year, and fifty per cent. exported.

Our superior Liberian coffee was also well represented by specimens from the Agricultural Committee. This produce seems to flourish equally well in all the counties. But the largest crops, at present, are produced in Grand Bassa County. Many of our citizens in Montserrado County have thousands of coffee trees, but they have not yet attained that age and maturity which those have in the Leeward Counties; nor are we yet certain that our clay and loamy soil on the banks of the river is so well adapted to the growth and yield of coffee as the sandy soil of Bassa and Sinou. But the representations that your Committee have seen, show that there is a very large yearly increase of this product, and that the probability is strong that in a very few years we may hope to supply our home demand and to export largely to other countries.

There were exhibited also some specimens of tobacco, of a very good quality, raised and cured at Careysburg and on the St. Paul's river; besides this, we have seen other specimens cured in Liberia that could not be distinguished from some of the best we import from

America. As tobacco is one of the kings of Africa, it has been a question with many whether it would be a wise and sound policy for the Government to encourage its growth. Those who profess to be judges say that the segars exhibited, manufactured from the Liberian tobacco, were a very good article.

The yield of rice and cassava the past year appears to have been most abundant; every farmer seems to have a large supply for his own use and a surplus for sale. If only half of such crops should be planted from year to year, such a scarcity of bread-stuffs as we had the year before last could hardly ever again occur.

Arrowroot, ginger, cocoa, eddoes, yams, beans, peas, corn and corn meal, sweet potatoes, and many other vegetables, were well represented, while there were representations at the Fair and from the Agricultural Committees, of a large profusion of the plantain, bananas, oranges, plums, cocoa nuts, and various fruits of less importance.

There were several specimens of chocolate, richer than of any foreign manufacture, but not having that fineness of preparation for which the latter is remarkable.

Colonel Yates exhibited some of the material and some of the rope of his own manufacture, from a leaf called by the Kroomen *caffier*. This leaf is from a plant growing on our beach, the root of which is used for bait by the fishermen, and the fibre of the leaf is very long, strong, and of a flax appearance. It must necessarily become an important article of domestic use, and, if very abundant, one of commerce.

Last year a few yards of cloth, woven from African cotton by a Liberian lady, were exhibited at the Fair. This year, several pieces of cotton cloth, twenty yards each in length and of the same material,

were exhibited, woven by different ladies, and also pieces of carpet. Besides this, pantaloons, coats and vests, were exhibited, which were the product of persons who grew the cotton, cleaned it, made the cloth and the clothes. The looms on which the cloth was woven were made by our own Liberian mechanics. It is very pleasing to know, that in the event of any difficulty that might occur to prevent, for a time, the intercourse of foreign nations, we might then fall back on our own manufacturing resources.

In the mechanical department there was a very large wardrobe made of different kinds of fine and beautiful grained wood of our Liberian forest, executed in a style and finish equal to some of our best imported furniture. There were also bedsteads, chairs, and other articles of furniture, as well as many specimens of machinery for different purposes, which from their apparent utility gave much credit to their inventors. These were evidences that there was among the people a mechanical inventive genius, which needs only the encouraging and fostering hand of patronage to enable it to produce the most astonishing results. There can be scarcely a doubt that there are mechanics amongst us not inferior in their line to the best in America.

The contributions of the ladies, with reference to domestic economy, formed a department in itself equally interesting. There were vests, collars; capes, caps, bonnets, quilts, skirts, and various minor articles of the toilet and paraphernalia of the ladies, skillfully embroidered, tastefully and elegantly wrought, evincing not only their ability and skill, but their patriotic and common interest in whatever pertains to the prosperity of the sterner sex, and the success and good fortune of our



common country. Our hard-working mechanics and farmers have reason to thank the Government that it has induced the ladies to discover their latent powers and capacity, by which they will be able to produce by their own industry, in future, many costly articles which they formerly demanded from abroad.

The ladies also produced several kinds of preserves, of fruits from our own gardens and forests, and some good articles of wines, cordials, candies, and pickles.

The exhibition of cattle, swine, sheep, goats, and fowls, was not what it would have been if the Committee had thought in time to appoint a special day for that purpose. The want of this arrangement prevented many persons who had prepared to exhibit from getting their animals to the Fair.

Mr. Roe exhibited some of the finest specimens of pressed bricks that have ever been made in this country; others exhibiting good qualities of common brick.

There were some specimens of iron ore, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, supposed to be the best ever found in this vicinity.

There were other mineral specimens, about which the Committee, for want of a better knowledge of Mineralogy and chemical Philosophy have not dared to venture an opinion.

Rev. J. S. Payne read part of a treatise on Political Economy before your Committee. It was an article of intrinsic literary merit, ably written, and containing much valuable information which we hope he will soon give to the public.

It may be proper to state here that for reasons unknown to us there was no report received from the Agricultural Committee of Maryland County. The reports from the committees from Sinou and Grand Bassa

are stated in order under the list of premiums which accompanies this report. We also beg leave to refer your Excellency to the list of premiums for the enumerations of the several awards, made according to our judgment, in accordance with the Act, as well as those left to our discretion. The entire number of articles exhibited was —, on most of which premiums of a greater or less amount were awarded.

We could not feel that we had discharged our whole duty, if we failed to acknowledge our firm conviction that the National Fair has created a new epoch in the history of agricultural, scientific and mechanical industry in Liberia; that it has aroused the slumbering energies of the people and inspired them with new motives and impulses to generous action; that it has settled many disputed questions in regard to the fertility of the soil and the capacities of the people; that it has, in fine, accomplished the great purposes which the Legislature, your Excellency, and the officers associated with you, aimed to effect.

The Committee are of opinion that the only objection to raising live stock in greater numbers, consists in the difficulty of obtaining durable and cheap fences in this country, and that some cheap system of fencing is indispensable to the success of every farmer.

In conclusion, your Committee beg leave to submit to your Excellency the following recommendations:—1st, That should there be at any time any enactment amendatory to the present Act, that it be made to encourage the growing of Palm hedges as fences, which thus far have proved to be the best. Let the first quality be a lot of ten acres of close hedge, free from breaches, capable of turning any kind of live stock; also ten acres of younger

growth, with gradations in quality as in other cases.

2d. That the Fair, in future, shall be opened on Tuesday instead of Monday.

3d. That premiums be awarded on nothing exhibited at the Fair which shall be presented after the second day, except cattle, &c.

4th. That the agricultural committees be selected from the most intelligent and practical farmers that the community can afford.

5th. That the committee of ar-

rangements give notice before the opening of the Fair of some special day for the exhibition of live stock, poultry, &c.

6th. That the Government continue to supply the people with the best qualities of cotton seed.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

A. P. DAVIS,

Chairman Com. Adjudication.

Republic of Liberia,

Mourovia, Jan. 1st, 1859.

#### St. Mark's Hospital, Cape Palmas.

AN APPEAL, (sent to us by that excellent Missionary, the Rev. C. C. Hoffman,) for aid to this institution, was published in the Repository for July, (pages 218, 219,) and from the time of our knowledge of the purpose of our Episcopal brethren to establish this institution, we have felt a deep interest in its success. Some objections have been urged against the plan, because solely directed by our Episcopal brethren, but we never doubted their large charity and philanthropy. We have a highly interesting explanatory letter from Mr. Hoffman, stating how that two years ago the good thought "was put into his mind," as he trusted, "by the Good Spirit," for the erection of a building for the relief of the sick and needy.

"I was called frequently (he observes) to the sick and dying,—ah! the scenes of wretchedness and want that I witnessed, the lives that have been lost by neglect and poverty!

and some of these have been *the children of God*.

"There is not a house in the country where the poor and sick can find shelter. A few ladies formed a society for the care of the sick, but their ability to do good is very limited, and the relief afforded comparatively small. The plan of erecting a house for the sick and destitute was communicated to others with approval from *all*.

"Doctor Fletcher wrote a paper showing the great want of such institution, which I sent to the United States, and he offered his services gratuitously. I was induced now by these things to call together a few gentlemen of the place for the purpose of asking their counsel and co-operation."

Mr. Hoffman's first impression was to have the government in the hands of members from all denominations, and so drafted the constitution. But he observes:

"From a deeper consideration of the matter, however, and with the counsel of others, it was thought that though the institution should

be open to *all denominations* and all *classes—natives, colonists and seamen, &c.*, yet that its government would be most efficient, and the object we had in view most successfully carried out by being managed by the ministers and members of the Episcopal Church in this place. More unity in counsel and energy in action would thus be secured."

Mr. Hoffman mentions, with simple and touching eloquence, many cases of sickness and distress already alleviated by this institution. Some have derived spiritual benefit—all relief and comfort from its care. Mr. Hoffman concludes—

"It was never our intention to make religious creed a test before enjoying the benefits of the Institution; it is open to all the needy and wretched. I have received letters on the subject from friends in the United States, which led to my calling a meeting of the managers a few days ago, at which time passed the following addition to the sixth article of our by laws:

"—But no inmate of the Hospital shall be obliged to attend the religious services of the Rector, if they object to the same; and any individual members of other denominations, may if they desire receive religious counsel and ministrations from any friend or minister in particular whom they may choose.

"Resolved, That the correspondence read to us by the Reverend, the Rector, seems to show us one oversight in our constitution: that our Institution was designed from the first for all needy and suffering persons without respect to their religious opinions, and with no purpose in view at religious compulsion,

only desiring to seek the souls as well as the bodies of men; and that we see very clearly the need of the incorporation of the clause just passed in the constitution itself, as soon as we can legally do it."

We can cordially and earnestly recommend St. Mark's Hospital at Cape Palmas to the consideration and generous contributions of all the friends of Christ and of Africa. The Appeal in our July number, to which we refer, is "To Christians—to the friends of African Colonization—to captains and seamen—to merchants and shippers—to the friends of the heathen;" and we are pleased to add that donations for this object may be sent to the care of

Rev. S. D. DENISON,

*Secretary of Foreign Committee,  
No. 19 Bible House, N. Y.*

Rev. W. McLAIN,

*Financial Secretary of A. C. S.,  
Washington, D. C.*

Rev. J. B. PINNEY,

*Secretary N. Y. State Col. Society,  
New York.*

Dr. JAMES HALL,

*Secretary Md. Col. Society,  
Baltimore.*

WM. COPPINGER, Esq.,

*Colonization Office, Philadelphia.*

Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN,

*Cape Palmas, Africa,  
Rector of St. Mark's Hospital.*

Rev. A. CRUMMEL,

*Cor. Secretary of the same.*

## Missions.

## A GOOD SIGN.

The Liberian Christian Advocate of May 11th, says:

"It is only now within a very few years that the influence of our Government among the native tribes has been of sufficient importance, and the disposition of these tribes of such a well-wishing and peaceful character, as to fortify attempts looking to a permanent residence beyond the reach of ready aid in case of invasion.

"It is otherwise now. Hence, our fellow citizen, Mr. A. F. Johns, has a farm interiorward sixty miles from Monrovia, under the care of a young man, who spends his sabbaths, or a part of them at least, with the natives, pointing them to the Cross. All is peaceful and quiet and orderly: and the Sabbath of the Lord is becoming a delight, the holy day of the Lord honorable. Hon. D. B. Warner, another old and influential citizen, is operating on a similar principle, and with, we believe, equally good effect, at Succo on the Junk river; while Mr. Seymour is doing, we humbly trust, much good, at least one hundred miles from any of our settlements on the coast—living with his family, in entire security to both his safety and his quietude. That God is in this onward movement, who can doubt."

At an Episcopal Convention held lately at Clay-Ashland, the Rev. A. F. Russell said:

"That, all who had received of the Lord were bound to give to those for whom Christ died. He spoke of the numbers of natives living in American families, and inquired how it was that so few were found attending Sunday Schools and the worship of God in the churches. He contended that every Christian was a minister, bound to teach those thrown under his care and protection. If this were done it would cause God's blessing to come abundantly on this land."

"Rev. H. W. Erskine pressed the idea that ministers were the leaders of God's Church militant. Where they moved for good, the churches would follow. Encouraging reports were read from Sabbath schools at Monrovia, Caldwell, Clay-Ashland, and Millsburg. Mr. Erskine spoke of the efforts of Presbyterians at Sinou,

Settra Kroo, Monrovia and in the St. Paul's River.

## CAPE PALMAS.

The Rev. B. R. Wilson writes to the Methodist Missionary, New York, that a great attention to religion has prevailed in the Methodist Church at this place. On Saturday and Sunday, 11th and 12th of June, and on Monday after, meetings were held, and on the Sabbath evening the impression on the minds of the people was great, and on Monday night about forty at the altar. It is hoped that many have been truly converted. "Our brethren," says Mr. Wilson, "that labor with me, are strong and faithful. Pray for us."

Rev. J. T. Richardson writes to the Southern Baptist Board, Days Hope, May 28th, 1859:

"The cause of Christ is much revived among us. Our Zion is travailing, bringing her sons from afar and her daughters are nursed at her side. All the students of the Hope are hopefully converted, except one. The church in this city (Monrovia) is much revived."

## DEATH OF THE REV. J. H. CHEESEMAN.

On the 20th of June, this worthy and faithful missionary was drowned in crossing the St. John's river from Edina to Buchanan Cove. Two other persons, Josiah T. Neyle and a boy named Charles Washington, were drowned at the same time. He was greatly beloved by the Liberians, and preached and administered the Lord's Supper at a Quarterly Union Meeting at the church of Bexley on the Sabbath preceding his death. In a letter to the Southern Baptist Board, dated Edina, May 19, 1859, he says:

"Missionaries to the heathen, while they are propelled by the command of Jehovah and the assurance of his presence with them, to aid them in the great work,

have also many things to discourage them, and therefore need the prayers of the people of God everywhere.”

The Home and Foreign Journal for August contains several interesting letters from missionaries of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions in Yoruba, bearing dates of *Abbeokuta*, *Ijaye* and *Awyaw*.

The Rev. T. A. Reid writes April 25th from *Awyaw*, on his way to *Ogbomoshaw*, but detained on account of the funeral ceremonies at the death of the king, and the inauguration of his successor. Many persons were sacrificed after the death of the king. Mr. Reid preached on the Sabbath to a large and attentive congregation.

“One old man said ‘I spoke the words of God; seemed much delighted, said it was true, and called down the blessings of God upon me. My interpreter has been here since the first of February, and talked to the people about Christ. The people here are evidently open to the preaching of the Gospel, and should there be a good king chosen, I feel that we will have free access to the people, and in the name of our blessed Saviour, great good will be accomplished.

“My health continues good, and I feel strong in body and in hope.

“Truly the fields are already white unto the harvest, and the laborers are few. Will not Christians pray for more laborers?”

The Rev. A. Bushnell writes from the Gaboon Mission about the first of May, and after mentioning the death of the Rev. Mr. McQueen, of the *Corisco* Mission, and the admission to the Church of the son of the *Bekele* king, adds that a French emigrant ship was about to leave for the West Indies with more three hundred negroes, and that the bad influence of this slave trade in disguise was extensively injurious among the surrounding tribes.

Last Christmas, at *Cape Palmas*, the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, of the Episcopal Mission, thus writes:

“*St. Mark's Church* was nicely dressed. The Bishop confirmed eleven, seven of whom were connected with the *African Asylum*. As soon as the service was over, the Bishop and myself went to the Station, where the Holy Communion was administered to forty-five natives at *St. James' Church*; the Communion set presented by Dr. A. C. Coxe, of *Baltimore*, was used on this occasion for the first time. At the Sunday School examination on the 28th of December, over four hundred children came together from the several stations.”

Sailing of Missionaries for Africa: Miss *Marion Melville*, Miss *Hermine C. Relf*, and Miss *L. L. K. Spaulding*, sailed from *New York* for *Cape Palmas* in the *Brig Ocean Eagle* on the 27th September.

MISSION TO FERNANDO PO BROKEN UP.—The mission of the English Baptists at *Fernando Po* has been actually broken up by the papal Spanish authorities, Mr. *Diboll* having been at length constrained to leave the island. Orders were received to expel the missionaries, and notice was given by the Governor that the house and land occupied by Mr. *Diboll* were imperatively required for the purposes of the Spanish government. The English Baptist Missionary Herald, after giving some account of the circumstances, says: “This may be said to close our direct missionary work in *Fernando Po*. All further communication with its people will be confined to mere secular arrangements. The darkness of ignorance and superstition once more settles down on that interesting and beautiful island. Gospel light is quenched, so far as *Rome* can extinguish it; we trust, indeed, to rise more brightly on the great continent; yet leaving to priest-ridden *Spain* the guilt of driving into exile the servants of Christ, and shutting the word of God to the poor, ignorant people over whom she claims the rights of sovereignty. So far as the past is concerned, we have cause for gratitude to God. Many souls have been converted. Many have died in the faith. Many live to serve the Saviour in simplicity and holiness of life. The entire colony has been, for some eighteen years, under Christian oversight, its youth educated in true piety, and its principal inhabitants have become the acknowledged servants of God. Probably one-half of them will emigrate to the new

colony; but, in the hearts of those who remain, the seed of the word of God has been sown, we trust, to withstand both the threats and the allurements of the priests of Rome. The example of Tahiti encourages the hope, that this aggression may be found as fruitless, and that our colored brethren in Fernando Po will remain faithful to the pure Gospel of Christ."—*Journal of Missions, Boston, May, 1859.*

**MISSION AT CORISCO STILL IN DANGER.**—The mission of the Presbyterian Board at Corisco has for some months been in danger, (from the same influences which were threatening, and which have at last destroyed the mission at Fernando Po,) but as yet has not been interfered with. Mr. Mackey wrote in November last:

"Since I wrote last, there has been a Spanish man-of-war here. She was several days at Cape St. John before coming here, and we have been told that a place was selected there for the erection of a building for a trading factory, or something of that kind. News had been carried from Fernando Po to Gaboon, by an English merchant vessel, that our missionary operations were now to be stopped. The news was circulated here, and many of the principal men called to say that they could not stand still and quietly see that done. At length the vessel anchored off Corisco, and a lieutenant and midshipman came on shore to Evangasimba. They brought the compliments of the commander, (I had on a former visit of his been introduced to him.) He wished to know whether he could serve us in any way.

The officers stayed for breakfast with us, and after calling some of the headmen to go on board, to receive a small 'dash' from the commander, left. Imunga and Mombe, and a number of the principal men, went on board. While on board, not at our suggestion, they made an express request of the commander, that we should not be molested, and proposed, if the Spanish missionaries were coming, that they should locate on one side of one island, leaving us undisturbed as we are. The commander replied, that he had no authority to act one way or the other in the matter, but he gave the people to understand that *we were not to be sent away, if we did not choose to go ourselves.*

"While the officers were on shore, one of them said he wished to ask me a question, but in the first place he wanted me particularly to understand that the question was not an official one; he asked it as a private individual. After prefacing fully, he said the question was this: Would we be willing to sell our property on the island and remove somewhere else? My answer was brief: We would not. The question, though not official, we suppose did not originate with himself. In the course of two or three months, we were told, two Roman Catholic missionaries are to be placed here.

"The Spanish government is making a strong effort to make permanent settlements on these islands, and on the mainland here. Whether they will succeed, remains to be seen. We can hardly expect to be permitted to go on uninterruptedly with our work, if their missionaries, under government patronage, are located on this island."—*Id.*

### Intelligence.

**DR. LIVINGSTONE.**—Letters have been received in England from Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller. At last accounts he was at Expedition Island, having witnessed various battles between the Portuguese and the natives of the country, in which the latter were badly defeated. In one case the natives were found in possession of many pieces of bronze cannon. He had a very narrow escape from death by drowning, and expected to leave soon for Tete. In his journey he speaks of having seen some curious and remarkable people.

### INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN AFRICA.

Captains Barton and Speke, the intrepid

and scientific English travellers, says the London Examiner, conquering a thousand difficulties, succeeded in penetrating the African continent between latitudes four and eight degrees south, to the depth of 600 miles, over land that the foot of an European never trod before. The most remarkable discoveries they made consisted of two vast fresh water lakes, those of Ujiji and Nyanza, the bare existence of the first of which only had been known, while that of the latter, by far the largest, had not even been suspected. We shall confine our notice to the lake Nyanza, the most important. It was found to be 3,700 feet above the level of the sea, and hence above three times higher than the lake of

Geneva. Its breadth was estimated from 40 to 90 miles, and length conjectured at 300, which would give it an area equal to that of two-thirds of Ireland. This mighty inland sea is conjectured by Captain Speke to be the true and long-sought-for source of the Nile, a question which has puzzled civilized men for 2,000 years, and still unsettled.

Of the country and people seen by our enterprising traveler, we have but few words to say. The land is evidently less favored by nature than that of the western side of the continent, and the negroes are physically and perhaps even mentally inferior. The eastern side possesses no navigable river leading to the sea, as does the western, nor has it the gold nor the valuable palm oil of the latter. Its corn consists of millet and maize, the latter received from Africa through India. With apparently abundant facilities for irrigation, not a grain of rice, the main cereal of the tropics, is grown by the rude and stupid inhabitants. The only available product is coffee, still, however, in a wild state only. This is a peculiar indigenous plant in this part of Africa, although we call it Arabian, because we first derived it in its cultivated state from that country.

The common fowl and oxen, the latter used only for their flesh and small milk, but not for labor, are the only animals which have been domesticated. The horse is unknown, and so is the hardy ass, unless to a few Arabian settlers.

**THE McDONOGH ESTATE.**—The Mayor has transmitted to the City Council the final report of Brantz Mayer, Thomas L. Emory, and Wm. S. Peterkin, Esqrs., agents of the city of Baltimore's interest in the estate of the late John McDonogh. The report shows that the entire debts and legacies have been paid, and the cash, bills receivable, &c., &c., standing to the credit of our city, amount at this time to the large sum of \$506,661.06, which with the property unsold will increase the amount to a total aggregate of, say \$660,000. That the Commissioners say "Baltimore will ultimately receive upwards of \$660,000 clear of all charges." The Mayor says that much "credit is due to the agents of the city of Baltimore, for the faithful, energetic and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the trust confided to them."—*Baltimore American*.

**DAILY PRAYER MEETING IN AFRICA.**—In one of the late prayer meetings in Fulton Street, "a gentleman said that a daily

prayer meeting, on the union plan, had been established at Monrovia, in Africa. It was attended by Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, and all denominations. It was conducted on the plan of the Fulton Street prayer meeting, with this exception,—that a portion of the time of the meeting was occupied in reading from the published accounts of answers to prayers in this meeting. These are read from one of the books published here, and also from the religious papers issued here from week to week." The gentleman said, according to last advices, this prayer meeting at Monrovia had been greatly blessed, and there had been in it seventy-seven hopeful conversions.

An Old School Presbyterian minister here arose in prayer, and offered up hearty thanks for the good news which had just been communicated—that "Ethiopia was stretching out her hands unto God." He prayed earnestly for the daily prayer meeting at Monrovia, and for all Africa—that as once she had her Christian churches, so again churches of Jesus Christ might be planted all over that benighted and down-trodden land, and the light of the Gospel might everywhere shine over that long-neglected country.—*N. Y. Christian Intelligencer*.

Government is doing the handsome thing about the slave trade. The African squadron is to consist of four steamships, and as many sloops-of-war, mounting 116 guns, or 36 more than we are required to keep on the coast by the terms of the treaty with England. Arrangements are making on the African coast to render the squadron efficient in all respects. Four steamships are to cruise off Cuba, to intercept slavers that may escape the ships in African waters. These facts are most creditable to the administration, and deserve to be kept in remembrance.

**TESTIMONY TO MISSIONS.**—On the 31st ult., a large meeting of merchants, and literary and scientific gentlemen, at the Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, received the Hon. William B. Reed, late U. S. Commissioner to China, who addressed them in regard to his late mission, and in an able defence of the treaty he had concluded with the Chinese Government. At the close of his speech he remarked:

"One other word, and I have done. It has reference to higher thoughts than any connected with political or diplomatic suc-

cess. No one can pass even as short a time as I have done, in the dark, cold shadow of Pagan civilization, such as is found in China, or among what we may hope to be the ruins of Hindu or Mohamadan superstition, without new gratitude that his lot is cast in a Christian land, and without the conviction that there can be no true, effective enlightenment without Christianity; and to speak more practically still, no one can see what I have, without recognizing the duty of acknowledging the enormous debt of gratitude to those devoted men and women who, as missionaries, are struggling for the conversion and education of the heathen, and our obligation to sustain them.

“I went to the East with no enthusiasm as to missionary enterprize. I come back with a fixed conviction that, in its true and harmonizing power, and in its increasing influence on commercial adventure, it is, under Providence, the great agent of civilization; and I feel it my duty to add, that everywhere, in Asia and Africa, among the Caffres in Natal, on the continent of India, among the forests of Ceylon, and over the vast expanse of China, the testimony to the zeal and success of our countrymen as missionaries of truth is earnest and concurrent. I heard it everywhere, and from high authority. Their praises greeted me when, after the dreariness of a long voyage, I put my foot ashore at the Cape of Good Hope, and when, nearly two years afterward, I bade farewell to Eastern lands, my last delightful duty was to visit, and for myself see, the largest missionary school in Egypt, kept and admirably administered by an American—a Philadelphia woman, (Miss Dale,) at Alexandria.—*Presbyterian*.

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MARRIAGES AMONG SLAVES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Protestant Episcopal Convention, at its session in 1858, to report on the duty of Clergymen in relation to the marriage of slaves.*

The Committee appointed by the Convention to consider and report under what circumstances a clergyman may unite slaves in marriage, respectfully submit the following report:

Here follows the report, which we omit, inasmuch as the substance thereof is embodied in the following concluding resolutions, which the Committee recommend to the Convention, to wit:

1. *Resolved*, That the relation of husband and wife is of Divine institution, and the duties which appertain to it are of universal obligation, and bind with the same force the master and the slave.

2. That the injunction of our Saviour forbidding man to separate those whom God has joined together, is obligatory upon the conscience of every Christian master, and prohibits the separation of those who have been united in marriage.

3. That the power over the slave, which is conferred upon the master by the law of the land, should be exercised by every Christian in conformity with the law of God; and therefore every Christian master should so regulate the sale or disposal of a married slave as not to infringe the Divine injunction forbidding the separation of husband and wife.

4. That while this obligation is generally recognized by Christians, yet many cases arise in which separations among married slaves occur from voluntary abandonment of duty by the parties themselves, or from circumstances beyond their control, and it is desirable that some judgment should be pronounced by the Church which may establish for its members a uniform rule of conduct.

5. That the cases of separation produced by the voluntary action of either of the parties to the marriage contract are expressly condemned by our Saviour; and this sentence, as already stated, embraces master and slave; but involuntary separation, produced by causes over which the married parties have no control, do not appear to come within the scope of any direction recorded in the Scriptures.

6. That in the absence of such direction, the sound judgment of the church, guided by the general principles of religion, and directed by the great Head of the Church, must be exercised in devising the best rule for the action of its members.

7. That where an involuntary and final separation of married slaves has occurred, the case of the sufferers is to be distinguished from any human agency which has separated them. The latter is responsible to God for disregarding his commands; the former are entitled to sympathy and consideration.

8. That in such cases of separation, where neither party is in fault, and where separation appears to be permanent and final, the refusal to allow a second marriage would often produce much evil and hardship, and this Convention, in giving its judgment in favor of such marriages,



would do so in the qualified language applied by the Apostle to cases of self-restraint—"If they cannot contain, let them marry; for it is better to marry than to burn."

All which is respectfully submitted.

C. G. MEMMINGER, *Chairman.*

May 11, 1859.

**SINGING AND GIVING.**—Old Aunt Dinah was a shouting colored saint, who would sing at the top of her voice and cry *Glory!* above all the rest. It was common at the missionary prayer meeting of the colored people, to take up a collection while singing the hymn,

"Fly abroad, thou mighty Gospel!"

In the midst of which Aunt Dinah always threw her head back, shut up her eyes, and sang away lustily *till the plate had gone by.* The sable collector observed her habit, and, one night, stopped when he came to her, and said bluntly, "Look a'heah, Aunt Dinah! you needn't be singing 'Fly abroad, thou mighty Gospel,' if you doesn't give nothin' to make it fly!"—*C. Presbyterian.*

**NEGRO PREACHER.**—The Board of the Reformers' State Missionary Society, Kentucky, has in its employment, as a preacher and a missionary to the colored people of that State, a negro, the slave of a Presbyterian lady.

**LATE FROM AFRICA.**—The dates are, Coast Castle, July 14th, Sierra Leone, 15th. Cotton was being collected in the eastern districts of the Gold Coast, and a considerable quantity was expected to be shipped to England. The natives were being taught its value, and exports were expected to increase. Palm oil had largely advanced at Accra.

**SINGULAR RECOVERY OF A ROYAL SLAVE.** A letter from Havana in the *Picayune*, dated August 24, states the baptism had taken place there of no less a personage than the son of the chief or king of the Loango Congo district of Africa, who came passenger to Cuba in 1857 upon a slaver, and fell into the hands of the government as an ordinary Bozal. After two years of official examination and investigation, in Havana and upon the coast of Africa, he has been identified as the royal personage, son of Congo's great King, long familiar with Cuban traders, and was christiarized at his own request. He talks Spanish, Portuguese and French, and as soon as he has been thoroughly imbued or taught the tenets of his new faith, he will be sent to Spain and thence restored to his anxious father. He requested Col. Felipe Avango, in charge of the Emancipado Depot, to stand as sponsor for him before the altar, which request he complied with in the presence of a crowd, attracted by the royal novelty.

### On the Death of the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander.

The great and good!

How startling is the knell

That tells he is but dust.

That echo comes

From where Virginia's health-reviving  
springs

Make many whole. But waiting there  
for him

The dark-winged Angel, who doth come  
but once,

Troubled the waters,—and his latest breath  
Fled, where his first was drawn.

That noble brow

So mark'd with intellect, so clear with  
truth,

Grave in its goodness,—in its love serene—

There mid his sacred home, his countless  
friends,

Will it be seen no more?

That earnest voice

Filling the Temple-arch so gloriously,

With themes of import to the undying soul

Enforced by power of fervid eloquence—

Is it forever mute? That mind so rich

With varied learning and with classic lore—

Studios, progressive, affluent, profound—

That noble heart, instinct with sympathy

For the world's family of grief and pain,

The dark in feature, and the lost in sin,—

Say, are these treasures lost?

No, on the page

Of many a tome, traced by his tireless pen,

They live and brighten for a race to come;

Prompting the wise, cheering the sor-

rowful,—

And for the little children, whom he loved,

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| <p>Meting out fitting words, like dewy pearls<br/>                 Along their grassy path.<br/>                 Think how his chief delight<br/>                 Was in his Master's work.—How well<br/>                 performed,<br/>                 Speak ye, whose feet upon Salvation's<br/>                 Rock<br/>                 Were planted through his prayers. His<br/>                 zeal involv'd<br/>                 No element of self, but hand in hand<br/>                 Walked with humility, knowing no tinge<br/>                 Of bigot bitterness.</p> | <p>Praise from our mortal lips. Frail mona-<br/>                 ments<br/>                 Of bronze or marble, what are they to him<br/>                 Who hath his firm abode above the stars?<br/>                 —Yet may his people mourn,—may<br/>                 freshly keep<br/>                 The transcript of his life,—may thank<br/>                 their God<br/>                 For what he was, and is, nor wrongly ask<br/>                 "When shall we look upon his like<br/>                 again?"</p> |
| <p>He needeth not</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>L. H. S.<br/>                 HARTFORD, Conn.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society,**

*From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1859.*

**VERMONT.**

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| <b>By Rev. F. Butler:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |              |
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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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## The Royal Geographical Society and African Explorations by Livingstone, Burton, and Speke.

THE progress of discovery and civilization in Africa is becoming an object of deep interest to the civilized world. Christian benevolence embraces all men, and Africa and her people begin to feel its reviving light and power. Adventurous explorers are opening that country and her population to general observation, and making both accessible to commercial enterprise and to the messages and representatives of our Christian faith and love. And why were so many of the children of Africa permitted to be brought to this country, but that in the accomplishment of their work, having been taught civilization and Christianity, they might return with these blessings to the homes of their ancestors. While our free people of color are preparing to emigrate, Africa is becoming ready for their reception and revealing her advantages and resources. Sir Roderick I. Murchison, in his late address before the Royal Geographical Society, thus speaks of the interest taken by the eminent philosopher, Humboldt, in Africa: "Keenly intent upon every exploration of the interior of Africa, Humboldt was naturally proud that his countrymen, Overweg and Barth, should successively have distinguished themselves in the British expedition which commenced under the guidance of Richardson, and it was mainly through his exertions that the accomplished young artist, Vogel, was added to the list of those who were endeavoring to define the geography and condition of inner Africa." We are pleased to see that the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society was presented to Captain R. F. Burton, of the Bombay army, for his bold and successful explorations. From the learned and able address of Mr. Murchison at the anniversary meeting of this Society in May last,

we present to our readers the following comprehensive account of African explorations during the preceding year :

#### DISCOVERIES OF BURTON AND SPEKE.

The last discoveries in the interior of the eastern side of this great continent have already been adverted to in the adjudication of our Founder's Gold Medal to Captain Burton.

In the few words I addressed to that distinguished explorer in presenting to him that medal, a brief but pregnant allusion was made to the labors and researches of his associate, Captain Speke; and in now expatiating on the results of their remarkable and successful explorations, the chief of the expedition, who is already well known by his bold peregrinations and publications, will, I am sure, be happy that I should offer in the annexed note\* a slight sketch of the antecedents as well as of the special duties executed by his companion.

Returning to Europe from Aden, both Captains Burton and Speke sought and obtained employment in the Turkish contingent of the

allied armies operating in the Crimea. Thrown out of their military career by the peace, they returned to the east coast of Africa, with the view of exploring the country from the coast of Zanzibar as far inland as might enable them to ascertain the real geography of the interior in that latitude.

Aided by the late Colonel Hamerton, our meritorious consul at Zanzibar, and by Seyd Majid, the second son of the Imaum of Muscat, now the Prince of Zanzibar, the travellers made an experimental journey from that place on the coast to Fuga in the mountain country of Usambara. In their last and great expedition they again proceeded from Zanzibar. Their party consisted of twelve Beloochees furnished by the kindness of the Sultan, some negroes who had been slaves, and asses for the transport of goods and for riding. Passing over the delta and low hilly country called M'rima, they entered the mountainous coast range at about 120 miles from the coast. This range, which rises to a maximum altitude of 6,000 feet, with a width of about 90 miles, is chiefly composed of sandstone and crystalline

\* Quitting England at the age of seventeen as an officer of the Indian army, Capt. Speke was engaged in four general actions under Sir Colin Campbell. Peace being established in the Punjaub, he obtained leave on several occasions to indulge his natural taste for field sports, and the collection of specimens of the animals of Tibet, the Himalyas, and Upper India. In those remote and snowy mountains he made himself a geographer, and with a simple compass and watch plotted out tracks for the benefit of future explorers. In 1854, obtaining three years' furlough, he started with a large outfit at his own expense to explore Central Africa, and collect its fauna. Arrived at Aden, General Outram permitted Lieut. Speke to be embodied in the expedition under Captain Burton, destined to explore the Somauli country from Berbera. Whilst this expedition was waiting to proceed with the usual annual caravan to Ugadin, Lieut. Speke, with his chief's permission, entered the Somauli country as far as Ras Kori, and crossed the coast range into the interior plateau ground. In the space of six months he constructed a sketch plan of those tracts, and made large collections of their flora and fauna. After his return to Aden, he again started alone for the Somauli coast at Karam, purchased camels, and proceeded to Berbera, the rendezvous of Burton's party. When the British officers had there established themselves, their camp, as is recorded in your journal, was attacked by the Somauli, who, seizing all the stores, killed Captain Stroyan, wounded Captains Burton and Herne, and wounded and captured Speke. But escaping, as he says, miraculously, he rejoined Burton and the survivors, and returned to Aden.

rocks, the true character of which will be ascertained when Captain Burton's specimens arrive.

Descending from the coast range to the great interior plateau land, at a lower level, and travelling over some poor lands, they reached a rich country in which knolls or bosses of granite and basalt rise up like rocks in an ocean. This country is exclusively peopled by negroes, none of whom are Mahomedans, as are the Somaulis and trading Arabs of the coast.

Like the negroes described by Livingstone, they have no special religion, trusting solely to good and evil spirits. Such of them as have sultans are on the whole peaceable, fire arms being rare among them. Their country produces cotton, tobacco, maize, sweet potatoes, a great variety of pulses, manioc, yams, plantains, and melons; they manufacture iron, cotton fabrics, have abundance of cows and goats, and live in comparative comfort.

From Kasé, in Unyanyembé, a spot where the Arab traders have established a sort of mart, and where articles from the coast are bartered for ivory and slaves, the travellers moved westerly until they reached the long inland mass of water trending from south to north, which has been styled Uniamesi and Ujji, but

the real name of which is Tangan-yika.

This lake was found to be 1,800 feet only above the sea, or about half the average height of the plateau land west of the coast range. It has a length of about 200 and a breadth of from 30 to 40 miles.

This great internal mass of water was determined to be an insulated depression into which streams flow on all sides. It was crossed by Speke in the centre, and navigated conjointly with Burton to near its northern end, where it is subtended by mountains which were estimated to have a height of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet within the range of the eye.\* Its waters are perfectly fresh and peculiarly agreeable to drink, and it abounds in delicious fish, whilst its banks are grazed by red oxen of large size, some of them having stupendously long horns. Oxen are indeed common over nearly all the region examined, for the *tsetse fly*, the scourge of the more southern African countries, in which Livingstone travelled, is unknown.

A singular phenomenon of blindness affected for some time both the travellers. Whilst exposed in the arid, hilly coast range, and also in the plateau land, to a fierce and glaring sun, their sight was un-

\* Since this address was delivered the British Museum has acquired a curious, large, old Portuguese manuscript map of the world, on the Mercator's projection, made by Antonio Sances, in 1523, which shows how much general knowledge of the interior of Africa was possessed at that period by the Portuguese. On this vellum map, the author distinctly places one large body of water in the centre of Africa, and in the parallel of Zanzibar. Although all the details are inaccurate, and he makes the Congo flow out of this lake to the west, and another river (representing probably the Zambesi) which is called R. de St. Yurzes from the same to the southeast, still the general notion of great internal waters is there put forth.

Chevalier Pertz has recently discovered in an old MS. in the Royal Library at Berlin that, even in the year 1291, two Genoese navigators, Teodosio Doria and Ugolino Vivaldi, sailed for a certain distance down the west Coast of Africa. Their ships were called *Sant' Antonio* and *Alleganza*, and the last mentioned name has, indeed, remained attached to the most northern of the Canary Islands. It has been erroneously stated in some journals that these Geonese navigators sailed round the Cape of Good Hope.—*June 20, 1859.*

affected; but on descending into the verdant, well watered, and rich lacustrine expanse of Tanganyika, their sight was dimmed, and gradually they became almost blind—their recovery being slow and imperfect. It was this calamity alone which diminished the number of astronomical observations made by Captain Speke, who lost no opportunity of fixing the latitude and longitude of numerous positions.

When returned to their chief central station in Unyanyembé, Speke, thriving upon hard field work, left his invalid companion in order to reach the great lake Nyanza, the position of which had been pointed out to him by the Arabs, who asserted that it was much longer and larger than Tanganyika, from which it is separated by about 200 miles. In this journey Captain Speke, accompanied by his faithful Beloochees, passed through the district where the chief iron works of the country are carried on; the native blacksmiths smelting the ore with charcoal.

The great lake Nyanza was found to occupy the position assigned to it by the Arabs, and the east longitude being very nearly that of Kazé, viz:  $32^{\circ} 47'$ ,\* its southern end was fixed at  $2^{\circ} 30'$  S. lat. Ascending a hill and looking northwards, the enterprising traveller could discern nothing beyond the islands termed Ukerewe, but a vast interior sheet of water, which, according to those Arabs, whose information had hitherto proved correct, extended northwards for upwards of 300 miles. Captain Speke, who estimates the breadth of this internal sea at 90 miles near its southern end, further ascertained that it is fed not only by streams flowing from the moun-

tains which separate it from Lake Tanganyika, but also by other streams, many of which, meandering in the lower plateau to the west of the lake, constitute, like the internal rivers described by Livingstone, a watery network which, when supersaturated by the rains, burst and overflow the country.

Seeing that this vast sheet of water extends due northwards, ascertaining by his thermometer that it was nearly 4,000 feet above the sea, and knowing that its meridian was nearly that of the main course of the White Nile, Captain Speke naturally concludes that his Nyanza is the chief source of that mighty stream on the origin of which speculation has been so rife. This view seems to coincide with the theoretical speculation laid before this society by myself in preceding years, and is in accordance with the data worked out by Livingstone, of a great interior watery plateau subtended on its flanks by higher lands, and from which interior plateau the waters escape to the sea by favoring depressions.

The physical configuration of the land to the east of the great Nyanza Lake is indeed strongly in favor of this view. On that side, and at a distance of about 200 miles from its banks, the eastern coast range of Africa rises from 6,000 feet in the latitude of Zanzibar (where it was passed by our travellers) into a lofty range or cluster, of which Kilimanjaro forms the southern and Kenia a northern peak.

If the assertion of Rebmann and Krapf be accepted, that perpetual snow lies on those mountains, though the able critical essay of Cooley† had induced me to suppose that these missionaries might have

\* Lunar observations were made at this station.

† See Cooley's "Inner Africa Laid Open," p. 126.

been somewhat misled, the summits of these mountains must have an altitude of upwards of 18,000 feet. At all events it is granted that they are the highest points of this coast range. Now, whilst streams descending from the western flank of Kenia (Kilimanjaro is too far to the south) may probably be feeders of the great Nyanza Lake, which occupies a long lateral north and south depression in the plateau on the west, we know from its meridian as now fixed that the direction of this fresh water sea points directly to Garbo, the spot in latitude  $3^{\circ}$  north reached by M. Ulivi, as related by Brun-Rollet, a Sardinian, who had established a trading post at Belenia, in latitude  $4^{\circ} 50'$  north, on the White Nile, in 1851. The north and south direction of the Nyanza, which Speke believes to reach from south latitude  $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to  $3^{\circ} 30'$  north latitude, brings us in fact beyond the Garbo of Ulivi and Brun-Rollet.\*

The variations which occur in the height of the waters at different seasons, in the interior plateau country surrounding the great lake, were strikingly described to Captain Speke by the Arabs, when they assured him that at one season of the year the water lilies were so abundant as to enable the traveller to pass over a wide river by treading on their broad and thick floating leaves, showing how flat the country must be, and how sluggish are the streams.

Let us hope that when reinvigorated by a year's rest the undaunted Speke may receive every encouragement to proceed from Zanzibar to his old station, and thence carry

out to demonstration the view which he now maintains, that the Lake Nyanza is the main source of the Nile. Considering the vast difficulties which beset the traveller who attempts to penetrate southwards by ascending the Nile, it seems to be preferable that the effort should be made from Zanzibar, where Captain Speke is sure of being heartily supported by the Sultan, and whence, taking men on whom he could rely, he can certainly calculate on reaching the Lake Nyanza in good plight, for that zone of Africa which he has passed through is now ascertained to be occupied by a much more tranquil people than those of the countries north and south of it.

On former occasions I contended that the periodical overflow of the waters from the internal fresh water lakes was explicable by the fact that, at certain periods of the year, differing, of course, in different latitudes, the rain-fall of several months would at last so supersaturate the interior plateau lands and lakes as to produce periodical annual discharges. That the lofty mountains of the coast range, of which Kenia is the chief peak, may throw off certain feeders of the White Nile, just as the mountains of Abyssinia feed the Blue Nile, must probably be the case; but whilst it may be admitted that little snow may occupy the peaks or summits of Kilimanjaro and Kenia, I am of opinion with the learned Cooley† that the elevation and mass of these mountains are not such as would sustain a vast range of snow and ice, the melting of which would account for the

\* M. Jomard has analysed and compared the discoveries of M. Brun-Rollet, who gives some information derived from De Angelis, who resided at Belenia in 1851, which is worthy of attention. But speculations founded on such uncertain data are of no great value.

† This acute scholar has shown his power as a comparative geographer by a close analysis of the *questio vexata* respecting the Nile of the ancients, and shows that the



annual rise of the Nile. Even if it be assumed that this is really a snowy chain, the exact periodical rise of the Nile could never be caused by a periodical melting of its snows, since the power of the sun under the Equator is so nearly equable throughout the year, that it must operate in filling the streams which descend from the mountains with pretty much the same amount of water at all seasons. The great phenomenon of the periodic rise of the Nile is, it seems to me, much more satisfactorily explained by the annual overflow of a vast interior watery plateau, which is, thanks to Captain Speke, ascertained to have an altitude much more than adequate to carry the stream down to Khartum, where the Nile is believed to flow at a height of less than 1,500 feet above the sea; and as the river below that point passes through an arid country, and is fed by no lateral streams, it is to the southern, central, and well watered regions that we must look for the periodic supply.

On consulting Captain Speke respecting the rainy season of that part of the interior of Africa which lies between Ujiji and Unyanyembé, I find that in about east longitude 30° and south latitude 5° the rains commence on the 15th November and end on the 15th May, during which period of six months they fall in an almost continuous down-pour. Farther northward, where the Lake Nyanza lies, the rainy season, in the common order of events, would commence, he supposes, somewhat later, and probably

at a time which will account for the periodical rise of the Nile-at Cairo on the 18th June. In support of this view, Captain Speke states that the river Malagarazi, which drains the surplus waters from the south-east slope of the mountains between the Lakes Nyanza and Tanganyika, when first crossed by the expedition, was within its banks, but on the 5th June it had quite overflowed them and constituted a stream 100 yards broad, running westward into the depressed lake of Tanganyika. Now, as according to the Arabs, and other intelligent men with whom he conversed, the whole region to the northward of the mountain in question, *i. e.*, beneath and to the north of the Equator, is an extensive marshy plateau, intersected by some large and innumerable smaller streams, all feeders of Lake Nyanza, we have only to suppose that at the *close* of the rainy season the great discharge occurs, and we then have in these data strong grounds for believing, that the theory which I ventured to propound to this society as the best explanation of the overflow of the Zambesi of Livingstone, as well as of the Congo and other African rivers, will also be found to be applicable to the Nile.

In concluding this notice of the labors destined to clear up the problem of the real sources of the Nile, I must express my thanks to Mr. McQueen for his efforts to collate all the data concerning the ascents of the White Nile from the expedition sent by Mahomed Ali in 1839 to that of Don Angelis, which Brun-Rollet accompanied in 1851, and

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true Nile of Ptolemy was the Blue Nile, which descends from the mountains of Abyssinia. He also shows that the great lakes of the Nile of Ptolemy are at the Equator—a view now confirmed by the researches of Speke. As to Kilimanjaro, he says it is “an insulated mountain in a sea-like plain, and on a fifth scale of the magnitude required for maintaining perpetual snow near the Equator.” See also his work, “Inner Africa Laid Open,” in which he explains the existence of a great sea or lake in the interior of Eastern Africa.

when the party reached 3° 50' north latitude, 31° east longitude. Adding to information obtained from natives and Arabs, and citing Lucan and other ancient authors to the same effect, Mr. Macqueen contends that a lofty mountain to the southeast of the cataracts of Garbo, the last station of Brun-Rollet and his companions, which must be Kenia, is the chief feeder of the White Nile, and that the river Tubesi, spoken of by the African King of Bari, is really the Tumbiri heard of by Dr. Krapf.

Now, even if this view be sustained, it seems to me to be quite compatible with the fresh knowledge obtained by Captain Speke, and his inference, that the Nyanza is the chief feeder of the White Nile. For the southern extremity of this great inland lake is but 2¼° south of the Equator, whilst its western shore is probably not more than 150 miles from the lofty mountain of Kenia. Hence, seeing that Nyanza is about 4,000 feet only above the sea, and that the eastern mountains, under the Equator, are much higher, there is every probability that this vast sheet of water may be fed from the east by streams flowing from Kenia, as it is ascertained to be supplied from the southwest and west by other rivers flowing from the mountains, which separate this

high sheet of water from the depressed Lake Tanganyika.\*

If, then, it should eventually be proved that the Lake Nyanza contributes its annual surplus waters to the White Nile, so may it then be fairly considered as the main source of the great river; the more so when we see that its southern end is farther to the south, or more remote from the embouchure, than any other portion of the Nilotic water-parting.† On the other hand, the high mountains which flank the great stream on the east, and probably supply it with some of its waters, may by other geographers be rather viewed as the main and original source. These are the only remaining portions of the great problem which have to be worked out—a problem which it has been the desideratum of all ages to unravel, and one which, according to Lucan, made Julius Cæsar exclaim, that to gain this knowledge he would even abandon the civil war‡—a problem which Nero sent his centurions to determine, and which, by the last discovery of Captain Speke, seems certainly now to approach nearly to a satisfactory solution.

Before we descend to the mouth of the Nile, and consider the nature of its delta, I must say that our excellent Swiss correspondent, M.

\* Mr. Edw. Heneage informs me that Botero, in his "Relationi Universali," (Venice, 1640,) says that the eastern Nile flows out of a lake 220 miles long, situated under the Equator; and he places the sources of the western branch of that river about S. lat. 9°, close to the sources of the Zaire or Congo, and what may also be intended for the origin of the Zambesi.

† Although both White Nile and Blue Nile are fed by many affluents, the remarkable physical feature of the great stream below their junction is that in a course of 1,200 miles it is not increased by the addition of any lateral waters. On this feature, as well as on the parallelism of its course to the great N. and S. depression of the Red sea, on the fertilizing powers of its waters, and on the periodicity of its flood, the reader will do well to consult the article "Mediterranean Sea," Edinburgh Review, vol. cvi, which is from the pen of our accomplished associate, Sir Henry Holland.

‡ "Spes sit mihi certa videndi.

Niliacos fontes bellum civile relinquam"—LUCAN, *Book 10.*  
(As quoted by Mr. Macqueen.)

Ziegler, has communicated to us some very interesting further details respecting the people who inhabit the northern declivities of the mountains of Abyssinia, as transmitted by his countryman, M. Werner Munzinger. The historical sketch of the affairs which have taken place of late years in Abyssinia, and particularly in the region bordering on the land of the Bogos, is accompanied by a map and dialects of that curious people. African scholars, as well as geographers, will anxiously look to the publication of the manuscripts of M. Munzinger; his map extends from 15° to 17° north latitude, and east longitude 33° to 38° east of Paris.

*Delta of the Nile—Suez Canal.*—Whilst Captain Speke was determining the position of the great lake which may prove to be the main source of the Nile, the distinguished surveyor of the Mediterranean, Captain Spratt, was working out the interesting problem of the effect of the prevailing wave influence on the deposits discharged at the mouth of the greatest of the African streams, and his results have just been published by Her Majesty's government. Examining the sea shore and sea bottom at different depths along the whole coast of Egypt, and distinguishing the real composition of the detritus brought down by the river from other adjacent deposits, he distinctly shows that the wave stroke from the west, influenced by the prevailing northwesterly winds, has for ages been impeding the transport of any Nile deposits either to the west or into the depths of the Mediterranean on the north, but has constantly driven them to the east.

Through this unvarying natural process, Alexandria, which is on the west of the Nile mouth, has been kept free from silt, whilst the

deltoid accumulations of the river have in the historic era successively choked up and ruined the harbors of Rosetta and Damietta, and have formed a broader zone in the bay of Pelusium than on any part of the coast. Again, he shows that the prevailing northwesterly wind has produced precisely the same effect upon those dunes and blown sands on the coast lands which, destroying habitations and fertile fields, fill up depressions; all these dunes being derived from those sands which have originally been carried out by the Nile from the interior of Africa, then thrown up on the shore, and afterwards transported eastwards by the prevailing winds.

With the establishment of such data, the result of many soundings at sea and much close observation on land, illustrated in three maps and two plates of sections, Captain Spratt contends, in the spirit of a fair inductive reasoner, that the proposal of M. Lesseps to form a large ship canal in the low countries between Suez and the Bay of Pelusium is wholly unwarranted—1st. Because that bay of the Mediterranean into which the canal is to open is so continuously and regularly silting up that no amount of dredging could contend against a great local law of nature, and hence that no permanent port could be formed there. 2d. That the blown sands drifted from the west would be constantly filling up the canal. 3d. That the very incoherent condition of the ground in which the canal has to be cut (being nothing more than the Nilotic sands accumulated in former days) would not sustain a steady body of water, and that all attempts to clear out its unceasing infillings of matter would be impracticable.

In this powerfully argued passage Captain Spratt quotes the

of the French savant, M. Lepiré, who accompanied the First Consul to Egypt in 1800, as a sanction to his conclusions.

With an extended and accurate acquaintance as a maritime surveyor of the deltas which the Danube and various rivers throw out into the Mediterranean, Captain Spratt proves that the arguments used by M. Lesseps, as drawn from other localities in favor of his project, are, in fact, directly hostile to it. Thus, the Malamocco entrance to Venice is to the windward side of the river Po, and therefore freed from its deltoid deposits, just as Alexandria is exempted from those of the Nile. Again, in the Black Sea the deltoid accumulations of the mouth of the Danube are chiefly to the leeward of its mouth, whilst in both these cases powerful currents tend to keep open channels which do not exist in the sluggish water of the Bay of Pelusium.

In corroboration of his statements, numerous specimens of sand and mud, brought up by the dredgings of Captain Spratt, are deposited in the Museum of Practical Geology; and his pregnant words which follow may well be commended to the attentive consideration of the French government and nation, before they get further involved in carrying out the project of a great ship canal:

"In a gigantic engineering project, involving such an enormous outlay for its construction as well as its annual maintenance, as these facts suggest, it is necessary that the commercial interests invited to speculate in it should thoroughly understand it, so as to form an opinion whether millions of money will not be fruitlessly lost in the depths of the sea, as I must believe will be the case. The experience of the past in the difficulties of engineering against similar hydraulic

and physical conditions elsewhere should not be forgotten, and to none are such facts as are here stated of more value and of more real importance than to M. Lesseps and the international commission. At least, such is the humble opinion of those whose only object is to arrive at the truth of nature's laws, and to suggest to others the consideration of those truths, before blindly engineering against them, and thence to be certain of the cost and results before undertaking a work that will have to contend against so vast an amount of physical difficulties in perpetuity."

These conclusions of Captain Spratt are entirely in unison with the observations of my gallant friend Commander Pim, communicated to our society at one of our recent meetings, as resulting from a visit to Egypt, which he made when he was the companion of our associate, Mr. Robert Stephenson. That eminent civil engineer has for some time, indeed, arrived at a similar opinion, and has put forth other arguments which seem to me to be as unanswerable as those of Captain Spratt.

*The Niger Expedition.*—The unfortunate shipwreck of the *Pleiad* on the rocks near Rabba, and the check given to the expedition under Dr. W. B. Baikie, which left England early in 1857, were alluded to in my last year's address. I now learn from Mr. D. T. May, R. N., who has returned to England, that less than twenty miles above Rabba the River Niger, or Quorra, divides into several rocky, intricate channels. Consul Beecroft in the *Ethiophe*, in 1845, safely navigated the most available of these passages; but the voyagers of 1857 were not so fortunate, and the steamer was totally lost on the rocks. Most of the property was, however, saved, and

the neighboring bank became the headquarters of the expedition for a whole year. The rocks forming the banks of the river where the shipwreck took place are composed of highly inclined strata of hard sandstone. All the specimens of this rock which I have examined, whether brought home by Mr. May or sent by the admiralty, belong to the same light-colored, hard, sub-crystalline, pinkish sandstone, with very fine flakes of white mica; the successive layers (which are much foliated) being strikingly covered by thin elongated crystals of black tourmaline.\* The rock has undergone the appearance of having undergone considerable metamorphosis, and much elevation and disturbance. Geodes of pure white quartz, with large micaceous coatings, also occur. As soon as the party had become somewhat settled, it was determined to make a direct overland communication by Yoruba with Lagos, and Mr. May offering himself for this service, accomplished it satisfactorily, as explained in a notice laid before the society. In the meantime Lieut. Glover made journeys up the river, visiting Wawa and Busa, and definitely ascertained the impracticability of navigating the river for a few miles beyond the spot of the encampment, a waterfall at Waru being an impassable barrier even for canoes in any season.

Mr. May having waited on the sea coast, expecting another steamer from England, at last returned to the encampment through Yoruba, and then set out on a more extended journey, with a view to exploring the country, and of establishing postal communication in a line from Lagos to the confluence. Having first travelled to Hadan,

(the road between Lagos and Hadan being well known and used,) he passed eastward, and journeyed for many weeks through the previously unvisited districts in Ife, Ijesha, Igbouma, Yagha, &c., being warmly received, and observing everywhere that the people were quiet, orderly, and industrious; though these good qualities are here and there broken in upon by marauding or slave catching armies, sent into the Yoruban country by powerful neighbors. The details of this journey were communicated to the Foreign Office in January last, and will, I presume, soon reach the society.

Approaching to within fifty or sixty miles of the confluences of the Quorra and Chadda rivers, Mr. May was compelled to alter his route, and proceed northwards, visiting the ruined famous town Ladi, crossing the Quorra at Shaw, and journeying thence on the north side of the river through Nupe to Rabba.

Lieutenant Glover had during this time also visited the coast by Mr. May's first route, and was now there waiting to pilot up the river the steamer which was at last coming to the relief of the party. Dr. Baikie and the other members of the expedition had been chiefly employed during the year in cultivating a good understanding with their neighbors, reducing their language, &c., whilst the energies of Mr. Barton were amply occupied on the botany of this part of Africa. In October, 1858, just a twelvemonth after the settlement of the expedition at the spot in question, the Sunbeam steamer arrived, the whole party were then embarked, and proceeded down the river to Fernando Po, there to recruit the health of the officers and men, and make arrangements for farther exploration. Dur-

\* I reiterate the expression of my deep regret (see vol. xxvii *President's Address*, p. clxvi) that no member of this expedition is versed in geology or mineralogy.

ing the twelvemonth's residence in Nupe the most friendly relations were maintained with the king, his brother, and chiefs, and the natives generally; supplies being often received overland from Lagos.

At Fernando Po, (November, 1858,) a reorganization having taken place, and the preparations being completed, the party again set out, now in the steamer Rainbow, built and sent for the purpose, and endeavored to reascend the river. But it was then found that this vessel, which draws four feet of water, could not ascend the Niger even in the month of January; the waters subsiding until June, when they increase. In consequence, the party was obliged again to return to the sea, and since have set out upon the land journey from Lagos to Rabba, (upon the route opened up by Mr. May,) whence it is proposed to proceed with an expedition the friendly objects of which must by this time have made a due impression on the native chiefs, and from which we may anticipate the gain of much knowledge when all the acquisitions of Dr. Baikie and his associates are unfolded.

*Livingstone or Zambesi Expedition.*—With the exception of the accounts we received last autumn of the arrival of the great South African explorer in the Zambesi, of his ascent of the river in the little Ma-Robert to a great distance above Tete, of his again meeting with his old friends the Makololo, and his subsequent descent of the stream—data with which the public are already well acquainted—we have no news respecting the ulterior progress of this important expedition. If no new geographical discovery should be speedily communicated, let us recollect that the main object of Livingstone, who is now one of Her Majesty's consuls, is to estab-

lish entrepots for trade and commerce high up the river; and, as a prelude to such arrangements, it was most cheering to us all to learn that his staunch friends, the Makololo, had persevered in waiting for his return in a tract distant from their native land. The charts and maps of the river banks, executed by my young geological friend Mr. Thoruton, are very creditable performances. Mr. Baines, the artist, has laid before us a clear statement of the difficulties overcome in navigating the river, through rocks and shoals, with little depth of water, and the skill of Livingstone himself has been put to the test in acting, as he terms it, the part of "skipper" in the absence of Commander Bedingfeld. Whatever may be the other products derived from this region of Africa, there is a fair probability that its splendid hard trees of vast dimensions may afford fine supplies for ship building; and there are persons—including Mr. Lyons M'Leod, lately our consul at Mozambique—who, looking to the general luxuriance of the vegetation, are of opinion that the territory on the Zambesi may be made a corn-exporting country.

*The Seychelles.*—In his "Notes on the Seychelles," we learn from Mr. Lyons M'Leod that these islands, twenty-nine in number, form an archipelago, which is the most considerable of the dependencies of the island of Mauritius. Extending from  $3^{\circ} 33'$  to  $5^{\circ} 35'$  south latitude, and from  $55^{\circ} 15'$  to  $56^{\circ} 10'$  east longitude, they lie at a distance of 915 miles from Mauritius, 566 from Madagascar, and 1,470 miles from the continent of India. First discovered by Vasco di Gama during his second voyage to India in 1502, they were explored, in 1742, by Captain Lazare Picault, who took

possession of them in the name of the King of France, since which date they have been called by their present name, after the then French marine minister. Mahé, the principal island, is about 17 miles long and four miles broad; it attains an elevation of 2,000 feet in height, and may be seen at a distance of 12 to 15 leagues. The chief mass consists of hard granitic rock, the soil varied and productive, watered with numerous rivulets, and being well wooded, the scenery is very picturesque.

On the east side of the island the magnificent bay or roadstead, Port Victoria, about 4 miles deep and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide, could contain from 300 to 400 vessels, while in the harbor five or six sail of the line might be safely moored, with sufficient room for smaller vessels.

Hurricanes and gales of wind are never known there. From 1817 to 1827 a flourishing and lucrative cotton trade was carried on at the Seychelles; though the plant, which is of fine quality, has not yet been placed in competition with *sea-island* quality of Georgia, in the United States.

The sugar-cane grows luxuriantly, and no tobacco is superior to that raised at the Seychelles. Timber, for shipbuilding, furniture, and all domestic purposes, is to be found in abundance. The sperm whale is fished near the Seychelles, and turtle abound. The working population, however, is scant, and during the last year two-thirds of the cloves which are produced by the remains of the spice gardens were left on the ground for want of labor to save them.

"This love of the ocean," says Mr. M'Leod, "might be turned to advantage by encouraging maratime pursuits and commercial relations between these islands, Madagascar,

and the whole of the east seaboard of Africa." Specimens of cotton, woods for building purposes, orchilla weed, the *Coco-de-Mer*, (found only on these islands,) and specimens of the woods may be seen at the rooms of our society, all brought home by the author of that memoir from which I have extracted the preceding matter.

The same zealous officer wrote to me in 1857 from Mozambique, advocating the establishment of steam postal communication between Aden, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope. From England, via Aden, letters are delivered at Mauritius in 29 days. By the same route, *i. e.* by Aden, a letter might reach Natal in 25 days, and the Cape of Good Hope in 30 days, the steamer calling by the way at Zanzibar and Mozambique. Already it appears that endeavors are making at the Cape to carry out partially the suggestion of Mr. M'Leod by advertisements for tenders to carry on a monthly steam communication between the Cape and Mozambique, and between the former place and Natal, steam vessels have plied once a fortnight for more than two years.

So rapid is the demand for advancement in these parts that the inhabitants of Natal and Mauritius contemplate the establishment of a telegraphic cable between these settlements.

Advices still later from Dr. Livingstone have reached London. A letter from his brother, dated Tete, January 15, says:

"On the 22d of November we all proceeded up the river to explore Kebrabasa, and see if there were any cataracts. Leaving the steamer, which could not stem the current, at the beginning of Kebrabasa, with twelve Makololo, we started on foot with provisions for eight days, half-caste Portuguese accompanying. The weather was oppressively hot, a-

the way terribly rough. I never was so exhausted in all my life as during the first two days' march. After that I was less fatigued, though travelling much further. The second day seemed like walking in an oven. When we halted for the night the Makololo got grass or small branches with leaves, and spread them on the ground, then our blankets over. The six of us slept in a row, thus—1 1 1 1 1 1."

In attempting to pursue his way, the doctor encountered many difficulties, and in striving to reach a cataract of which he was informed, he had a most toilsome march. "It took them half a day to go half a mile in one place." Even the Makololo were knocked up, and one said "I can go no further."

"The doctor sat still, and watched with some interest whether they would take the backward or forward way. They went forward, and he followed, as did the Makololo, though with sore blistered feet, on the burning rocks. Soon they came upon a fisherman mending his net, who pointed out a way which led them in a little while to a spot from which they could see the cataract. It seemed about thirty feet high—a slope, not perpendicular—and the rocks rising one thousand feet on either side of the river. As the river, when full, rises from ten to one hundred feet in that region, there is a possibility that there is smooth water then, and while the river remains full a rise of two feet completely does away with a sloping fall of five feet; below it was quite smooth when the doctor returned. However, we shall go to see it next month."

#### ANOTHER LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The following highly interesting letter, from Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, was received by Sir Geo. Grey on the morning of his departure from the Cape for England:

RIVER SHIRE, June 1, 1859.

*My dear Sir George:*—We have lately discovered a very fine lake by getting up this river in the steam launch about one hundred miles, and then marching some fifty more on foot. It is called Shirwa, and Lake Ngami is a mere pond in comparison. It is moreover particularly interesting from the fact, reported by the

natives on its shores, that it is separated by a strip of land of only five or six miles in width, from Nyanja, or Lake N'yiuyes, the stars, which Burton has gone to explore. We could hear nothing of his party at Shirwa, and having got no European news since you kindly sent some copies of the Times last year, we are quite in the dark as to whether he succeeded or not. Lake Shirwa has no outlet, and its waters are bitter but drinkable. It abounds in fishes, leeches, alligators, and hippopotami. We discovered, also, by examining partially a branch of the Shire, called Ruo, that one portion of Shirwa is not more than thirty miles distant from a point that may easily be reached by this launch, which by newspaper measurement draws thirteen inches, and actually thirty-one inches. The Lake Shirwa is very grand. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty green mountains. Dzomba—or as the people nearest it say, Zomba—is over 6,000 feet high, of the same shape as Table Mountain, but inhabited on the top; others are equally high, but inaccessible. It is a high land region—the lake itself being about 2,000 feet above the sea. It is twenty or thirty miles wide, and fifty or sixty long. On going some way up a hill we saw in the far distance two mountain tops, rising like little islands on a watery horizon. An inhabited mountain island stands near where we first came to it. From the size of the waves, it is supposed to be deep. Mr. Maclear will show you the map. Dr. Kirk and I, with fifteen Makololo, formed the land party. The country is well peopled, and very much like Loando. In the middle of the country many streams rise out of bogs; the vegetation is nearly identical also. Never saw so much cotton grown as among the Mangano of the Shire and Shirwa valleys—all spin and weave it. These are the latitudes which I have always pointed out as the cotton and sugar lands. They are pre-eminently so; but such is the disinterestedness of some people that labor is exported to Bourbon instead of being employed here. The only trade the people have is that of slaves, and the only symptoms of impudence we met were from a party of Bajana slave traders; but they changed their deportment instantly on hearing that we were English and not Portuguese. There are no Maravi at or near Shirwa—they are all west of the shire; so that this lake can scarcely be called Lake Maravi. The Portuguese know nothing of it; but the Minister who claimed (Blue Book for 1857) the honor of first traversing the



African continent for two black men with Portuguese names, must explain why they did not cross Shirwa. It lies some forty or fifty miles on each side of the latitude of Mozambique. They came to

Tete only, and lacked at least four hundred miles of Mozambique. We go back to Shirwa in July, and may make a push for Niyinyeze.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

[Continued from page 338.]

### Sierra Leone.

BY GEO. W. S. HALL, ESQ.

#### CHAPTER SEVENTH.

##### CHRISTIAN AFRICANS—THE TIMMANEE, ARKUS AND EBOES—CREOLES—WEST INDIANS—VISIT TO CATHEDRAL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL—BISHOP BOWEN.

Although Mahomedan Africans have so far resisted the influence of Christian missionaries, such has by no means been the case with the heathen who have found a refuge in the colony; Christianity with its civilizing influences has wrought great changes among them.

Of the present colonial population, composed, as it chiefly is, of liberated Africans and their descendants, a large proportion are Christians; there being, I believe, over 10,000 communicants in the several churches. Moreover, at the time of taking the last census, it was found that out of a population of 44,501\* over 36,000 had renounced idolatry and become attendants upon Christian worship. Of these, some few belonged to the Timmanee, Bullom, and other heathen tribes in the vicinity of the colony, and were converted by direct missionary influence exerted upon them while residing in it.

Others, members of these tribes, were in early life given by their parents or guardians as apprentices to missionaries or colonists; but by far the greater proportion of real converts and nominal Christians are to be found among those liberated from slave ships. These being members of different tribes, and for the most part far removed from their native homes and the influences which there surrounded them, were more easily induced to profess a religion which was presented as a part of the civilized life then before them. Although free, they were obliged to remain in the colony and under the protection of its laws, as the natives in its vicinity would most gladly have re-enslaved them; to do this they had to adopt civilized habits and modes of obtaining a livelihood. Many, especially all those supposed to be under age, were, on landing, as before stated, apprenticed by government for a term of years to colonists and members of their own tribes who were already so far civilized as to be capable of instructing them. All these advantages of control could not be exercised by missionaries among the adjacent tribes; but the

\* NOTE.—

|                     |       |        |
|---------------------|-------|--------|
| Episcopalians       | - - - | 13,863 |
| Presbyterians       | - - - | 5      |
| Wesleyan Methodists | - - - | 13,946 |
| African Methodists  | - - - | 5,134  |
| Baptists            | - - - | 462    |
| Lady Huntington's   | - - - | 2,849  |
| Roman Catholics     | - - - | 46     |

|               |       |               |
|---------------|-------|---------------|
| Jews, (white) | - - - | 3             |
| Mahomedans    | - - - | 2,001         |
| Pagans        | - - - | 6,192         |
|               |       | <u>44,501</u> |

*Martin's British Colonies.*

constant association of members of these tribes with the newly converted and civilized Africans has greatly aided missionary effort among them.

The Timmanee country lies east of the colony, on the south side of the Sierra Leone river, and divides that of the Bulloms; who, it is said, once owned the entire region from the Kissy river to the Sherbro. The Timmanees are also mixed with the Bullom people in the eastern section of their country, opposite to Sierra Leone.

The land for the settlement of the colony was purchased of the Timmanees; and although they were induced soon after to join a few disaffected settlers in what proved to be an unsuccessful attack upon it, they are now its sworn allies, and large numbers of them are at all times to be seen in Freetown. Most of these are young people, and are employed as clerks and day laborers, while some have learned to practice various mechanical arts. Like the Kroomen, the Tammanees are good boatmen, and often ship on board men-of-war and trading vessels in that capacity. They are also timbercutters, cultivators of rice, bennis seed, ground-nuts, and manufacturers of oil and charcoal, all of which are bought and sold by them in Freetown. A rice trader generally hires a house of a resident and levies a tax of one-sixth, or thereabouts, per bushel upon each purchaser for the payment of his rent. Timmanee and Bullom rice is raised on meadow land, and is whiter and of larger grain than that brought from the Sherbro country. Charcoal is generally made from the saucy wood; the bark of which tree is often prepared in decoction, and thus given by most of the Pagan people of western Africa to persons suspected of witchcraft or any other crime. If the individual

"spews" up the nauseous draught within a certain specified time, he is considered to be innocent; but otherwise, he is condemned as guilty, and compelled to drink it in greater quantities, while his persecutors beat and drag him about until he falls to the earth in complete exhaustion.

The Timmanees are mostly heathen; but a few have become Mahomedans through the influence of the Marabouts, or priests, who frequently visit their towns, and for whom they entertain great respect. In Freetown many assume the Mandingo dress, and are often taken by strangers for members of that tribe; but, though less intelligent, they are more handsome than the Mandingoes, and their women are often very beautiful. One of my earliest acquaintances in Freetown was the son of a Nova Scotia settler by a Timmanee woman. He was educated in England, and has for twenty years or more been a writer in the mixed commission court. Long before I knew him he became a member of the Methodist church, and has always taken a friendly and Christian interest in the welfare of his mother's people; though not engaged in business himself, he has been able to influence and aid many of them who have visited or settled in Freetown for employment or trade purposes, and to train and place in good hands many Timmanee boys and girls whose parents were willing to have them civilized. He early married the mulatto daughter of a white resident, and has several children, all of whom have been well educated in the mission schools at Freetown.

His wife and children participate in his missionary spirit, and I have seldom visited his house without finding one or all of them engaged in the work. He is, however, but

one of many others whom birth or Christian benevolence has influenced in taking a like course; though all have not the same pecuniary ability or had similar advantages of education.

Of the many tribes represented by the liberated population at Sierra Leone, those called Arkus and Eboes are the most numerous and civilized.

The "Arkus," or "Yorubas," as they are generally called by missionaries, are from the region of country interior to Lagos, in the Bight of Benin. All speak dialects of the same language, but are members of sixteen or more different tribes, some of which are independent, while others are tributary to their more powerful neighbors, including even the Fulahs. Great objection is made to the term "Yorubas," as applied to those who do not belong to this tribe; but all accept the nick-name of Aku, or Oku, which is the word used in salutation by all the tribes.

Some of these people are idolaters, while others have been converted by the Fulahs to Mahomedanism. Many of the former are worshippers of thunder, which is represented among them by a wooden image, the hands and arms of which rest close upon the body, while a thin block of wood covers the head. They have also what are termed the Axes of "Sheango," or Thunder, which are small pieces of wood about ten inches in length, with heavy nobs upon one end. They believe that "Sheango" strikes his victims with this weapon. Childless women worship an imaginary Deity called "Obbatata," which is represented by the images of two children, with full breasts, and to which they sacrifice birds and rats. They also receive greegrees from the priests, upon which they sprinkle the blood of their sacrifices. Like

other heathen Africans, they propitiate the devil, whom they call "Easha," and personify by any emblem which the priest may choose to prepare. Their priests and priestesses are not of lineal descent, but selected according to their peculiar fitness for the performance of the requisite duties. In "Ife," a large town, only three days' journey inland from Lagos, human beings are sometimes sacrificed to the supposed deities.

Yet men and women belonging to these tribes, are every where met with in Freetown—no longer possessed with devils, but clothed and in their right mind. A few, however, of all tribes still adhere to their early habits, and bow in secret before those images and other objects which the law forbids them to worship openly.

Ibo is the name of a town on the right bank of the Niger; and the terms Ibo, and Eboe, are applied, in Sierra Leone, to all Africans coming from the Niger Delta, and even those from the Bonny and New Calabar rivers. They speak different languages, but are all somewhat allied to each other, and their habits of life and general characteristics are very similar.

These tribes are mostly heathen, and, though intelligent and industrious, are very vicious and revengeful. A majority of those now living in Sierra Leone have become civilized, and many of them Christians. Yet they still retain their national characteristics to a great extent, and are very clannish. Strange and, to the believing, startling stories are sometimes told of the secret vengeance of some of the uncivilized Eboes upon those against whom they had cause for anger or bitterness; they are said to be adepts at poisoning with

native herbs, and to use them freely; but most of these tales originate in the minds of their enemies who have become ashamed to believe in witchcraft as the never failing cause of death, and are endeavoring to find out some more tangible yet mysterious cause. In this disposition they hardly exceed those who lived even in days of modern history, when no member of a royal family could die without suspicion of poison being excited.

Early in the morning after my arrival in Freetown harbor our vessel was boarded by two Eboe merchants whom I had known in 1849. They were a Mr. Wm. Lewis and a Mr. McFoy; the faces of each were marked by tattooed lines emblematic of their nationality, but their dress and manners well became them as civilized and respectable merchants, though one far exceeded the other in refinement of manner. Mr. Lewis is a man of sterling worth, and possesses considerable influence in the Methodist community. In his capacity as agent for a new church then being built, he purchased a quantity of lumber from our supercargo, and, though a shrewd buyer, his integrity of character was unmistakable. His business is that of a retail dealer and purchaser of ginger, ground-nuts, hides, and gold from colonists and natives, which he again barter off with wholesale dealers and importers. He is generally estimated to be worth from £1,000 to £5,000. His friend McFoy is engaged in the same kind of business, and may be worth a like amount. I was told that he had very recently purchased a house on one of the main streets in town for £500. Another Eboe, named Pratt, has a shop on the same street over which he lives, and he is thought to possess a nett capital of £5,000, or

\$25,000. He is also a member of the Methodist church, and, like his countryman, Ezzidoe, gave £100 to aid in building the church edifice which was then being erected nearly opposite to his place of residence. Mr. Pratt has risen to his present position of wealth and social influence in spite of great early disadvantages, he being a liberated slave, and it is said addicted to bad habits in his youth. He made his money by importing supplies for the officers and men of Her Majesty's squadron. He has visited England, and while there was much petted by several aristocratic personages, of whose attention he is not a little proud. His own son, now a clerk with him, was sent to England for an education; and, like many others, has it in his power to demonstrate how far an educated African, one degree removed from heathenism, can excel his native parent in acting out the principles of civilized society. In many like cases the success of the father has contributed to ruin the son—a thing of such every day occurrence elsewhere as to be hardly worthy of remark, but more seriously felt in Sierra Leone, where every man who possesses a fair education and a practical acquaintance with the customs of other countries may, by pursuing an upright and industrious course, prove a treasure of great value to that mixed population. Doubtless there are many such, and I presume the Rev. Samuel Crowther, an Aku clergyman of the church mission, may be of the number; but I have yet to see a native African who, after living with his heathen parents up to the age of ten years, has become civilized in every particular—one to whom the shreds of barbarism did not still cling and occasionally weigh him down by the force of

superstition or gross ignorance, and against which he might vigorously but vainly strive. This is so uniformly the case, that all Europeans, whether missionaries or intelligent government officers, watch with earnest interest the progress and habits of the Creole youth, especially such as have had the advantage of association and schooling in England.

Owing to the timely assistance rendered by the Maroons in suppressing the rebellion of the Nova Scotia settlers they became the favorites of government, and positions of trust were granted to them in preference to the Nova Scotians, though the latter were much better fitted for them; the result was, that up to a recent date nearly all offices of trust and responsibility were held by the whites.

After the emancipation act, liberating the blacks in the West Indies, took effect, the English government began to select young men of color from those islands to fill many official positions in its African colonies. This course was pursued partly from a philanthropic desire to elevate the colored man, but quite as much because he was found to be constitutionally better prepared to withstand the influence of African malaria. A few of the Creole youth were selected as writers in the different departments and to fill various minor places; but the offices of colonial secretary, collector of customs, and most like positions of high trust, were at the death or resignation of their white incumbents filled by colored men from the West Indies. The Creole population now begins to look for a change which shall elevate them to places which their fathers could by no means be permitted to fill; but it is thought by others that so long as the influence of liberated

Africans predominates in the colony the responsibility of government must continue to rest, as at present, upon whites, and with few exceptions educated West Indians.

On the Sabbath after my arrival at Sierra Leone I attended morning service in the cathedral, which is a fine stone edifice erected many years since at considerable expense to the government, and capable of seating over one thousand persons. The occasion was one of great interest, as Bishop Bowen, who had just arrived out, was to preach for the first time; yet it could only interest those who believed in the word of God. The governor and family, with the chief military officers, occupied the old-fashioned high-backed pews to the left of the pulpit, and the barrack soldiers (all blacks) were marched into seats reserved for them in the body of the church, but near the door; all other pews were occupied by a well-dressed and attentive congregation of citizens.

The choir in the small gallery over the front entrance to the church was composed of at least fifty boys and girls, all under sixteen years of age, who were led by their teacher, a Creole black man. They chaunted the psalms and sang the hymns, assisted by a few of the congregation, in a manner that would not discredit those who had received greater advantages. I had before heard the same children during the week, when nearly two hundred were collected together in the upper room of a government school-house near the cathedral. The school was a primary one, and when full numbered two hundred and eighty scholars. It was under the direction of a Creole superintendant, with his six assistants; two mornings in each week being devoted to instructing them in vocal music.

After church I went with a friend to the Sunday school room in the building above referred to, and found nearly two hundred children assembled. I was permitted to take a class, and chose one of seven boys, the oldest of whom was fifteen years of age. One about nine years old, dressed only in a loose gown, was, like many others, similarly dressed, the son of liberated Aku parents. All could read well; and the youngest, who was seven years old, could clearly and rapidly repeat any portion of the church catechism. I have never seen a more orderly school than this, nor children more attentive while being addressed by their pastor and bishop. Bishop Bowen was a strong-minded, practical man, with a thorough knowledge of human nature, and, so far as became him, the manners of a man who had seen much of the world; he was also frank and warm-hearted, qualities which well fitted him to superintend missionary operations in Africa, where good sense and sound judgment are essential to complete success. It is now less than two years since Bishop Bowen commenced

his labors in Africa, and yet several months have elapsed since intelligence reached England of his death. In one of his last charges to his clergy, after noticing several improvements in the colony, he adds: "But more than all this, when we witness the crowded congregations in the mission churches; when we see the people kneeling universally in prayer; hear the almost too loud response from nearly every lip, and then the warmth and heartiness of the song of praise; and, again, meet so many as two-thirds or sometimes three-fourths of the adult congregation crowding to the table of the Lord, many with the marks of former heathenism in their faces; what Christian, I would ask, but would thank God for these things, and would see in those great results the value of missionary labors in general, and would acknowledge the unmistakable mark of the Divine approbation on the efforts and scriptural principles of that great society which has been such an honored instrument in the hands of God for planting the Church of Christ on these shores."

#### Vermont Colonization Society.

THE fortieth anniversary of the Vermont Colonization Society was attended on Thursday evening, October 20, in the Brick Church, Montpelier.

Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., president of the society, was in the chair. Scripture was read and prayer offered by Rev. B. W. Smith, of Burlington.

The annual report was made by the secretary, Rev. J. K. Converse, from which it appeared that encouraging progress has been made during the past year. Liberia is thriving.

The colored people of this country are looking toward the land of their ancestors, and evidences are multiplying that the enterprise of colonization in Africa is soon to receive more marked favor.

The report alluded to a recent movement for a *separate organization* for encouraging settlements in Yoruba as unnecessary. The same object can be more economically and effectually accomplished through the Liberian government and the Colonization Society.

Mr. W. M. Davis, a Liberian, now

in this country for the purpose of studying law, was present, and gave some very interesting information respecting his going to Liberia and his views of that country. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and, like many others of "his people," was strongly prejudiced against colonization. But he accidentally made the acquaintance of Ex-President Roberts, at Philadelphia, and started with him, almost without preparation, for Liberia.

When he reached Monrovia, he found everything so much more agreeable than he had expected that he wondered that he had never before ventured to go there. He found himself there "a man," but in this country he was "only a negro."

Liberia, he said, "is a free republic, extending six hundred miles along the coast and indefinitely toward the interior." He thought that, "like this country, all between the two oceans belongs to Liberia," and he hoped yet to see States formed in the interior, all along to the Indian ocean.

The climate is as healthy as any place within the tropics. The soil is fertile. The people are industrious, moral, and happy. Monrovia has about three thousand inhabitants; four churches—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal. It has good schools, ministers, lawyers, and tutors. The people have good houses—some worth ten thousand dollars. They raise all kinds of tropical fruits, and they are now directing their attention particularly to agriculture, and especially to the cultivation of cotton. Nothing is wanting but enterprising men and sufficient capital to make Liberia a cotton-growing country. In fine, he thought Liberia the best place for "his people," and he marvelled that so many were unwilling

to go and that so much was said against colonization.

Rev. F. Butler offered the following resolution, with some brief remarks:

*Resolved*, That the claims of Liberia upon the sympathies, benevolence, and confidence of Americans, as securing the ends of a free colony to Africa, are eminently just and imperative, and that Vermont should not fail of liberal efforts for the early triumph of this great enterprise for the colored race.

Rev. Dr. Wheeler followed with some pertinent and forcible words, which will not soon be forgotten.

He said that Liberia is an *American* colony, having the elements of permanency and progress, and as a worthy issue from *the home*. She justly demands our sympathy and aid. She establishes all the rights of humanity by her commerce and religion and arts of civilization, and secures the soil "in fee simple" to the rightful owner, under a free government, as no other colony on the African continent has ever done. And in this work Vermonters have had a noble part, and they may now well rejoice and gird up their loins for more earnest and liberal efforts.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following officers were appointed:

Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., president; Hon. Carlos Coolidge and Hon. Samuel Kellogg, vice presidents; Rev. John K. Converse, secretary; George W. Scott, esq., treasurer; and Hon. Joseph Howes, auditor.

Managers: Henry Stevens, esq., Hon. Norman Williams, Geo. W. Prichard, esq., Rev. C. C. Parker, Rev. B. B. Newton, Rev. W. H. Lord, Hon. Erastus Fairbanks, John N. Pomeroy, esq., J. G. Stimson, esq., Hon. William Nash, Hon.

Daniel Baldwin, and L. H. Delano, esq.

This society is the oldest State organization of the kind in the country, having been formed in the old State House, at Montpelier, October, 1819—only three years after the American Colonization Society was formed at Washington, in 1816, and three years before the American colony may be said to have been *planted* in Liberia. His

excellency Jonas Galusha was its first president, and the members of the legislature at that time were its first members. Of these, only five or six are now said to be living.

The fortieth anniversary was well attended, in despite of unfavorable weather, and no one present could doubt that the noble spirit and principles of "the fathers" "still live" in their sons.

Q.

### From the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

NOTES TO ACCOMPANY THE PLAN OF QUEENSTOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, SENT TO THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY BY CAPTAIN WM. T. BAKER, S. R. G. S.

QUEENSTOWN lies in 31° 59' south latitude, 27° east longitude, at the southern base of the Bonkolo range, and 95 miles north of Grahamstown. The river Kowana, a tributary of the Great Sea, winds in a tortuous rocky bed immediately in front, whilst a vast basin of grass land, varying from three to ten miles in breadth, stretches away to the south. Behind the mountains tower to the height of from 500 to 1,000 feet above the vale the great Haughp, rearing its bluff crest 6,800 feet above the level of the sea, is a very conspicuous feature in the landscape about eight miles due north of the place. The proximity of these mountain ranges subjects Queenstown, occasionally, to very rapid changes of temperature; in winter (in June and July) the tops are often covered with snow, which, however, rarely falls in the valley; the nights are sharp and piercingly cold, while the midday sun is as warm and genial as the hottest day of an English summer. September and October bring frequent hurricanes from the northwest, which sweep down upon the plain with great violence, and have more than

once levelled our tents to the ground. Yet notwithstanding these sudden changes the climate is remarkably healthy—a circumstance to be attributed in a great measure to the clearness of the atmosphere as much as to the general dryness of its surface-soil. The soil for the most part, a rich alluvial loam, is capable, when properly irrigated, of producing every variety of European vegetable; but neither garden nor agricultural pursuits are much indulged in by the colonial farmers, wool being the greatest and most profitable staple; and the boundless extent of good pasture land, with numerous saline plants, shows how peculiarly adapted the country is for sheep-breeding.

The bases of the mountains are sprinkled with the prickly mimosa and evergreen shrubs, whilst the higher ridges and rugged tops are embellished with various species of succulent plants and flowering aloes; but there are no trees.

Owing to the rapid decomposition of the sandstone formation some of the undercliffs have assumed the most grotesque and singular outlines—embattled, as it



were, with natural ramparts of perpendicular rocks, whilst they are garrisoned in many places with troops of large baboons.

The town itself, though barely three years in existence, is fast rising into a place of importance, being on the main line of traffic from Buffalo mouth to Aliwal (north) and the Free State; there are thirteen or fourteen stores, and the business done is very great.

The water of the Kowana has been carried out by means of an aqueduct from about three miles above the town, and from it smaller streams branch off to different parts; but very little in the ornamental way has been attempted, except planting a weeping willow here and there in the streets and along the water course. The camp is on an elevated plateau on the north side, and till within the last two months has been occupied by the headquarters of one regiment, eight companies strong; but now it is sadly diminished, 300 men being detached at Bramneck, Tylden, and Winfogle-neck, along the frontier line; and the headquarters, too, have moved to Grahamstown, leaving only half a company at Queenstown; so that the large camp exists now only on paper, though there are some chances of its being again augmented.

Sportsmen find plenty of work in the plains around, the herds of beautiful spring buck afford the most exciting chase; and for birds, there are partridge, (grey and red-winged,) guinea-fowl, the Kaffir pheasant, quail, plover, and snipe in abundance, excepting a few hartebeests and ostriches, which are very wild on the Bontetuck Flats; the larger game has all been driven far inland by the advancing steps of the white man.

### COAST OF MOROCCO,

BY W. J. ÉLTON, VICE CONSUL AT MOGADORE.

Communicated by Capt. J. Washington, E. N. &c.

At about an hour and a half's journey south of Agadeer is the mouth of the river Soos. This river rises at a place called El Kabla, about three days journey eastward of the sea. At rather less than half a days journey south of the mouth of the Soos is the mouth of the river Massa, which rises in a mountain about half a days journey in the interior from Agadeer. At the mouth of the Soos, and at that of the Massa, there is at high water about twelve feet and at low water about two feet of water. At the mouth of the Soos there is no surf, but at the mouth of the Massa there is much. From the mouth of the Massa to a little town called Sied Bonn Noire, where there is a small harbor, is about half a days journey; from Bonn Noire to a town, Bunsfied, it is three hours journey; the town cannot be seen from the sea. From Grishime there is a village which can be less seen from the sea. From Grishime to Meryleft it is also about three hours journey. At Meryleft there is a saint house which can be seen from the sea; there are also the ruins of a battery. At about half an hours journey south of Meryleft are a town and gardens. Meryleft is said to have been a port about 200 years ago. There is an island near the coast which, at low water, can be reached by wading. Some of the inhabitants of Meryleft have arms, which it is said were imported there from a place called Erykoout, which is about three days journey from Meryleft. From Erykoout to Segyena (where there is no town) it is two hours journey. At Iffney there is a saint house, and more than 100 houses, all of which can be seen from the sea. At all

the places named, and the coast between them, except at Bonn Noire, (where there is a beach,) the coast is rocky, and there is generally a heavy surf breaking. At all the places named, from Bonn Noire to Iffney, there are many boats. About twenty-five years ago a vessel, supposed to be Spanish, was with great difficulty loaded at Bonn Noire with wheat and beeswax. The vessel lay off Bonn Noire several days before she was communicated with; at last a boat went to her, when one of the crew of the vessel went on shore and made presents to the chief, Ali Oh Hassan, of gun, swords, &c. After that boats went off to her with cargo, but the master would not allow more than one boat at a time alongside, the cargo of which he paid for. The Moors are said to have had the intention of taking possession of the vessel; but a Moor in one of the boats which went off with cargo informed the master of the vessel of what the Moors intended, and he immediately got his vessel under weigh, although the cargo had not been completed. From Iffney to the mouth of the river Assaka it is about half a days journey. At the mouth of the Assaka there is plenty of water, and the rise and fall are very little. About a days journey eastward of the river Assaka is the town of Wadnoon, which is the commencement of the Sahara, or Desert. From the mouth of the river Assaka to the mouth of the river Drah, which rises at a place called Ohivarran, an hour and a half's journey in the interior above Wadnoon, it is a day and a half's journey. The Drah at its mouth, and for an hour and a half's journey up, cannot be forded at high water; at low water there is not more than two feet of water generally; there is not much surf at the mouth.

A short time ago the chief at Wadnoon, Sheik Beiruk, intended to have established a port at a place called El Bonida, in the province Ezergien. El Bonida is a bay about three hour's journey north of the mouth of the Drah. At El Bonida there are houses which can be seen from the sea.

The population in the district said to be under Sheik Beiruk's rule is very large; but of this population there are only about 8,000 armed men who are actually under his control; of these 8,000, about 2,000 are horsemen. The property of the people at Wadnoon consists chiefly of horses and sheep, each inhabitant possessing about 20 camels and 100 sheep; the wealthier inhabitants as many as 300 camels and 2,000 sheep each.

Sheik Beiruk is said to be very wealthy, and trades much.

#### ASCENT OF THE CONGO, 1857,

BY COMMANDER J. HUNT.

I determined on obtaining some information of that part of the river hitherto unexplored as we found from Punta de Luisa upwards; the chart was no guide to us whatever. About two p. m. on the 1st instant I proceeded up the river, keeping the left bank. We found the river, instead of being straight, as shown in the chart, is a succession of serpentine turns, each point of the turn causing a small rapid; at some of which there was apparently a fall of from one to three feet. We had great difficulty in shooting the boats through these rushes; on one or two occasions were obliged to use hauling lines to assist us. On these occasions I was kindly assisted by Commander Moresby, of the Sappho, who accompanied us. On the nights we anchored. We always found convenient anchor-

age in little bays formed by rocks and overhung by trees of a hardy evergreen species differing from those at the mouths of African rivers. On the 4th instant, at 8 a. m., we reached the commencement of the falls, having had extreme difficulty in getting over the last rapids, about two or three miles below them.

From what we could observe, the falls of Gallala, below the great fall, which we believed could be but a very short distance from the place we reached, are a succession of small falls. The river here we found, by experiment with a rifle, about 200 yards wide, barred on each side by steep rocks and boulders of rocks, rising almost perpendicularly in some places from 600 to 800 feet. The fall we reached was something between a fall and a rapid, the descent being from about eight to ten feet, the water shooting out from the angle of the rocks on each side of the river, forming the letter V, the lower part being down the river, the reaction at the sides making a terrific surf, which made it impossible to see whether there were rocks in the middle or not. Owing to these difficulties in the river, and the rocky nature of the land around that part of it, and provisions being short, at 11 a. m. we commenced our return, and reached Embourina on the same evening, the current running with us from six to nine miles an hour. I returned to my ship at Shark Point on the 6th instant, not having had a single case of sickness during the whole expedition. With this report I enclose some rough outlines of the principal points and headlands of the river. I consider the distance from Punta de Luisa to Embourina, fol-

lowing the turns of the north side of the river, to be about sixty miles, and from Embourina to the first commencement of the falls about seventy miles. I consider that at Embourina the navigation would be dangerous for sailing vessels, but of easy access to small steamers, such as our gunboats: and I believe that the river could be ascended above the falls by canoes occasionally carrying them across the points where the rapids are strong.

The scenery and appearance of cultivated ground in some parts of the soil is of a bright red and dark brown color, and near the river dark green rocks of a very heavy substance, which I fancy contains both iron and copper.

The ravines between the hills are well wooded, and are marked with water courses, which by their appearance must have had at times large bodies of water washing down them. We observed species of the arbutus trees now common in English gardens. The rocks and cliffs near the water were festooned in many places with magnificent flowering creepers, among which I noticed the passion flower, and yellow, white, and pink jasmines. Several different sorts of deer and monkeys were seen, and also a species of gnu in the river. I saw at various times hippopotami and large alligators, and a species of otter, also a great variety of wild fowl.

The weather was so pleasantly cool that on one or two occasions we dispensed with awnings in the day time. We saw but few natives about Embourina, and they appeared a poor, harmless set, chiefly employed in fishing.

## Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.

**GRAMMAR AND DICTIONARY OF THE YORUBA LANGUAGE, with an Introductory Description of the Territory and People of Yoruba.** By the Rev. T. J. Bowen, Missionary of the Southern Baptist Convention, 1858.

The thanks of all friends of learning, of missions, and of the African race, are due to the able Author of these works, and to the Institution which has, in such rare beauty and form, paper, and type, given them to the world. Great credit is due to Professor W. W. Turner, of the Smithsonian Institution, to whom the manuscript was referred, by its distinguished Secretary, Professor Henry, for critical examination, and also for general revision and scientific arrangement. It was also submitted to a Committee of the American Oriental Society, who expressed the opinion that these works are "true contributions to knowledge, interesting, and valuable, from the subject and the manner in which it is treated, and that they will be welcomed both by the philologists and by those who have the success of philanthropic and Christian effort in Africa." Mr. Bowen observes, that a young Yoruba, named Adzaye, since well known and beloved as the Rev. Samuel Crowther, begun about 20 years ago at Sierra Leone to reduce his language to writing. His first grammar and vocabulary was rude and defective. A second edition was published in London in 1852 containing "nearly three thousand vocables," and is the basis of the present enlarged dictionary. Mr. Bowen spared no pains, with the aid of Professor Turner, to reduce the language to a more harmonious system; and the "entire grammar has been rearranged and rewritten, so as to present the phenomena of the language in accordance with the requirements of modern philology, as nearly as practicable from a native point of view." It is evident that Mr. Bowen neglected no means during

his few years' residence in Yoruba to acquire an accurate knowledge of the language and to obtain ample materials for the work before us. His introductory chapters give a geographical and historical description of the country; its productions and climate; physical characteristics and origin of the people; religious belief; their industrial pursuits, and intellectual and moral characteristics. The labors of Mr. Bowen will greatly facilitate missionaries who are to succeed him, and doubtless encourage many to bear the messages of the Divine Word to the tribes and nations of Central Africa. The introduction concludes.

"When the first missionary entered the Iketu country in 1850, some regarded him as a spy, and others had superstitious fears that the presence of a white man would bring misfortune on the country. For these reasons they, in many instances, refused to admit him into their towns, but they never treated him with violence. The same thing occurred subsequently when he entered the kingdom of Yoruba. They obliged him to sleep without the walls, but they supplied him with food without charge. On one occasion he encamped under a tree near the gate of Awaye. Hundreds of friendly people came to look at him, and next day the women were singing a newly made song commencing with Oibo gun sidi akpe—"The white man encamped at the foot of the akpe tree." Now that the people understand the real object of the missionaries, they are not only willing but anxious to receive them.

"The gospel was first preached to the Yorubas in Sierra Leone, where there are thousands of them who have been rescued from the slave ships. Most of them have embraced Christianity, and many have learned to read. Some have accumulated considerable wealth, and others have made no mean attainments in information if not in learning. The character of the Rev. Samuel Crowther, whose Yoruba name is Adzaye, (*struggling for life*), is known to the public, and much admired both in Europe and America; and yet Mr. Crowther is only one among other Yorubamen, his equals in mind, moral character, and respectable attainments. The people are found to be equally susceptible of improvement in their native country. Al-

though the missions have been so recently established, all the eight kingdoms of the Yoruba country have felt more or less the stimulus of truth; and if the social laws now at work among the people produce their natural results, it cannot be many generations before Yoruba will be reckoned among civilized nations."

### Departure of the *Mary Caroline Stevens*.

[From the Baltimore American.]

**COLONIZATION SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.**—*Interesting Religious Services.*—Interesting religious services were held yesterday on board of the colonization ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, Capt. Etchberger, previous to her departure from Kerr's wharf for Liberia. A large concourse of friends of the emigrants were assembled on board and on the wharf.

There are 63 colored emigrants to that country, of whom 21 are from Tennessee, 1 from New York, 10 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Kentucky, 5 from South Carolina, 1 from Maryland, 19 from Virginia, 3 from Illinois, and 2 from Louisiana.

The following persons took passage in the cabin: Mrs. Seys, Dr. Knight, Mrs. Hill, and Mr. Fitzgerald, wife and child. Four Liberians, after a short visit to the United States, returned as Steerage passengers, viz: Mr. Jones, Mr. Watts, Mrs. McMorine, and Mr. Kelly.

The Rev. J. J. Fitzgerald, of Illinois, is the missionary of the Southern Board of Baptist Foreign Missions, and Dr. Knight, of Iowa, goes thither for his health, and Mrs. Seys, the lady of the Rev. John Seys, is going to join her husband.

It had been expected that 40 more emigrants would have taken passage, but their arrangements were not perfected in time.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, the hour named, the services were commenced, with the singing of the hymn, "From all that dwells beneath the skies," followed by prayer by Rev. J. W. Cullom.

John H. B. Latrobe, esq., president of the American Colonization Society, then addressed the assemblage, stating that thirty-five years previous he had, on the same wharf, bid adieu to a number of emigrants bound to Africa. He was forced to look back with surprise and admiration at what was not then realized—at their courage in leaving this country for the purpose of forming a great nation in that country. He could scarcely realize on this bleak day in November that a weak and crippled man who was sent out by the Maryland society a short time since could have effected such changes as he had made there. He had succeeded in founding the town of Harper, thus showing that weak as he was he was enabled to do good. He instanced the paternal care of Dr. James Hall, who had gone to that country in ill-health, but having recovered had turned his attention to its amelioration.

Another instance was that of Geo. R. McGill, a colored man, whom he remembered as keeping a small store at the corner of Market and Calvert streets, but who, with a large family, thought that the future in this country was not so bright as it might be in Africa. He went thither with a hogshead of tobacco and other articles not of as much value. After living in Africa fifteen years he came back a changed man, his family grown up, and all in a prosperous state. One son, a leading physician in Cape Palmas, for whose advice, seamen and others come from a great distance. Another son, worth the sum of \$30,000, made in the brig *Trafalgar* a voyage to this country, which was more successful than any ever made. Another was the agent of *Lloyds* in that country, and esteemed as a very upright man. A daughter is Governor Russwurm's wife, and is a well-bred female.

Mr. L. concluded with speaking of the great responsibility incurred by the emigrants who came from different sections of our country; that it was necessary for them to labor to secure for themselves in their new country all the comforts which they could enjoy with independence, and by which they would make it free and prosperous. He wished them God speed in their enterprise.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. P. L. Lipscomb, at the conclusion of the address, an imperfect sketch of which only is given above.

Preparations having all been made, the noble ship was shortly afterwards towed to the mouth of the river, and took her departure for the West Coast of Africa.

## LIST OF EMIGRANTS PER M. C. STEVENS, FOR LIBERIA, NOV. 1, 1859.

| No. | Names.                   | Age.   | Where from.        | Where to.         |
|-----|--------------------------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1   | Peter Stephenson.....    | 30     | Columbia, Tenn.    | Careysburg.       |
| 2   | Payne ".....             | 20     | "                  | "                 |
| 3   | Amanda ".....            | 18     | "                  | "                 |
| 4   | Jinnie ".....            | 1      | "                  | "                 |
| 5   | Willis ".....            | 15     | "                  | "                 |
| 6   | Sarah ".....             | 12     | "                  | "                 |
| 7   | Adaline ".....           | 18     | "                  | "                 |
| 8   | Washington ".....        | 21     | "                  | "                 |
| 9   | Joe Cain.....            | 55     | Rogersville, Tenn. | "                 |
| 10  | Pleasant ".....          | 33     | "                  | "                 |
| 11  | Rachel ".....            | 31     | "                  | "                 |
| 12  | Penelope.....            | 23     | "                  | "                 |
| 13  | Susan Adeline Cain.....  | 20     | "                  | "                 |
| 14  | Mary Ann ".....          | 17     | "                  | "                 |
| 15  | Eliza ".....             | 37     | "                  | "                 |
| 16  | John F. ".....           | 20     | "                  | "                 |
| 17  | Paralee ".....           | 4      | "                  | "                 |
| 18  | Dedrick ".....           | 6      | "                  | "                 |
| 19  | Alfred ".....            | 20     | "                  | "                 |
| 20  | James ".....             | 4 m.   | "                  | "                 |
| 21  | Sarah Jane ".....        | "      | "                  | "                 |
| 22  | James Thompson.....      | 30     | Wyoming, N. Y.     | "                 |
| 23  | Robert Taylor.....       | 43     | Washington, Pa.    | "                 |
| 24  | Jane ".....              | 30     | "                  | "                 |
| 25  | Robert H. ".....         | 13     | "                  | "                 |
| 26  | George ".....            | 7      | "                  | "                 |
| 27  | Jubel ".....             | 2      | "                  | "                 |
| 28  | Columbia ".....          | inf't. | "                  | "                 |
| 29  | Sallie Minor.....        | 58     | "                  | "                 |
| 30  | William Kelly.....       | 24     | "                  | "                 |
| 31  | Rachel Griggs.....       | 32     | Germantown, Pa.    | "                 |
| 32  | Joshua Tyler.....        | 57     | Shelby Co., Ky.    | "                 |
| 33  | Ann Guiger.....          | 58     | Columbia, S. C.    | St. Paul's River. |
| 34  | Wallace Britain.....     | 60     | "                  | "                 |
| 35  | Robert ".....            | 16     | "                  | "                 |
| 36  | Francis, Ann Guiger..... | 22     | "                  | "                 |
| 37  | James H. Sharp.....      | 25     | "                  | "                 |
| 38  | Frances Rogers.....      | 40     | Bedford Co., Va.   | Sinou.            |
| 39  | Nancy ".....             | 23     | "                  | "                 |
| 40  | John ".....              | 18     | "                  | "                 |
| 41  | Martha ".....            | 15     | "                  | "                 |
| 42  | Jesse ".....             | 17     | "                  | "                 |
| 43  | Mary ".....              | 10     | "                  | "                 |
| 44  | Pleasant ".....          | 7      | "                  | "                 |
| 45  | Laura ".....             | 5      | "                  | "                 |
| 46  | Daniel ".....            | 4      | "                  | "                 |
| 47  | Bettie ".....            | 2      | "                  | "                 |
| 48  | Mary Rogers.....         | 45     | "                  | "                 |
| 49  | Fanny ".....             | 12     | "                  | "                 |
| 50  | Jesse ".....             | 10     | "                  | "                 |
| 51  | Ellen ".....             | 8      | "                  | "                 |
| 52  | Phebe ".....             | 5      | "                  | "                 |

| No. | Names.                    | Age. | Where from.           | Where to.    |
|-----|---------------------------|------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 53  | Hezekiah Green.....       | 29   | Milestown, Pa.        | Careysburg.  |
| 54  | Caleb Lewis.....          | 30   | Talbert Co., Md.      | Cape Palmas. |
| 55  | Rev. Joseph J. Fitzgerald | 28   | Jacksonville, Ills.   | Careysburg.  |
| 56  | Martha C. " ..            | 23   | "                     | "            |
| 57  | Edson " ..                | 16m  | "                     | "            |
| 58  | Frederick K. Hyde.....    | 22   | New Orleans, La., and | "            |
| 59  | Sarah Ann " .....         | 21   | Pittsburg, Pa.        | "            |
| 60  | Jane Overton.....         | 42   | Hanover Co., Va.      | Cape Mount.  |
| 61  | John Dick " .....         | 9    | "                     | "            |
| 62  | Isabella " .....          | 6    | "                     | "            |
| 63  | Harriet " .....           | 3    | "                     | "            |

NOTE.—These 63, together with 10,174 previously sent, make a total of 10,237 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries.

#### Latest from Liberia.

By the brig Ann, of New York, we have advices from Liberia up to October 6th. The Liberia Herald of the 7th and 21st of September, and of October 5th, are also received. These numbers are especially interesting, and we hope this journal will long be sustained in a manner honorable to the Liberian government and to the citizens of Liberia.

We copy the following items from the Herald of September 21 :

**INDUSTRY.**—It requires but little observation to learn that a spirit of industry and enterprise are abroad in our land. Even in Monrovia we find that occupations are sought out and engaged in which yield respectable support. An idle person, male or female, is scarcely to be found, if we except a few young men who are contented to be indolent, and who may be found lounging about at places where their presence could very well be dispensed with. Work is no longer considered degrading, and the well regulated mind finds delight in employment. Our females were the first to throw off the shackles of idleness and to learn how to support themselves and those depending on them.

Let Monrovia bear the name of a hive of working-men and working-women. Let our citizens generally do without, as much as possible, such foreign manufactures as can well be supplied by the industry of our people.

**QUARTERLY COURT.**—The September term of the quarterly Court of Sessions and Common Pleas for the county of Montserrado finished its session on Saturday, the 17th instant. His honor Judge

Moore speaks confidently of the increase of the business of the court, and that but for the constant attendance during the session it would not have been possible to get through with the business in a week.

**SIERRA LEONE.**—By the arrival of the Liberian Brig "E. N. Roye" from Sierra Leone, we have received news of the death of the Hon. J. F. Smith, colonial secretary. He died of the small pox. His death is deeply regretted. He is spoken of as a gentleman of refined manners, and as possessing a well cultivated mind. He was born in one of the West India Islands.

**BELGIAN CONSUL.**—His Majesty the King of Belgium has commissioned the Hon. J. J. Roberts, Belgian consul at Monrovia. The President has received and accepted Mr. Roberts in that capacity.

**RICE.**—Throughout the Republic rice is in the greatest abundance, and may be procured at low rates. The Americo-Liberians in the counties of Montserrado and Grand Bassa have been very successful in their crops, and have produced more this year than ever before.

**PEACE AMONG THE VEYS.**—Varney, the great disturber of peace in the Vey country, has at length signed an arrangement in which he promises not, again, to create disturbance in the country. We sincerely hope he is honest in his professions. We doubt him very much.

**LIBERIA COFFEE.**—Within this month the supercargo of an Amsterdam vessel bought up coffee at Grand Bassa, and paid specie for it at from 16 to 18 cents per pound.

## Intelligence.

**ANOTHER SLAVE FREED.**—We take pleasure in publishing the following letter, which contains an account of the purchased freedom of a slave, who seems to be a man of remarkable intellect:

G. HALLOCK, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I am very happy to inform you that the freedom of the slave Benjamin Bradley has been accomplished by the payment of \$1,000, to which you contributed the final \$122\* necessary to make it up.

Some particulars of the case will perhaps be of interest to your readers.

Bradley (who is half white) was owned by a master in Annapolis, Md. Eight years ago he was employed in a printing office there. He was then about sixteen, and showed great mechanical skill and ingenuity. With a piece of a gun barrel, some pewter, a couple of pieces of round steel, and some like materials, he constructed a *working model of a steam engine.*

His master soon afterwards got him the place of helper in the department of natural and experimental philosophy in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He sold his first steam engine to a midshipman. With the proceeds and what money he could lay up, (his master allowing him five dollars a month out of his wages,) he built an engine large enough to drive the first cutter of a sloop-of-war at the rate of six knots an hour. He was assisted in planning this engine, being told how to find the resistance of an immersed floating body, and the size, &c., of his propeller.

Professor Hopkins, of the academy, says that he gets up the experiments for the lecture room very handsomely. Being shown once how to line up the parabolic mirrors for concentrating heat, he always succeeded afterwards. So with the chemical experiments. He makes all the gases, and works with them, showing the Drummond light, &c. Prof. Hopkins remarks of him that "he looks for the law by which things act."

He has been taught to read and write, mainly by the professor's children; has made very good progress in arithmetic, and will soon take hold of Algebra and Geometry.

Great interest was naturally felt in such a man, and his master expressing a willingness to take \$1,000 for him, if paid by October 6, though well worth \$1,500, a subscription was set on foot privately for the purpose. Two gentlemen in Annapolis agreed to lend Ben \$500. He had

his own savings, \$100. The friends of Ben devoted themselves to raising the money, and at the time we called on you the sum was completed with the exception of the \$122, which you supplied. This was forwarded to Annapolis. Meantime, Professor H. H. Lockwood, with the utmost generosity, had himself borrowed the necessary amount at the bank on his own note, (namely, \$900,) and thus secured the freedom of Ben beyond a contingency.

In saying the sum is completed, I of course mean to include the money which has been loaned to Ben, and which he is to repay.

He is now free, and the question is what is best for him to do. He is a mere child as to world matters, and his only plan is to remain at Annapolis and finish his education as far as he can. But it seems very desirable to furnish him employment of a nature suited to his abilities. The professors consider him perfectly competent to take charge of the engine of a steamship. It is possible that some of your readers may be able to suggest employment for him; and if so, a letter addressed to him at the Naval Academy, will be thankfully received.

I am, yours, &c.

**CANNOT WE DO SOMETHING?**—A missionary in Africa had established a school for colored children, which gave him much joy, for they loved the Saviour. One day he told them that there were still a great many idolaters in the world who did not know the Lord Jesus Christ; and that there were societies in England, Germany, France, and the United States, which sent missionaries to these poor pagans. The little children then said, "And cannot we do something also?" "Reflect upon it," replied the missionary, "and when you have found some way of contributing to this good work you may come and tell me." These poor children raked their brains to discover how they could obtain something to give; for you must know that they had no parents or friends who were rich enough to let them have a little money occasionally, and that there are many in Africa who do not know what a piece of money is.

One morning, however, they came to the school full of joy, and said to the missionary, "We wish to form a little juvenile missionary society." "That is very

\* Being a balance of money in my hands, collected for a similar object, which failed by reason of the death of the person intended to be emancipated. G. H.



Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1859.

**W HAMPSHIRE.**  
**Butler:**  
*i.* Amos Foster, Hon-  
 der, Mrs. B. C. Fin-  
 ch, and others, \$3.62.  
*on.* D. C. Churchill,  
 D. C. Churchill, \$2,  
 Churchill, jr., \$5, Miss  
 Klin, and J. Lambert,  
 and others, \$7 01.... 27 63  
*h.* Miss Mary C. Rogers, 2 00  
 29 63

**VERMONT.**  
*on.*—Through the Rev. J.  
 Inverse..... 350 00  
*er.* F. Butler, (\$82,) viz:  
*ier.*—Dea. C. W. Storrs,  
*St. Johnsbury*—E. & T.  
 banks & Co., \$50, to con-  
 stitute Franklin Fairbanks a  
 member; Moses Kittridge,  
 E. C. Redington, Esq., \$2.  
*terbury*—J. G. Stimson, \$10,  
 Hutchins, \$5, C. N. Arms,  
 B. C. Carpenter, \$2 each,  
 C. C. Parker, C. Graves,  
 F. Henry, \$1 each, in part  
 make Rev. Chas. C. Parker,  
 life member..... 82 00

**RHODE ISLAND.**  
 Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$162,) viz:  
*idence*—R. H. Ives, \$25, Mrs.  
 mold and Mrs. Green, \$20,  
*rs.* S. A. Paine, Miss Julia  
 illock, Mrs. Moses B. Ives,  
 N. Mason, S. Adams, \$10  
 ch, E. P. Mason, Miss A.  
 Harris, Cash, Miss E.  
 Waterman, H. A. Rogers,  
 s. Rogers, R. Waterman,  
 each, G. Congdon, \$4, Earl  
 rrpenter and Jones, \$3, J. C.  
 night, \$2, J. H. Read, Dea.  
 ow, President Sears, \$1  
 ch,—\$142. *Slaterville*—W.  
 Slater, \$10, Mrs. Slater, \$4,  
 full to constitute W. S.  
 ater a life member—\$14.  
*oonsocket*—G. C. Ballou, \$5,  
 John Osborn, \$1—\$6..... 162 00

**NEW JERSEY.**  
 Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D.,  
 (109.08,) viz:  
*nt Holly*—Pres. Church, to  
 make Rev. S. Miller a life  
 member, \$30. *Salem*—To make

Rev. Dan'l Stratton a life mem-  
 ber, \$30. *Oxford*—Collection, \$10.  
*Belvidere*—Collection, \$10. *Lam-  
 bertville*—Collection, \$10. *Green-  
 wich*—Collection, \$9.33. *Fair-  
 ton*—\$9.75..... 109 08

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
*East Springfield*—Wm. Townsend,  
 Mr. Brindle, J. B. Gilbert, A.  
 Gilbert, Rev. A. Hall, Rev. J.  
 Gilmer, E. Simmons, each \$1,  
 C. Webbes, Emily Cross, C.  
 F. Smith, and E. Curren, each  
 \$5, others \$3.75..... 30 75

**DELAWARE.**  
 By Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D.,  
 (\$172.78,) viz:  
*Wilmington*—D. N. J., \$10, J.  
 N. M., \$10, J., \$10, G. G. L.,  
 \$10, G. K., \$1, Mrs. S., \$1,  
 Dr. M. W. E. Dorn, \$50.... 92 00  
*New Castle*—M. E. Church..... 3 76  
*Loveville*—To constitute Rev. Th.  
 Love a life member..... 30 00  
 172 78

**MARYLAND.**  
*West Nottingham*—By Rev. J. N.  
 Danforth, D. D..... 25 68

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**  
 By Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D.,  
 (\$147.60,) viz:  
*Washington*—I. Toucy, \$50, J.  
 Thompson, \$50, A. J. O. B.,  
 \$10, J. B. B., \$10, W. D. B.,  
 \$10, A. J. G., \$10, W. K. J.,  
 \$5, 2d Pres. Church, \$7.60... 147 60

**VIRGINIA.**  
*Liberty*—The Estate of Timothy  
 Rogers, to be paid to the slaves  
 liberated by his will, after they  
 land in Liberia, in gold, for  
 their own personal use..... 2,355 1  
 By Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D.,  
 (\$71.50,) viz:  
*Alexandria*—2d Pres. Church, to  
 constitute Rev. J. J. Leftwich  
 a life member, \$30, other per-  
 sons, \$41.50..... 71  
*Prince Edward*—Joseph Dupuy,  
 \$1. *Elm Grove*—Mrs. Mary  
 Brown, an. donation, \$10.... 1  
 2,4

**GEORGIA.**  
*Milledgeville*—Rev. S. K. Tal-  
 madge, D. D.....

TENNESSEE.

*Russellville*—F. W. Taylor, Receiver, paid for colonizing 13 persons liberated by will of Hugh Cain, and sent out by order and direction of the Governor ..... 805 00

*Columbia*—L. Oatman, Executor of the estate of J. E. Stephenson, deceased, paid for colonizing 8 persons liberated by his will, and to be supported one year in Liberia..... 857 50

1,662 50

KENTUCKY.

*Shelby Co.*—Benjamin Tyler, for colonizing one man set free by him..... 70 00

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$27.50) viz:  
*Rawsonville*—Rev. A. Pierce, \$10.  
*Berea*—Rev. Mr. Wheeler, \$5.  
*Dorer*—J. & T. Pimpany, \$1 each, Josiah Hearst and R. Osborn, \$5..... 27 50

MICHIGAN.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$202.50) viz:  
*Dicksborough*—Mr. Binder, J. White, H. Coit, and Rev. Mr. Donaldson, \$5 each, others, \$3..... 23 00

*South Lyons*—A. M. Farley and J. S. Vandaine, \$5 each, Z. Bard, \$10, and others, \$8..... 28 00

*Tecumseh*—Wm. M. McDonnels, B. Starr, G. W. Allen, F. Hill, E. White, B. Root, E. Douglas, Lydia Hale, H. Carlton, G. Billinger, L. South, D. Bates, W. Hamilton, J. Lovet, H. C. Smith, A. S. Sutton, and S. Satterthwaite, \$5 each, A. Hammond, D. C. Willett, \$2 each, S. T. Smith, Harriott W. Moore, A. Allen, P. R. Adams, and A. Bangs, \$10 each, C. A. W. Tipton, E. G. Chamberlin, \$3 each, J. Heddon, \$2.50, Mary Cooper, \$1. 151 50

202 50

ILLINOIS.

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, (\$10 50) viz:  
*Alton*—S. B. Catts and others... 10 50

MISSOURI.

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, (\$102 .10.) viz:  
*St. Louis*—Hugh Campbell and others..... 13 00

13 00

*Louisiana*—P. Draper and others, 2 00  
*Hannibal*—Dr. Norton and others, 27 00  
*Palmyra*—Thomas E. Thompson and others..... 12 00  
*Chillicothe*—W. J. Ellington and others..... 5 00  
*St. Joseph*—Jas. King and others, 43 10

102 10

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Acworth*—N. Warner, M. M. Warner, B. C. Finley, C. K. Brooks, Z. Slader, to July, '60, Mrs. L. M. McLure, to Aug. '60, Wm. Prentiss, to July, '60, and E. Woodbury, to Aug. '60, each \$1. *Lyme*—Hon. D. C. Churchill, to Jan. '59, \$2. *Portsmouth*—Dea. J. Knowlton, to June, '60, \$1. *Concord*—J. C. A. Wingate, \$1, to Sept. '60.... 12 00

VERMONT.—*Brattleboro'*—Hon. R. W. Clarke, \$3, to Jan. '59. *St. Johnsbury*—Jas. K. Colby, \$1, to Nov. '60..... 4 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Washington*—Miss Mary Wilson, to Oct. '60..... 1 00

VIRGINIA.—*Hanover*—Nathl C. Crenshaw, to Jan. '60, \$1. *French Hay*—Mrs. Wilson B. Clark, to Dec. '60, \$1..... 2 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Raleigh*—J. M. Towles, to May, '60..... 50

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Due West*—A. Mayne, to Oct. '60..... 1 00

ALABAMA.—*Mobile*—D. B. Crane, to Jan. '64..... 2 00

MISSISSIPPI.—*Danville*—J. B. Stafford, to April, '61..... 5 00

TENNESSEE.—*Russellville*—F. W. Taylor, to Nov. '60, \$1. *Columbia*—L. Oatman, to March, '61, \$1..... 2 00

KENTUCKY.—*Elkton*—Jane Dickerson, to Jan. '60..... 1 00

MICHIGAN.—*Dicksborough*—John Ellis, to Nov. '59..... 1 00

ILLINOIS.—*Cherry Valley*—F. W. Moore, to Oct. '60..... 1 00

WISCONSIN.—*Richmond*—Mrs. N. Ives, to Oct. '60..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 33 50  
 Donations..... 1,244 87  
 Emigrants..... 4,067 50

Aggregate Amount..... \$5,365 87

